# Example 1:

In the initial phase of development, the web application's structure was outlined using HTML. The basic layout, as demonstrated in Snippet A.1 (see Appendix A), provided the foundation upon which the application was built. This structure was essential for the subsequent incorporation of CSS and JavaScript elements.

### Example 2:

Figure 1: CSS Code for Light Switch Web Application

The visual aspect of the web application was addressed using CSS. As shown in Figure 1 (see Appendix A, Snippet A.2), the styling choices were geared towards creating a user-friendly interface with a focus on readability and aesthetic appeal.

#### Notes:

- Each code snippet in the appendix is given a unique identifier (e.g., Snippet A.1, Snippet A.2).
- In the main body of the report, when referring to a specific piece of code, you should mention the snippet identifier and note that it can be found in the appendix.
- This approach keeps the report organised and allows me to easily locate the referenced code in the appendix.
- Including both inline references and the appendix ensures that the report is both comprehensive and neatly formatted.

# **Appendix**

#### Appendix A: Web Page

### Snippet A.1: HTML Structure of Web Application

#### Snippet A.2: CSS Styling for the Web Application

```
body {
    text-align: center;
    padding-top: 20%;
}
.light-switch {
    padding: 10px 20px;
    font-size: 16px;
}
```

#### Snippet A.3: JavaScript Function Toggling Background Colour

```
var isLightOn = true;

function toggleLight() {
    document.body.style.backgroundColor = isLightOn ? 'black' : 'white';
    isLightOn = !isLightOn;
}
```

#### Appendix B: Flask

Snippet B.1: Flask Application Setup

```
from flask import Flask, render_template

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')

def home():
    return render_template('index.html')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```