Web Programming Phase 3 Report

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February 27, 2023

Link to Github:

https://github.com/AbhishekRamma/Muscle-car-Web-programming-Project.git

Responsive Design

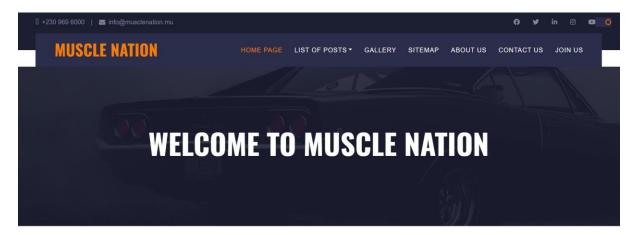
You must add the Responsive Web Design components to your website page (on home page):

- Do not forget to ensure that your website has been tested on different screen
- sizes and the layout responded to different screen width.
- Make sure that your Global Navigation, images, and table are also flexible to the
- screen width (setting up the viewport, responsive images, suitable navigation
- for different screen sizes)
- Make sure also that you use @media CSS rules.

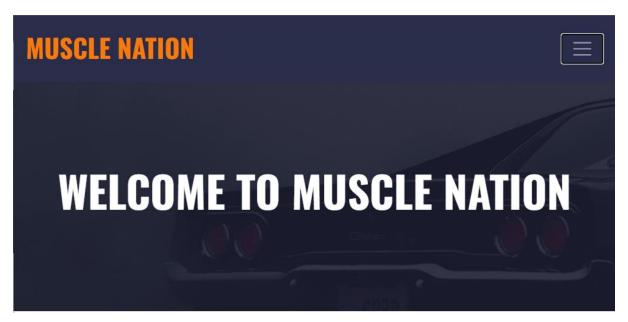
The web pages were improved to be made more responsive by using to ensure that Navigation bar, images, and tables are flexible to different screen sizes. This change was mostly achieved by using the "@media" CSS rule and by setting the width and height of images to percentage(%) instead of pixels(px) in the CSS file.

Navigation bar

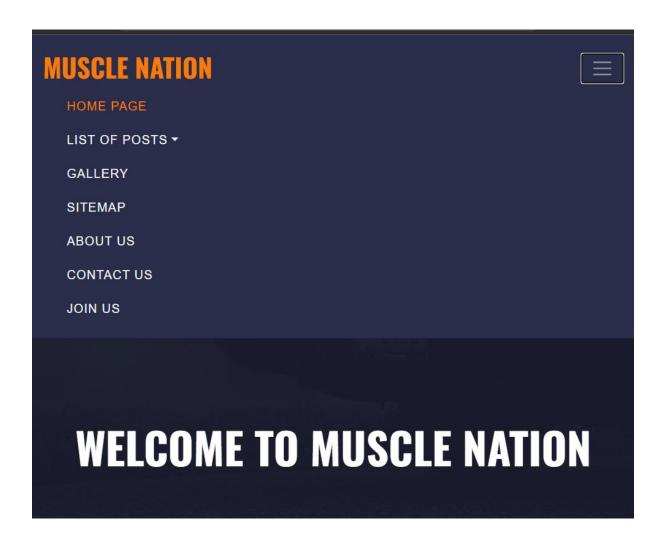
Full screen size:



Reduced screen size:

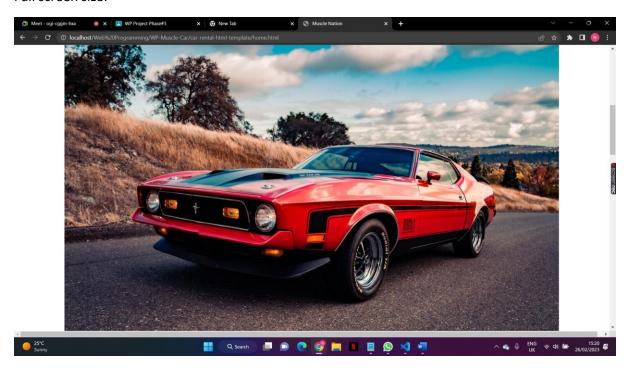


When the screen size is reduced, the navigation bar will no longer appear. Instead, a button will be added which, when clicked, will display similar options to that of the navigation bar.

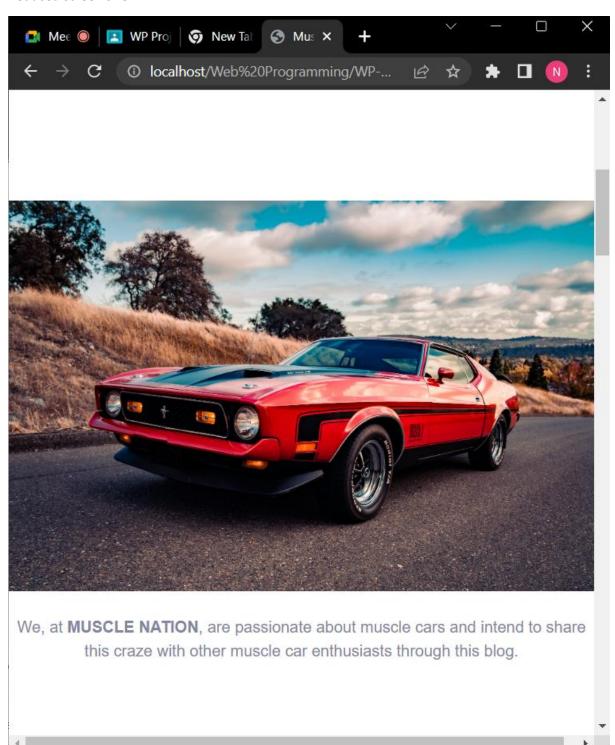


Images

Full screen size:



Reduced screen size:



Text

Full screen size:

History of Muscle Cars

Muscle car is a description according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary that came to use in 1966 for "a group of American-made two-door sports coupes with powerful engines designed for high-performance driving." The Britannica Dictionary describes these as "an American-made two-door sports car with a powerful engine." Although the term was unknown for another fifteen-plus years, General Motors is credited by some as introducing the first "intentional" muscle car in 1949, when it put its 303-cubic-inch (5 L) Rocket V8 from its full-sized luxury car 98 model into the considerably smaller and lighter Oldsmobile 88. The competition between American manufacturers started when Chrysler installed the 331 cu in (5.4 L) Chrysler Hemi engine in the mid-range Chrysler Saratoga in 1951 that was normally installed in the full-sized luxury sedan Chrysler New Yorker. In 1952 Ford's luxury brand Lincoln introduced the 317 cu in (5.2 L) Lincoln Y-Block V8 and the rivalry began, where the Lincoln Capri was entered in the Pan American Road Race in both 1952 and 1953, and taking first and second place in 1954. This was followed by both the Oldsmobile 88 and Chrysler Saratoga being raced in stock form at NASCAR races across the country.

By some accounts, the "muscle car" term proper was originally applied to mid-1960s and early 1970s special editions of mass-production cars which were designed for drag racing, though it shortly entered the general vocabulary through car magazines and automobile marketing and became used generically for "performance"-oriented street cars. By some period definitions and perceptions, the term muscle car carne to connote high performance at budget prices, where extremely powerful engines were put into relatively barebones intermediate cars at extremely affordable prices. This wave, exemplified by the 1968 Plymouth Road Runner and companion Dodge Super Bee, were meant to undercut more expensive, more stylish, and better-appointed cars by General Motors and Ford that had come to define the market, such as the Pontiac GTO (1964), 396 Chevrolet Chevelle (1965), 400 Buick Gran Sport (1965), 400 Oldsmobile 442 (1965), as well as 427 Mercury Comet Cyclone (1964) and 390 Mercury Cyclone (1966). The Dodge and Plymouth cars also continued the performance tradition started at Chrysler with the full-sized Chrysler 300L when production ended in 1965. By some definitions — including those used by Car and Driver and Road and Track magazines cited below, pony cars such as the Ford Mustang, Chevrolet Camaro and the Plymouth Barracuda and their luxury companions Mercury Cougar, Pontiac Firebird and the Dodge Challenger in that large, influential, and lucrative 1960s-70s niche, could also qualify as "muscle cars" if outfitted with suitable high-performance equipment.

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Website themes CSS/java script

In this stage, you are able to deal with customize button. You must have at least two themes for

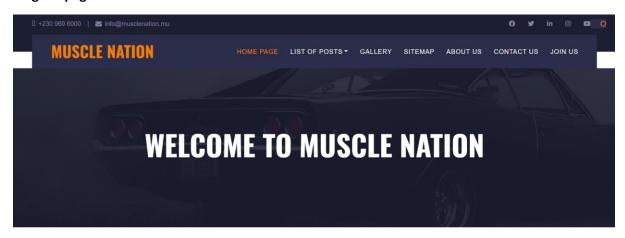
your web site. each theme must have different background and font colors. a user can switch between two themes by clicking on customize button in home page.

We added a new color theme to the website by creating a new CSS file named "style-dark.css", and within this CSS file, we copied everything from the original CSS file called "style.css", but we changed the background colors, font-family and font-color of the elements. This was made possible by adding a button (font awesome icon of the sun) at the top right of the page and then link the two CSS files (style.css and style-dark.css) to it through JavaScript. Hence by clicking the button, it will switch between the CSS files, altering between the original and dark mode of the page.

Button for switching between original and dark mode:



Original page:





We, at MUSCLE NATION, are passionate about muscle cars and intend to share this craze with other muscle car enthusiasts through this blog.

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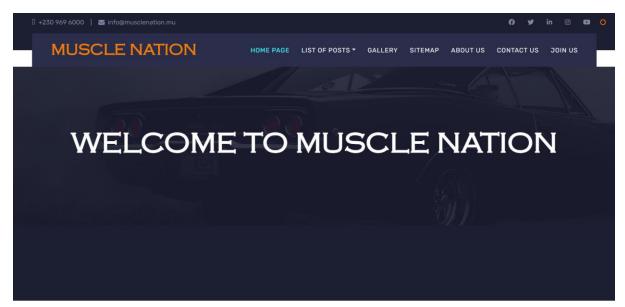
By some accounts, the "muscle car" term proper was originally applied to mid-1960s and early 1970s special editions of mass-production cars which were designed for drag racing, though it shortly entered the general vocabulary through ear magazines and automobile marketing and became used generically for "performance"-oriented street cars. By some period definitions and perceptions, the term muscle car came to connote high performance at budget prices, where extremely powerful engines were put into relatively bare-bones intermediate cars at extremely affordable prices. This wave, exemplified by the 1968 Plymouth Road Runner and companion Dodge Super Bee, were meant to undercut more expensive, more stylish, and better-appointed cars by General Motors and Ford that had come to define the market, such as the Pontiac GTO (1984), 396 Chevrolet Chevelle (1965), 400 Buick Gran Sport (1965), 400 Didsmobile 442 (1965), as well as 427 Mercury Comet Cyclone (1964) and 390 Mercury Cyclone (1966). The Dodge and Plymouth cars also continued the performance tradition started at Chrysler with the full-sized Chrysler 300L when production ended in 1965. By some definitions – including those used by Car and Driver and Road and Track magazines cited below, pony cars such as the Ford Mustang, Chevrolet Camaro and the Plymouth Barracuda and their luxury companions Mercury Cougar, Pontiac Firebird and the Dodge Challenger in that large, influential, and lucrative 1960s-70s niche, could also qualify as "muscle cars" if outlitted with suitable high-performance equipment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSCLE CARS

The definition of a muscle car is subjective and endlessly debated. Muscle cars often have many of the following characteristics:

- A large V8 engine in the most powerful configuration offered for a particular model
- · Rear-wheel drive
- Being manufactured in the United States in the 1960s or early 1970s (the specific year range of 1964–1973 is sometimes used)
- A relatively lightweight two-door body (though opinions vary as to whether high-performance full-size cars, compacts, and pony cars qualify as muscle cars, and why a 2-seat AMC AMX could be, but a 2-seat Chevrolet Corvette was not. It is sometimes claimed that only mid-size cars can be considered muscle cars.)
- An affordable price (in 1970) of around US\$2,500 (equivalent to \$17,444 in 2021)
- Focused on delivering performance on the street that could also be used for drag racing.

Dark mode:





HISTORY OF MUSCLE CARS

MUSCLE CAR IS A DESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO MERRIAM-WEBSTER DICTIONARY THAT CAME TO USE IN 1966 FOR "A GROUP OF AMERICAN-MADE TWO DOOR SPORTS COUPES WITH POWERFUL ENGINES DESIGNED FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE DRIVING." THE BRITANNICA DICTIONARY DESCRIBES THESE AS "AN AMERICAN-MADE TWO DOOR SPORTS CAR WITH A POWERFUL ENGINE." ALTHOUGH THE TERM WAS UNKNOWN FOR ANOTHER FIFTEEN PLUS YEARS, GENERAL. MOTORS IS CREDITED BY SOME AS INTRODUCING THE FIRST "INTENTIONAL." MUSCLE CAR IN 1949, WHEN IT PUT ITS 303-CUBICINCT (S L) ROCKET V8 FROM ITS FULL-SIZED LUXURY CAR 98 MODEL INTO THE CONSIDERABLY SMALLER AND LIGHTER OLDSMOBILE 88. THE COMPETTION BETWEEN AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS STARTED WHEN CHRYSLER INSTALLED THE 331 CU IN (5.4 L) CHRYSLER HEMI ENGINE IN THE MID RANGE CHRYSLER SARATOGA IN 1951 THAT WAS NORMALLY INSTALLED IN THE FULL-SIZED LUXURY SEDAN CHRYSLER NEW YORKER. IN 1952 FORD'S LUXURY BRAND LINCOLN INTRODUCED THE 317 CU IN (5.2 L) LUNCOLN YELOCK V8 AND THE RIVALFY BEGAN, WHERE THE LINCOLN CAPRI WAS ENTERED IN THE PAN AMERICAN ROAD RACE IN BOTH 1952 AND 1953, AND TAKING FIRST AND SECOND PLACE IN 1954. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY BOTH THE OLDSMOBILE 88 AND CHRYSLER SARATOGA BEING RACED IN \$TOCK FORM AT NASCAR RACES ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

BY SOME ACCOUNTS, THE "MUSCLE CAR" TERM PROPER WAS ORIGINALLY APPLIED TO MID 1960S AND EARLY 1970S SPECIAL EDITIONS OF MASS-PRODUCTION CARS WHICH WERE DESIGNED FOR DRAG RACING, THOUGH IT SHORTLY ENTERED THE GENERAL VOCABULARY THROUGH CAR MASAZINES AND AUTOMOBILE MARKETING AND BECAME USED GENERICALLY FOR "PERFORMANCE" ORIENTED STREET CARS. BY SOME PERIOD DEFINITIONS AND PERCEPTIONS, THE TERM MUSCLE CAR CAME TO CONNOTE HIGH PERFORMANCE AT BUDGET PRICES, WHERE EXTREMELY POWERFUL ENGINES WERE PUT INTO RELATIVELY BARE-BONES INTERMEDIATE CARS AT EXTREMELY AFFORDABLE PRICES. THIS WAVE, EXEMPLIFIED BY THE 1968 PLYMOUTH ROAD RUNNER AND COMPANION DODGE SUPER BEE, WERE MEANT TO UNDERCUT MORE EXPENSIVE, MORE STYLISH, AND BETTER APPOINTED CARS BY GENERAL MOTORS AND FORD THAT HAD COME TO DEFINE THE MARKET, SUCH AS THE PONTIAC GTO (1964), 396 CHEVROLET CHEVELLE (1965), 400 BUICK GRAN SPORT (1965), 400 OLDSMOBILE 442 (1965), AS WELL AS 427 MERCURY COMET CYCLONE (1964) AND 390 MERCURY CYCLONE (1966). THE DODGE AND PLYMOUTH CARS ALSO CONTINUED THE PERFORMANCE TRADITION STATTED AT CHRYSLER WITH THE FULL-SIZED CHRYSLER 300L WHEN PRODUCTION ENDED IN 1965. BY SOME DEFINITIONS – INCLUDING THOSE USED BY CAR AND DRIVER AND ROAD AND TRACK MAGAZINES CITED BELOW, PONY CARS SUCH AS THE FORD MUSTANG, CHEVROLET CAMARO AND THE PLYMOUTH BARRACUDA AND THEIR LUXURY COMPANIONS MERCURY COUGAR, PONTIAC FIREBIRD AND THE FORD MUSTANG, CHEVROLET CAMARO AND THE PLYMOUTH BARRACUDA AND THEIR LUXURY COMPANIONS "MUSCLE CARS" IF OUTFITTED WITH SUITABLE HIGH-PERFORMANCE EQUIPMENT.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSCLE CARS

THE DEFINITION OF A MUSCLE CAR IS SUBJECTIVE AND ENDLESSLY DEBATED. MUSCLE CARS OFTEN HAVE MANY OF THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:

- A LARGE V8 ENGINE IN THE MOST POWERFUL CONFIGURATION OFFERED FOR A PARTICULAR MODEL
- REAR-WHEEL DRIVE
- Being manufactured in the United States in the 1960s or early 1970s (the specific year range of 1964-1973 is sometimes used)
- A RELATIVELY LIGHTWEIGHT TWO DOOR BODY (THOUGH OPINIONS VARY AS TO WHETHER HIGHPERFORMANCE FULL-SIZE CARS, COMPACTS, AND PONY CARS
 QUALIFY AS MUSCLE CARS, AND WHY A 2-SEAT AMC AMX COULD BE, BUT A 2-SEAT CHEVROLET CORVETTE WAS NOT. IT IS SOMETIMES CLAIMED THAT ONLY MIL
 SIZE CARS CAN BE CONSIDERED MUSCLE CARS.)
- An affordable price (in 1970) of around US\$2,500 (equivalent to \$17,444 in 2021)
- FOCUSED ON DELIVERING PERFORMANCE ON THE STREET THAT COULD ALSO BE USED FOR DRAG RACING.

When changing to dark mode, the notable changes are:

- Background color is changed from white to dark blue.
- When cursor is on navigation bar, the color of link on hover is changed from orange to light blue.
- Font-color is changed from dark blue to white for headings (h1) and from light grey to white for paragraphs (p)
- Font-family is changed from Courier New to Copperplate Gothic Light.

JavaScript

Use JavaScript on join us page and make sure that you applied the followings:

Validation:

Your script must validate the form input. Make sure that you validate the followings:

- All field text inputs match the required information type. For example, the age field only accepts numbers not string.
- The Submit button should check the inputs for empty field and alert the user for that.

To validate the form in the join us page, the following implementation were made:

First name

- The First Name box cannot be left blank.
- A user can only register if his/her first name has more than one character.
- The first name box accepts only lower- and upper-case characters.

If a user does not fill any of the above requirements, an alert message is displayed and the user can know what requirement he or she did not fill.

Sample outputs:



First Name

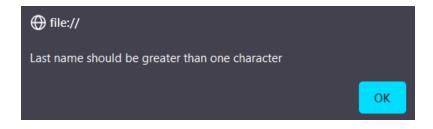
Please fill First Name

Last name

- The Last Name box cannot be left blank.
- A user can only register if his/her last name has more than one character.
- The last name box accepts only lower- and upper-case characters.

If a user does not fill any of the above requirements (for example, the last name box accepts more than one character) an alert box will pop up and the innerHTML code will tell the user where he/she can fill up the correct requirement.

Sample output:



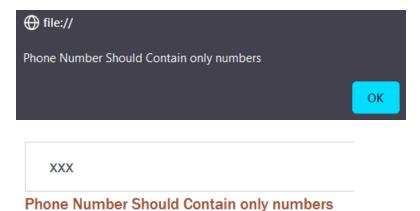
p

Last Name should be greater than one character

Phone Number

- The Phone Number box cannot be left blank.
- The phone number box only accepts integers.
- Since we are using the Mauritian convention, the length of a phone number must be exactly
- The phone number should also start with a five, again, by Mauritian convention.

If a user does not fill any of the above requirements (for example, the phone number box accepts integer) an alert box will pop up and the innerHTML code will tell the user where he/she can fill up the correct requirement.

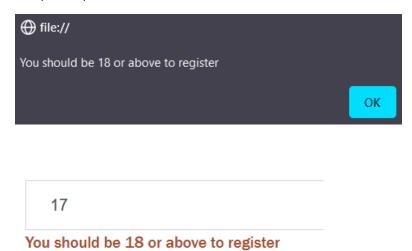


Age

- The Age box cannot be left blank.
- The age box only accepts a number.
- For a user to join the Muscle Car website, he/she must be 18 or older.

If a user does not fill any of the above requirements (for example, for a user to join the Muscle Car website, he/she must be 18 or older) an alert box will pop up and the innerHTML code will tell the user where he/she can fill up the correct requirement.

Sample output:

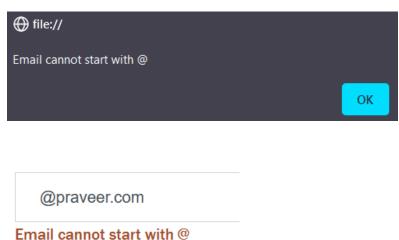


Email Address

- The email address box cannot be left blank.
- An email address cannot start with "@".

If a user does not fill any of the above requirements (for example, an email address cannot start with "@"), an alert box will pop up and the innerHTML code will tell the user where he/she can fill up the correct requirement.

Sample Output:



Password

- The password box cannot be left blank.
- A password must contain at least an upper-case character, a lower case character and a number.
- For a password to be valid, its length must be 8 or more.

If a user does not fill any of the above requirements (for example, For a password to be valid, its length must be 8 or more), an alert box will pop up and the innerHTML code will tell the user where he/she can fill up the correct requirement.

Sample Output:



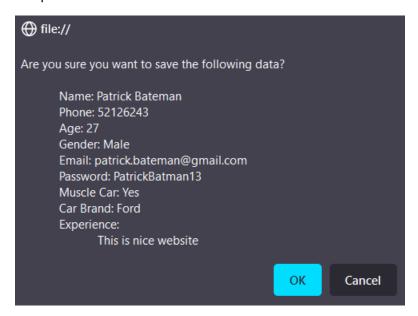
Password should contain atleast 8 characters

Confirm information:

When user clicks submit and all information are valid, a confirm box will show all information entered by user and the user must confirm his information by clicking OK button.

Once a user has key in all his/her information, and the form has been validated, a confirmation window will appear. After which, the user can confirm if all the information entered is correct and then press ok, upon which, his/her name will be saved in the local storage. On the other hand, if the information entered, is not correct, the user can click on cancel and then make amend for the incorrect information.

Sample of the confirmation window:



Gallery or Portfolio page: Choose two of the following techniques and apply them on some IMG.

• 3D Flips.

Our team opted for the 3D flip effect in the gallery. When we hover on certain images in the gallery, there is a 3D flip animation and the car name is displayed and we remove the cursor from the image, the original image flips back.

Original:



On hover:



• Image Comparison Slider

Our team has also applied an Image Comparison Slider in the gallery page for the Ford section. A user can slide through the image to see the image with RGB lighting and compare it with black and white image.

FORD



Local Storage in join us page and about us page

The local storage gives JavaScript the ability to send information from one page to another. You are required to list all registered users in the end of about us page by using local storage.

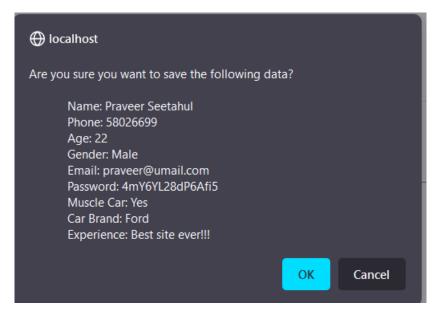
When a user hits OK button for confirm box in join us page, the information will be stored in the local storage. Then get this information from the local storage and list it in the end of about us page as Registered members list.

Make sure that you do the following:

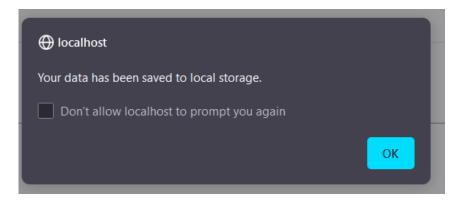
1- all previous registered users must be listed in the list. (not just the last one)

Next is saving the information entered from form in join.html and displaying the data in aboutus.html using localstorage from JavaScript. The form is filled and validated. If validation function returns TRUE, then we get to confirm our input. Then we would be alerted that our data has been saved to local storage. If we don't confirm the data will not be saved.

For example, if we click okay the data will be saved to localstorage.



Once we click OK we get this pop up.



As it can be seen in the browser settings localstorage contain the data entered in a JSON array

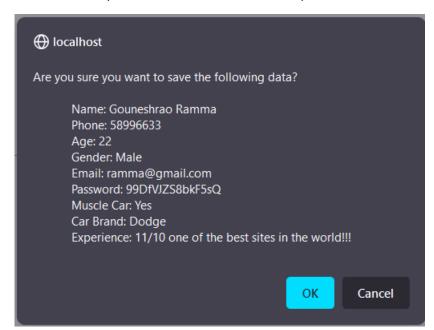


Now we can check the aboutus.html page where we decided to display the First Name and Last name of the registered users. Note then we can display any other information entered as all of them is saved in localstorage

User information in aboutus.html displayed using a JavaScript in form of a table.

Registered Users	
First Name	Last Name
Praveer	Seetahul

To prove that we can store many users, we will do another example.



Saved in localstorage.

```
1:Object
firstName:"Gouneshrao"
lastName:"Ramma"
phone:"58996633"
age:"22"
gender:"Male"
email:"ramma@gmail.com"
password:"99DfVJZS8bkF5sQ"
muscleCar:true
carBrand:"Dodge"
experience:"11/10 one of the best s...
```

In aboutus.html with 2 more users added.

First Name
Praveer Seetahul
Gouneshrao Ramma
Navish Khadooa