

CAB230 Project Report

Liam Murphy, n9476661
Alex Rozsa, n9992529

1 Test Plan

1.1 Accessing the Home Screen

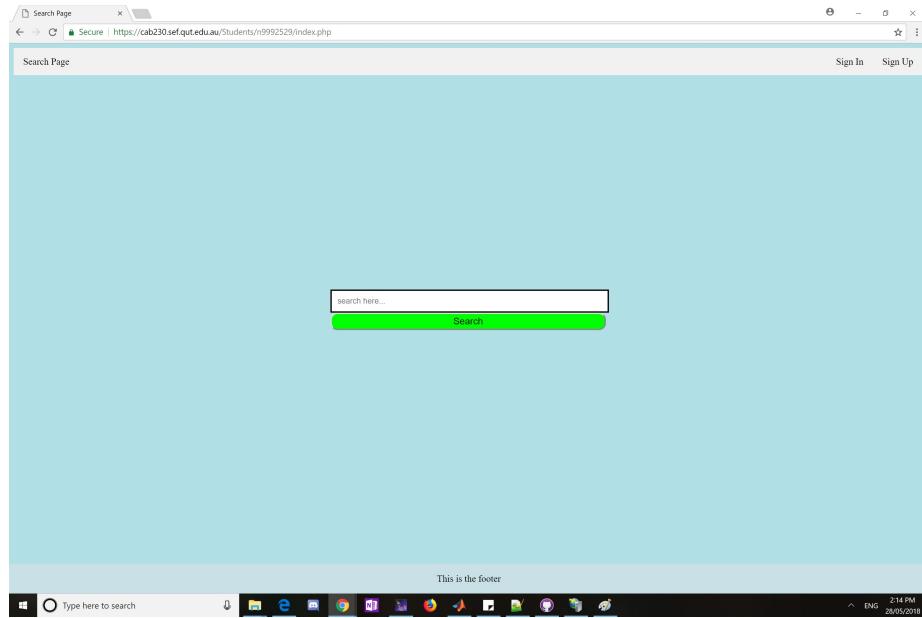


Figure 1: Home Screen at index.php

1.2 Registering as a New User

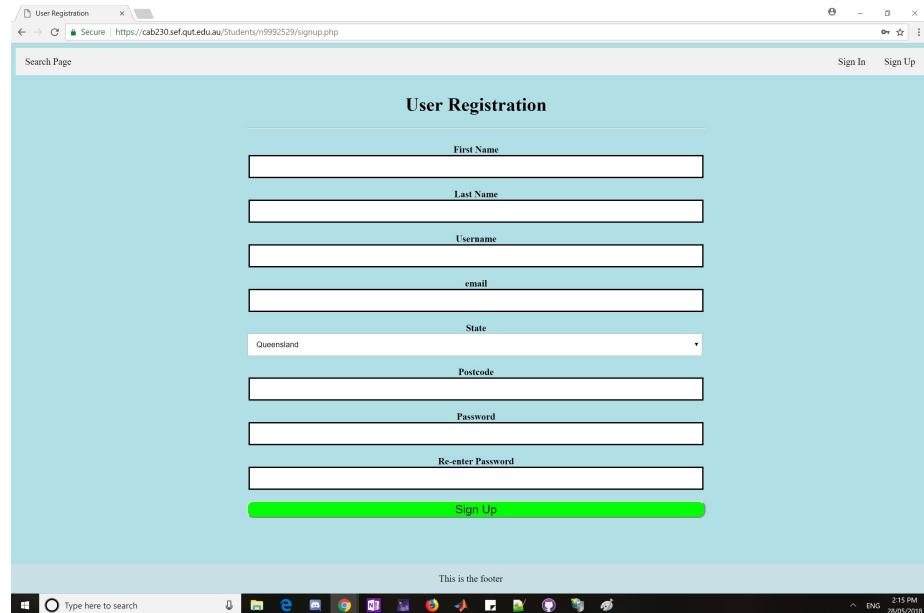


Figure 2: User Registration Page, Before Any Inputs

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "User Registration". The URL is https://cab230.sef.qut.edu.au/Students/n9992529/signup.php. The page has a light blue header and a white main content area. The main content area is titled "User Registration" and contains the following form fields:

- First Name: test
- Last Name: placeholder
- Username: test
- email: test@email
- State: Queensland
- Postcode: 4030
- Password: *****
- Re-enter Password: *****

A green "Sign Up" button is at the bottom. A message at the bottom of the page says "This is the footer". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons.

Figure 3: User Registration Page, With Inputs

The screenshot shows the same "User Registration" page as Figure 3, but with a modal dialog box in the center. The dialog box has a white background and a blue border. It contains the text "cab230.sef.qut.edu.au says" and "Account created successfully." Below this is a blue "OK" button. The rest of the page is identical to Figure 3, including the form fields and the "This is the footer" message at the bottom.

Figure 4: User Registration Page, With Successful Registration

1.3 Logging In

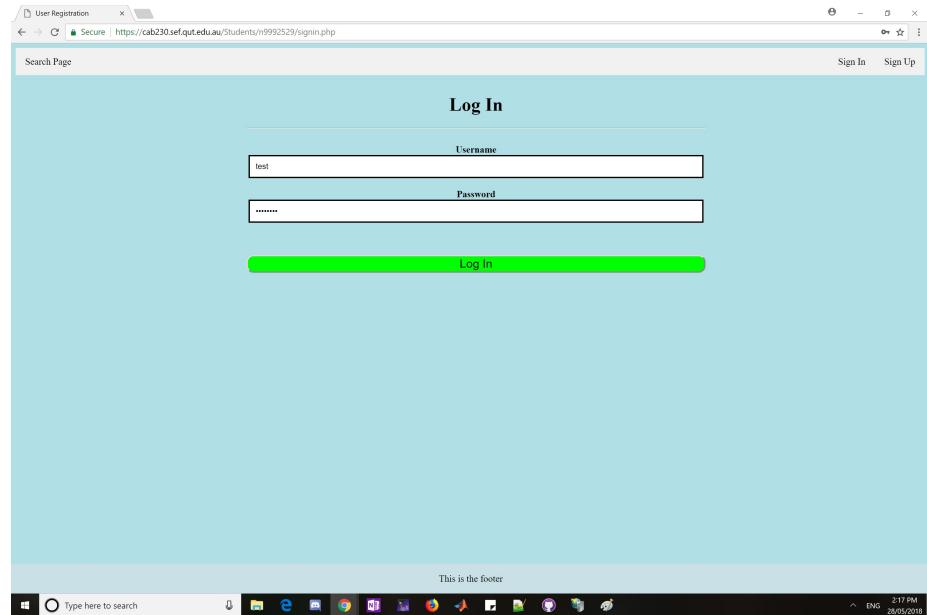


Figure 5: Log In Page, Before Log In Attempt

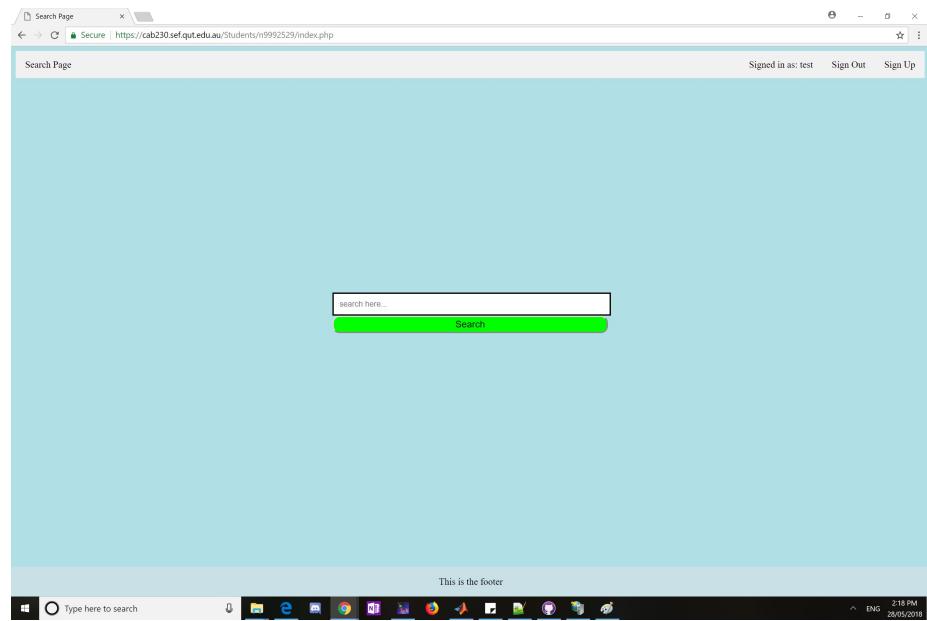


Figure 6: Home Screen, With Successful Log In

1.4 Adding A Review

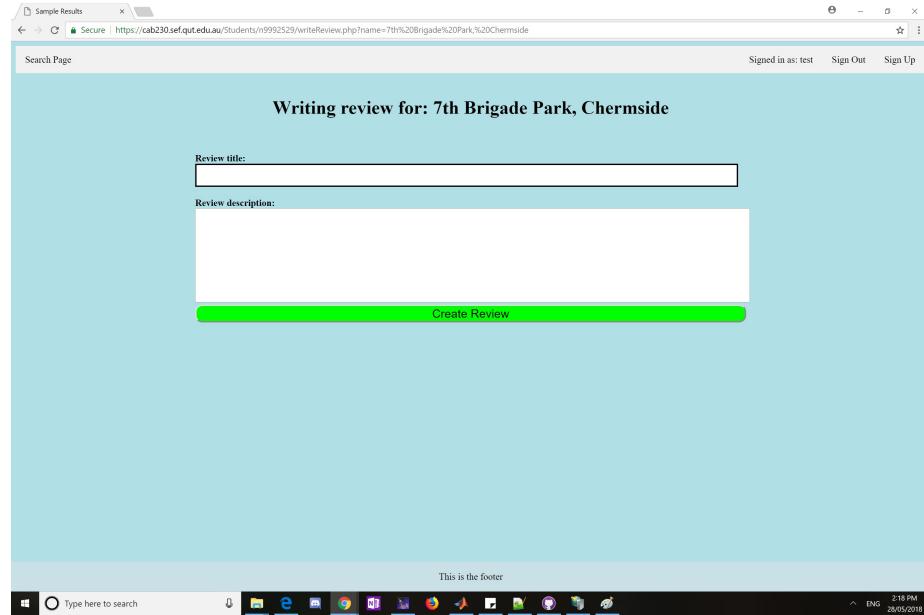


Figure 7: Add Review Page, With No Inputs

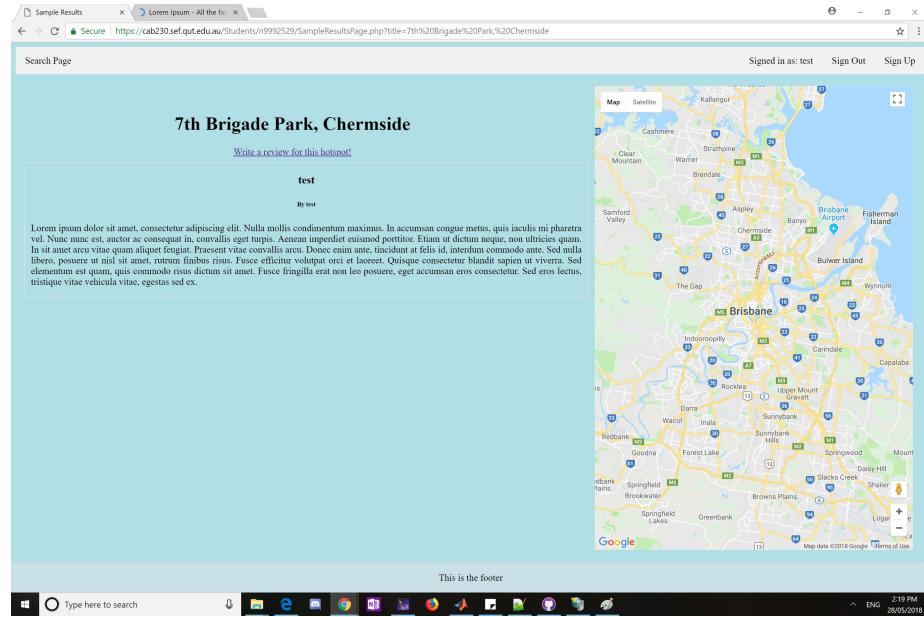


Figure 8: Successfully Added Review

1.5 Searching for an Existing Item

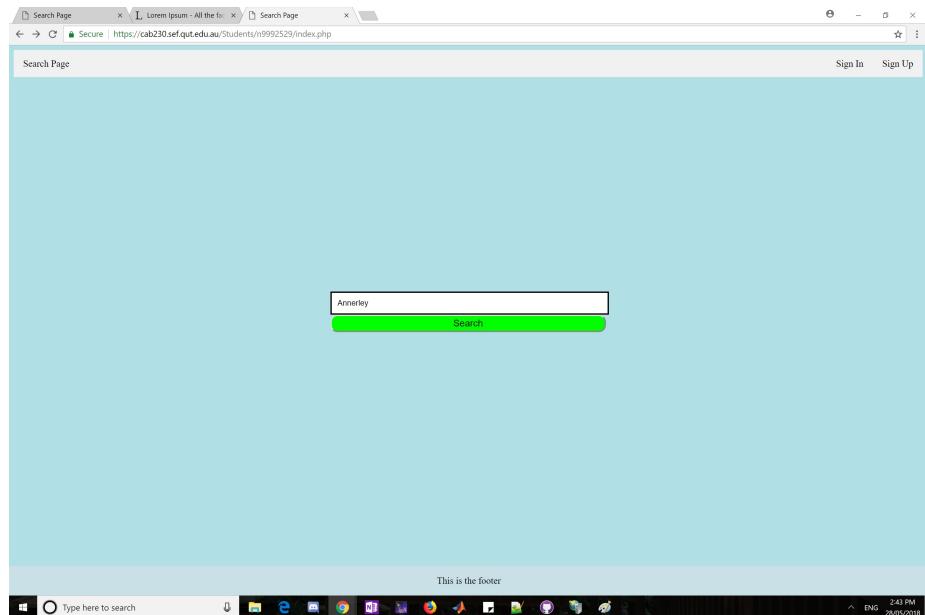


Figure 9: Search Page With Input Matching Existing Item

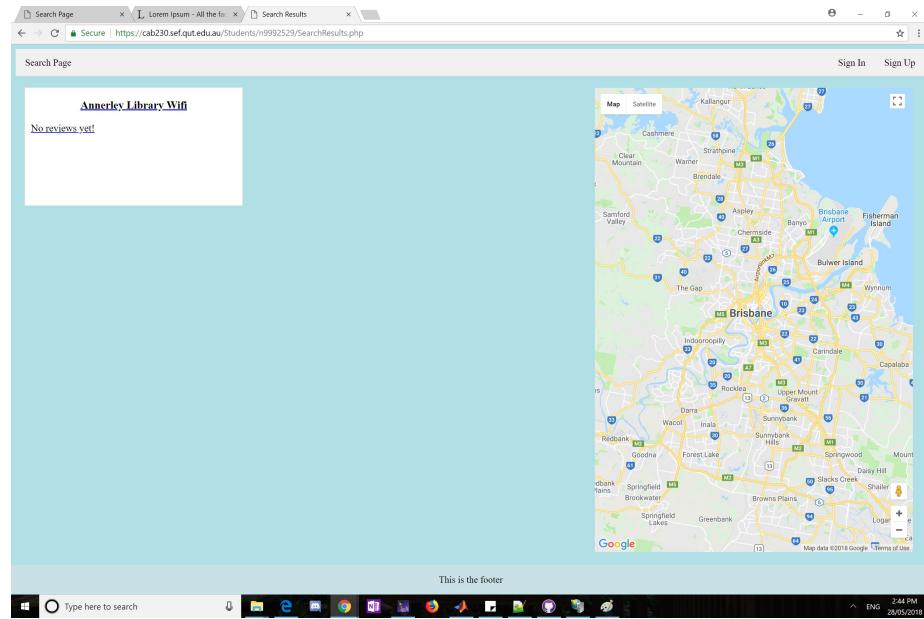


Figure 10: Search Result Showing Existing Item

1.6 Searching for an Item that Doesn't Exist

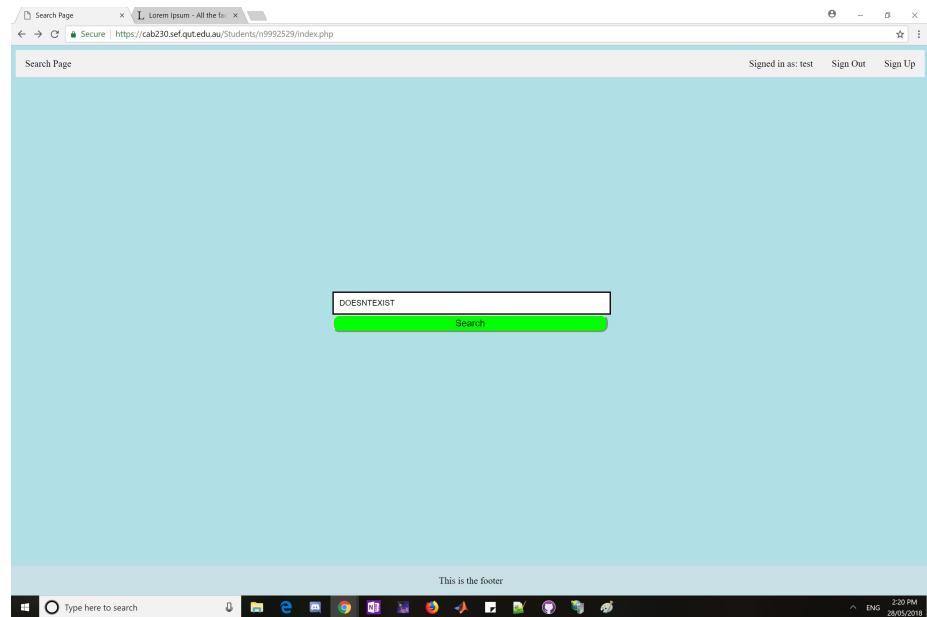


Figure 11: Search Page With Input Not Matching Existing Item

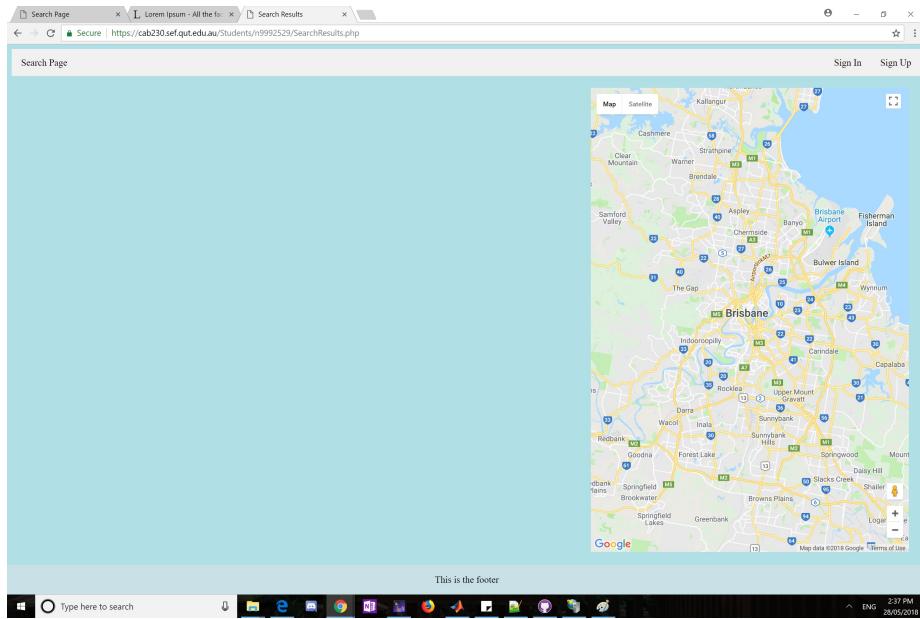


Figure 12: Search Result Showing No Existing Items

1.7 Accessing Individual Item Page

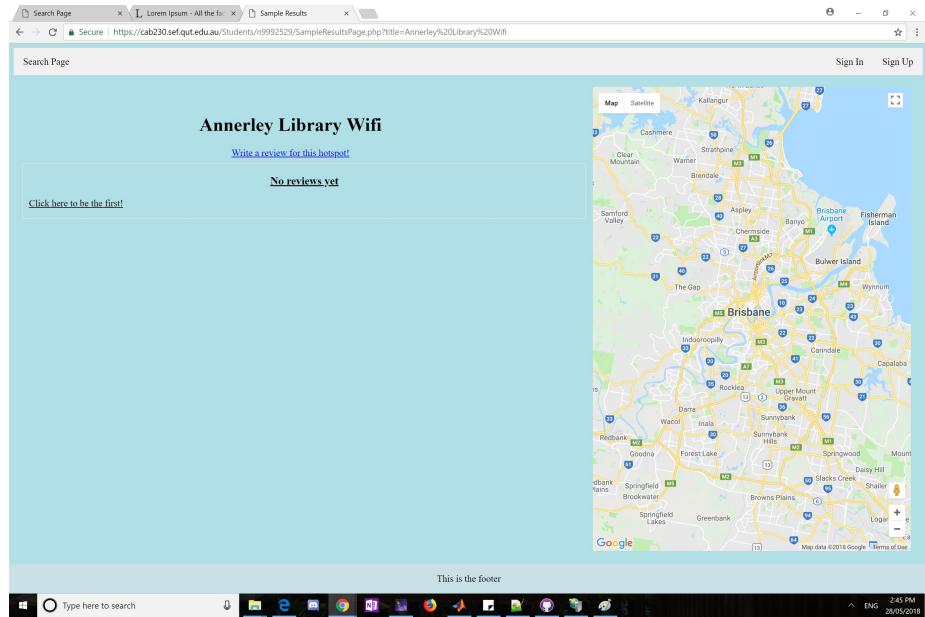


Figure 13: Specific Item Page

1.8 Unregistered user not being able to log in

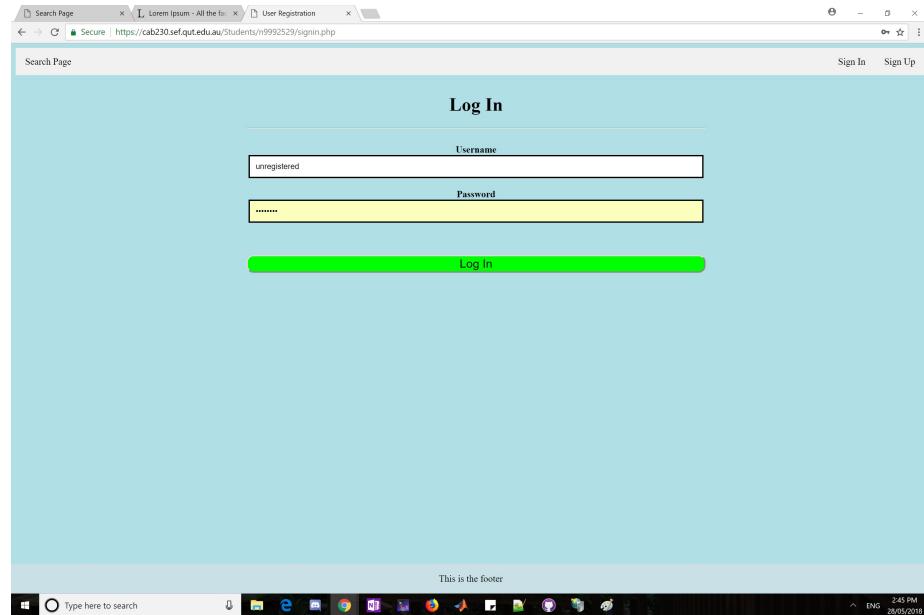


Figure 14: Log In Page, With Unregistered User Inputs

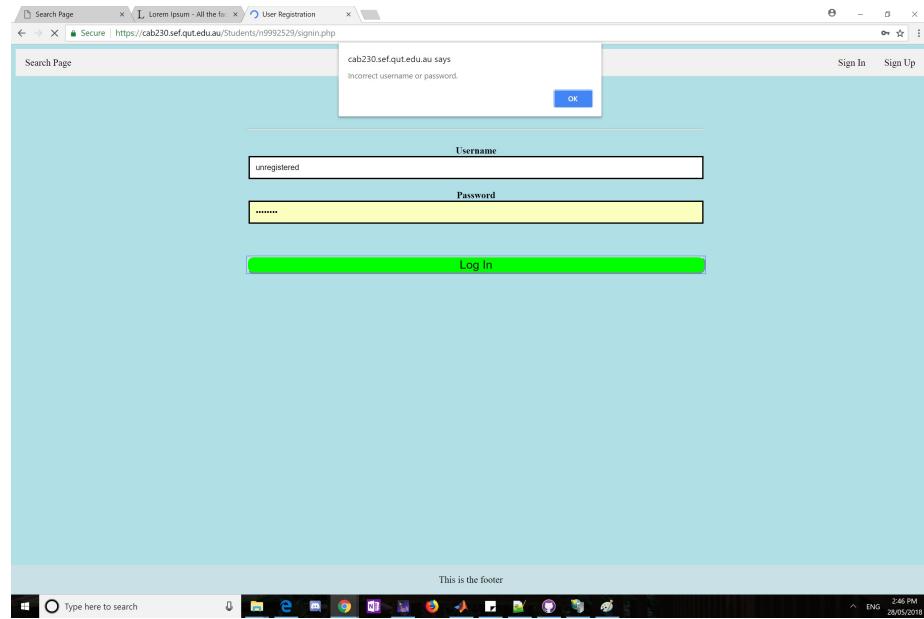


Figure 15: Log In Page, Failed to Log In With Unregistered User Inputs

1.9 Operating gracefully in multiple resolutions

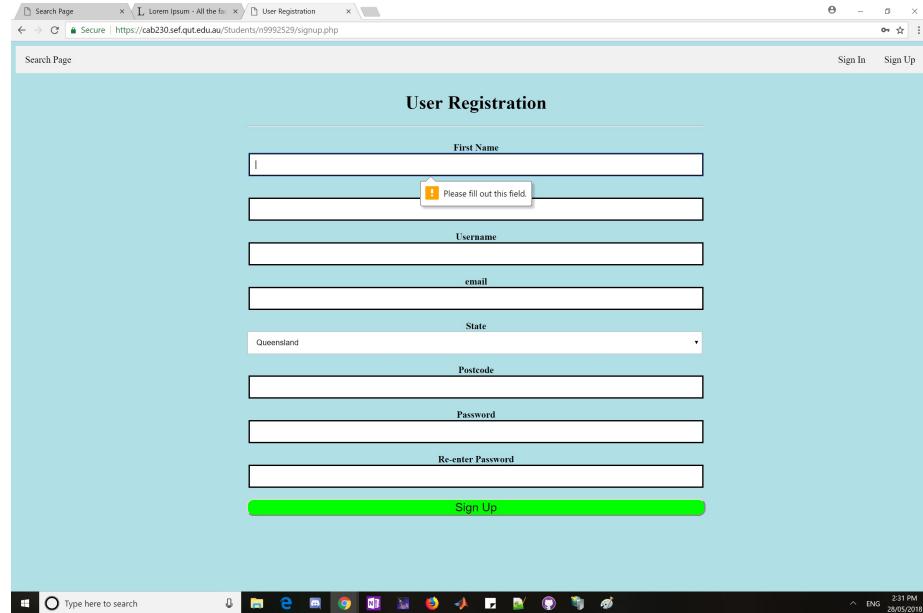


Figure 16: User Registration Page With No Inputs

2 Web Design Principles

2.1 User Experience

The first Web Design Principle that every website should aim to achieve is User Experience.

To ensure the user has a good experience using the website, it should be simple to understand, and the user should be able to easily navigate through the website.

We have attempted to achieve this by;

1. Clearly labelling buttons, etc...
2. Simple, consistent page design

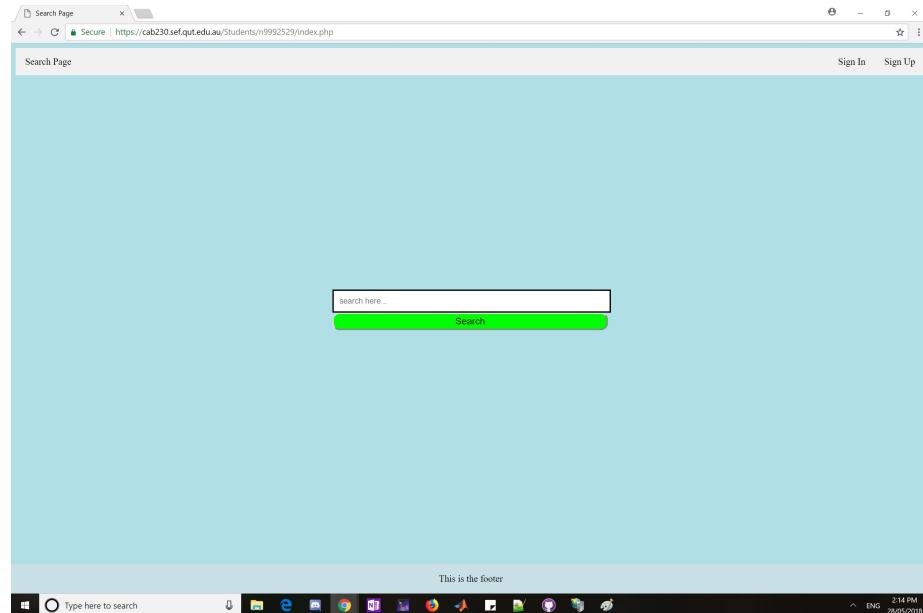


Figure 17: Search Screen

As you can see in this image of the search screen, the only thing the user can do is search for an item, or Sign In/Sign Up. These are both clearly labelled, and as the rest of the page is empty, it is unlikely that the User will get confused.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar 'User Registration'. The address bar displays the URL <https://cab230.ssf.qut.edu.au/Students/n9992529/signup.php>. The main content area is titled 'User Registration' and contains the following fields:

- First Name: An input field.
- Last Name: An input field.
- Username: An input field.
- email: An input field.
- State: A dropdown menu set to 'Queensland'.
- Postcode: An input field.
- Password: An input field.
- Re-enter Password: An input field.

At the bottom right is a green 'Sign Up' button. The status bar at the bottom of the browser window shows 'This is the footer'.

Figure 18: User Registration Page

Another Example of good User Experience is the User Registration Page. For this, each element required for User Registration is clearly labelled, and there are clear error messages for when the inputs are not correct.

Because of this, we feel that we have achieved a good User Experience.

2.2 Visual Design

The second Web Design Principle that every website should aim to achieve is Visual Design.

A website with good Visual Design should be designed with readability in mind. Ways to improve readability include

1. Using only a few different colours,
2. Making good use of contrast,
3. Easy to read fonts,
4. Etc...

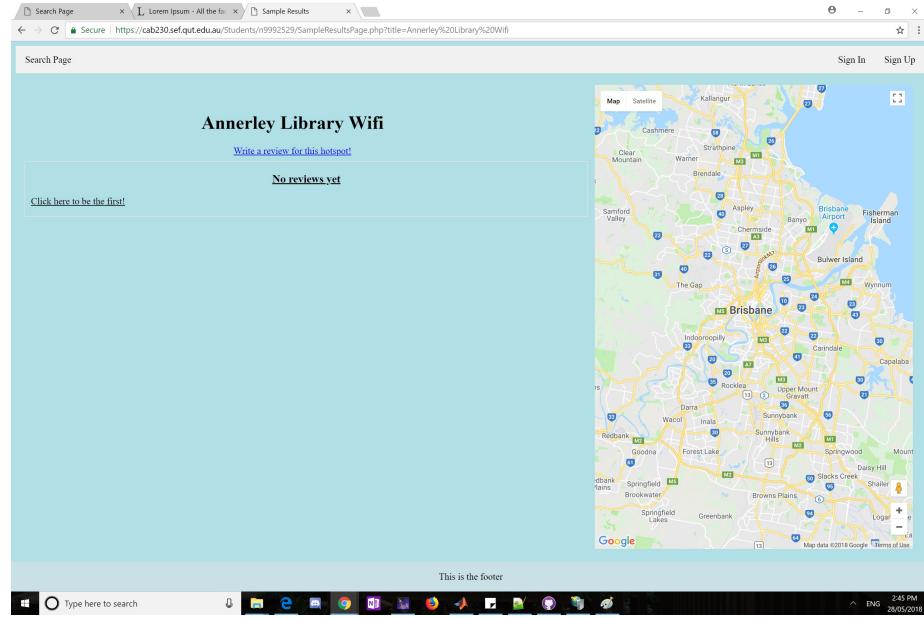


Figure 19: Example of good Visual Design

The above image attempts to make use of the above. There are only a few different colours on the screen, and of those colours selected, they are similar which makes the page easier on the eyes. There is no big red button or large contrasting item that draws attention away from the important parts of the page. The map on the right of the page also does a good job of breaking up the page.

A website with good Visual Design should also make use of the CRAP design principle;

1. Contrast
2. Repetitive
3. Alignment
4. Proximity

As already mentioned, the website makes a good use of contrast, it also keeps a good, repetitive design throughout. The website also makes a good use of contrast and proximity.

As such, we think our website has good and consistent Visual Design.

2.3 Page Layout

The third Web Design Principle that every website should aim to achieve is Page Layout.

Our website uses a flexible page layout, to remove passive whitespace from the pages. Elements of the page will stretch or shrink in order to preserve the look and feel of the site. A more specific example of this is in the search results page. The number of columns the data is presented in will change with the width of the screen. For example, if the screen is wide, it may display 3 or 4 columns, however, if the screen is narrow, it will only display one column.

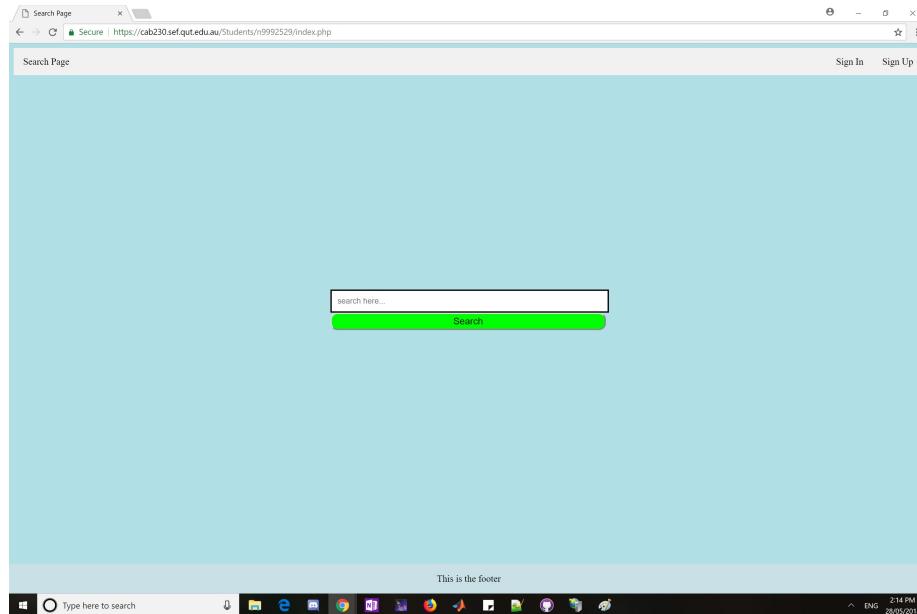


Figure 20: Search Screen

The search page is a good example of page layout. In it, the User's eye is immediately drawn to the search bar, and then to the navigation bar at the top if they need to Sign In/Up.

It also shows that there is only relevant information shown on each page, and that there is never too much information on the page.
As such, we feel that our website has a good Page Layout.

2.4 Standards

The last Web Design Principle that a good website requires is Standards.

The main requirement of Web Standards is Web Accessibility. That is, the ability for everyone to be able to use your site. The key points of Web Accessibility are:

1. Perceivable
2. Operable
3. Understandable
4. Robust

All the information on the site is easy to perceive. Using contrast, mentioned earlier, the various important elements of the site are very easy to read.

The website is also operable, with much of the functionality already keyboard accessible, such as the search function, and the user registration. The user will also always have enough time to read and use content, as nothing will happen on any of the pages without input from the user.

The website is very understandable, as there are very clear directions and errors.

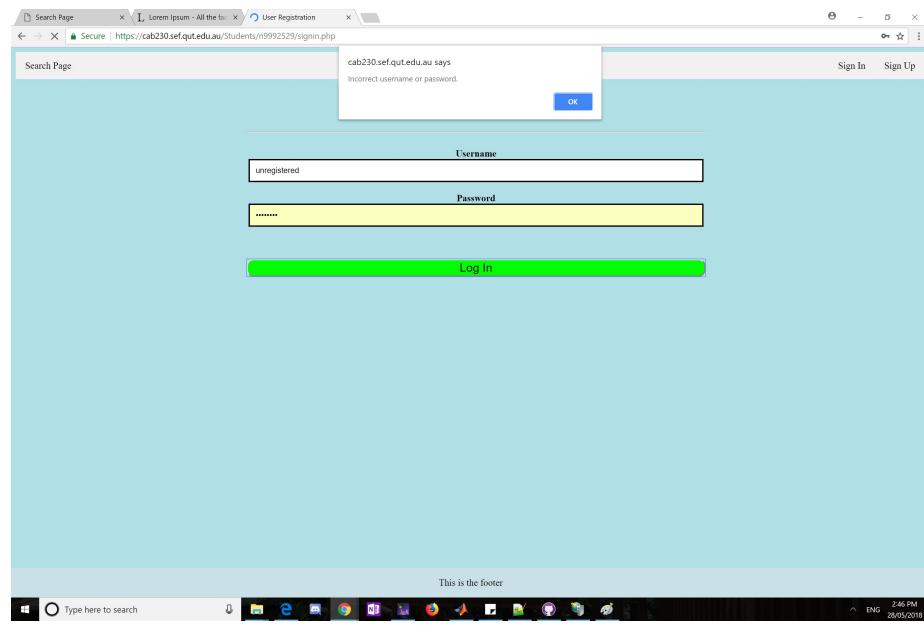


Figure 21: Log In Failed

Everything is very clearly labelled, and as you can see above, error messages are very clear, and tell the user what went wrong.

As such, we feel that our site complies with Web Accessibility Standards