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Table of Contents

[Goal Achievement 3](#_Toc532464782)

[Research 3](#_Toc532464783)

[Site Usability and Accessibility 5](#_Toc532464784)

[Further Enhancements 5](#_Toc532464785)

[Conclusions 5](#_Toc532464786)

# Goal Achievement

Even though the work at the project didn’t start with what goals I’ve reached, it is a good way to introduce what the project main requested functionalities are and what parts I think I’ve delivered.

The website JS Wedding Planners is composed out of five pages: Home, Portfolio, Packages, Services, Contact, and it uses pictures and tables all over the project. The system for receiving customers data was implemented on the Contact Page along with contact details, a video and a map which portray the location of the company.

The tests were done continuously with the implementation on several browsers like Microsoft’s Edge, Apple’s Safari, Chrome, Firefox, Opera and the T-Rex of web clients, the one and only Internet Explorer.

Deployment was done firstly locally with the open source server package XAMPP, and after that I hosted the project on the Hostinger web servers for a complete development experience.

# Research

To be honest about this, my first research action was to check other related wedding sites. I tried as much as I could to not copy their ideas, and because of this my home page took a very long time to complete, with two failed attempts to finish it. The search helped me a lot in structuring the pages and their content by creating a portfolio page for presenting the companies best photos, and a packages page to show detailed tariffs. The home, services and contact pages were indirectly implied by the projects deliverables.

Because I am a newbie in html5/css3 design and implementation I’ve watched a ton of Youtube tutorials including a six-and-a-half-hour video created by Bob Tabor on the channel “Code Once” with the title “HTML5 & CSS3 tutorial: From Beginner to Expert”.

Another site which I used intensively was of course [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com), which in my opinion is one of the most used sites by beginners. It helped me a lot in finding css3 properties and had a lot of good examples, not to mention that the “Try it Yourself” feature helped me in understanding and fiddle with the rules.

As I mentioned earlier I changed my mind a lot regarding the first page, part of it because I couldn’t find a good structure for the page, and because I couldn’t decide on a color palette schematic. My solution was to browse through the custom colors creator in Microsoft’s Paint and hand search for them. This is how I found the two related colors for the background and content shown in Figure 1.

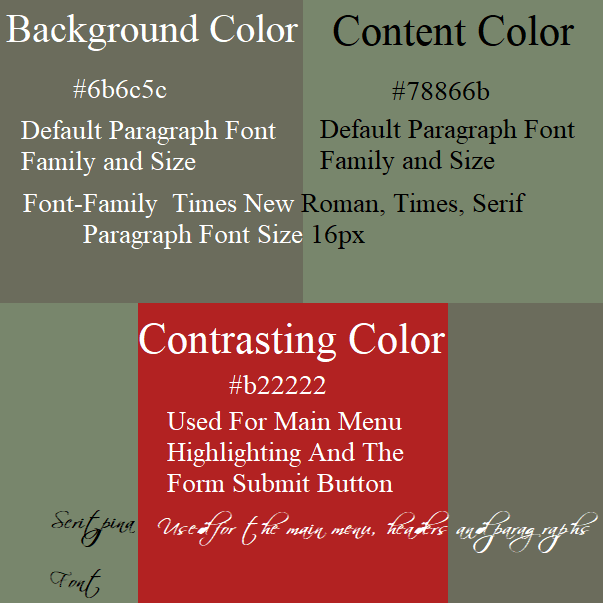


Figure 1

For the contrasting color I just cycled through the listed colors in the Adobe Brackets auto-complete options and settled for firebrick. Now these colors are not considered web safe according to the [www.encycolorpedia.com](http://www.encycolorpedia.com) and I tried to change them in the last days before the dead-line, but nothing really clicked and left them as they were.

For the text I already had in my mind that I would use a handwritten font for the menu and for the headers and a regular font for the paragraphs. The problem was that I couldn’t find any standard handwritten fonts compatible with all the browsers. Because of this I searched for a free font to store it locally and found scriptina-font on the [www.1001fonts.com](http://www.1001fonts.com) site. This wasn’t the best choice I’ve done because it was hard to handle due to some overlapping character issues and because it was hard to read when zooming out in the browser. Therefore, I was constrained to set the font size of scriptina-font to higher values for a better usability and accessibility experience.

A new technique I used extensively beside the known ones was CSS Grid Layout. To master this new approach, I had to watch a dozen of videos on Youtube like Jen Simmons channel “Layout Land”, read and tested the grid tutorial from the site [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com) and a lot of trial and error implementation attempts. The Achilles Heel of this technique is that it has a browser compatibility coverage, according to the site [www.caniuse.com](http://www.caniuse.com), of about 88%, see Figure 3, due to backward compatibility and Microsoft’s Internet Explorer plus other browsers which still don’t support CSS Grids. Even though the browser coverage is not high, this was a chance I took because it is easy to use, and my design idea matched with its current features.



Figure 2

For device display responsiveness I’ve used a very good e-book “Responsive Web Design with HTML5 and CSS3 Second Edition” by Ben Frain, which in my defense I just utilized it for fast searching of solutions for my issues due to the lack of time. Nevertheless, it helped me a lot in introducing me to media queries and meta tags, flexbox, custom fonts, video, forms and validation.

# Site Usability and Accessibility

# Further Enhancements

# Conclusions