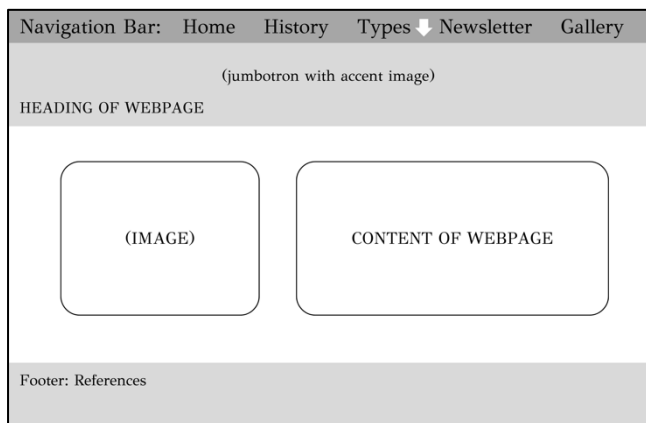


Intro to Web Technologies Coursework 2: Design Document

Wireframe of Website:

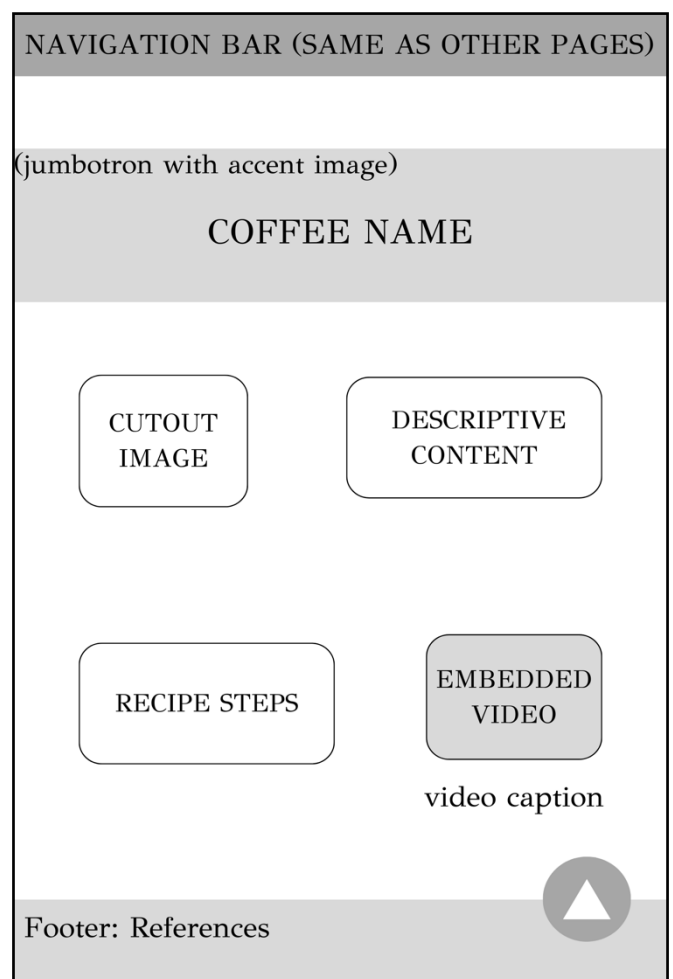


home.html (Home Page)

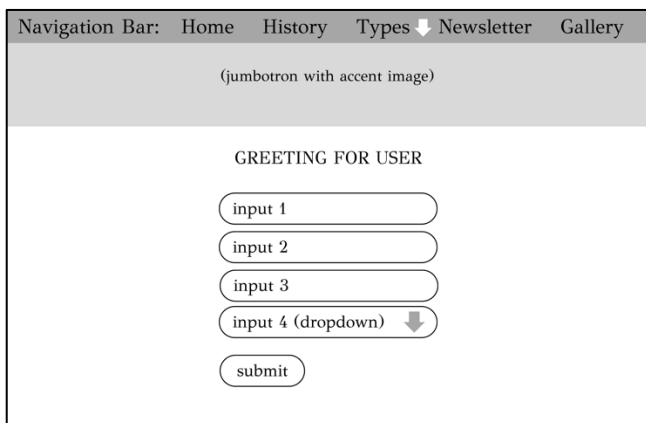


types.html

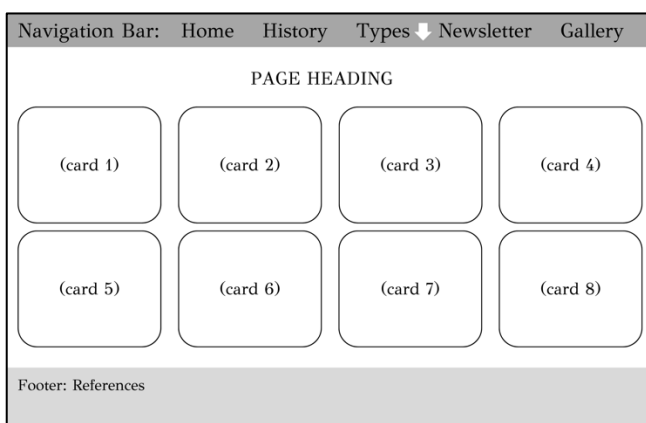
All five coffee pages are of the same format:



history.html



newsletter.html



gallery.html

The given wireframe model represents the horizontal/ desktop view of the website. The website is responsive for all screen types and resolutions.

Contents of ZIP File: The zip file contains the design document PDF and all 10 ‘.html’ files corresponding to the ten webpages, one CSS file called ‘style.css’ for all CSS styling in the website, and six ‘.js’ files that contain the JavaScript (jQuery) used in different parts of the website.

New Features added to Website:

- Bootstrap elements like jumbotrons, collapsible navigation bar, image carousel, grid layout for webpage body content.
- New colour scheme.
- Reduced number of fonts.
- Better categorization of content with addition of new content as well.
- HTML Forms implemented as a ‘Newsletter subscription form’.
- Form data validation with JQuery.
- Local storage of user’s form submissions.
- Fixed footer for referencing purposes.
- Dynamic fade-in and fade-out effects for content when scrolling is involved, using JQuery.
- Dynamic scroll-to-top instantly feature.
- Dynamic aesthetic effects on the Gallery cards using JQuery.

Evaluation of new features:

- Usage of Bootstrap ensures that the website is responsive. The navigation bar collapses into a drop-down on reduction of screen width. The jumbotron and image-carousel taken from the bootstrap library automatically adjusts to the screen ratio. Bootstrap’s grid row-and-column helps in positioning of text/ image with respect to each other.
- The previous colour scheme (Pink, Brown, White) has been replaced by a higher contrast and more minimalistic colour scheme: (Brown, White, Beige, Black) which stays relevant to the content of the website while also offering more visual accessibility as the colours of the webpages are ensured to be comfortably contrasted.
- The number of fonts has been reduced to two: ‘Didot’ and ‘Abril Fatface’ (the latter being imported from Google Fonts). This is an upgrade from the design of the previous website as both fonts are much more compatible than their previous counterparts and also offer more consistency than before to the overall style of the website.
- HTML Forms is utilized to implement a new page consisting of a ‘Newsletter subscription form’ for the website. The form data is validated with the help of JQuery before the user submits. The browser prompts the user to enter a valid phone-number if the number entered is less than 10 digits. On each user submission, the form data is stored in local storage.
- JQuery is used to add to the aesthetic design of the website by dynamically fading content into and out of existence on the screen if the user scrolls to that part of the webpage. This is an improvement on the previous website as the previous pages only consisted of static, read-only content which did not change their form on user interaction at all. Because some amount of scrolling is involved in some pages, JQuery has also been used to

implement a ‘Scroll to Top’ button on the bottom-right of such pages, which on clicking, takes the user back to the top of the webpage. The scroll behaviour has also been made smooth using CSS, instead of an abrupt jump between sections.

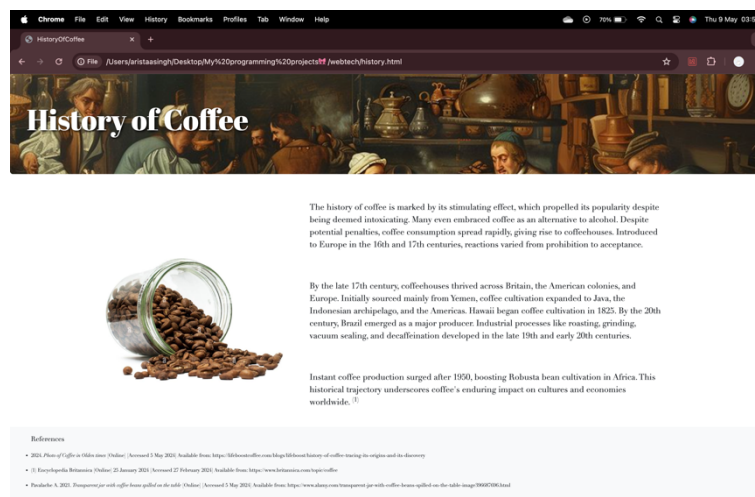
- JQuery has been used in the Gallery page to dynamically alter the view of image cards if the mouse hovers over a card (or tapping in the case of touchscreen), and also brings into view a brief description related to that card. The number of cards per row automatically adjusts according to screen width.

Website Responsiveness

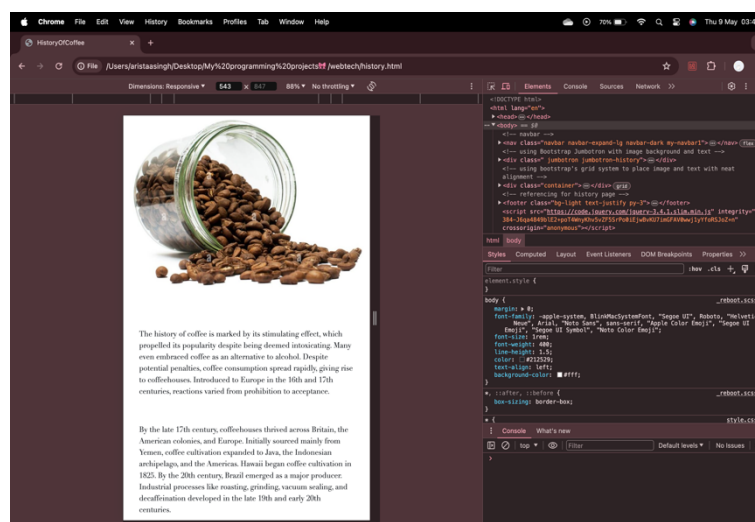
The website and all the content on each web page have been extensively view-tested on desktop view, tablet view as well as mobile view. All content rearranges into one-by-one list view if the screen width is too narrow, and it is ensured that no content in any of the pages is hidden or extends beyond the viewport.

For example, if a page consists of an image with text to its right, then on a narrower screen width the text content will be responsively shifted to the bottom of the image to adjust to the new viewport width.

I have also implemented a script in JQuery to adjust the width of the input area in the newsletter form, to dynamically change its width when screen width is changed.



Desktop View.



Mobile View (using DevTools).