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SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESter

CO3201 Computer Science Project: Dissertation

LEGO: SET CHECKLIST CREATOR

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## contents

## Abstract

## Introduction

Ever since I was young, I have always loved building and playing with Lego, getting Lego sets regularly for Christmas and birthdays. Over time as I got more Lego sets, I had to take some older sets apart to make room for newer ones. The Lego pieces from these sets would be stored in separate containers so that if I wanted to rebuild a set, I could simply get that certain container. However, as I got more Lego sets these pieces became muddled so that it was no longer as simple as picking a container. This can be done using the list of pieces in the back of the Lego set’s instruction booklet and as I find the pieces tick them off this page. This can work when rebuilding the set for the first few times but after a while, it can become very difficult because there are ticks all over the page. Therefore, having a digital checklist for pieces in a Lego Set would help fix this issue as once you have built the set, the next time you go to rebuild it the checklist will be blank, and you can start all over again.

For example, if you have a Lego set that you have taken apart and put all the pieces in a box along with other Lego pieces, and you would like to rebuild the set, you could do this easily using a digital checklist.

The target users for my project will be 18+ Lego builders, enthusiasts, and collectors (referred to as ‘Lego enthusiasts’ from now on for briefness) who are looking to build or rebuild a Lego set they own.

### Aim

The key aim of this project is to create a digital checklist for pieces in a Lego Set. Users can find and then select a Lego Set they would like to see the pieces for. They can then view all the pieces in this Lego set (like in the back of the instruction book), and they can check they have all the pieces when they are building the set again.

### Objectives

1. Write a program to connect to a Lego Set API and retrieve data
2. Learn how to turn JSON files into a class
3. Build an application using the Spring Model-View-Controller (MVC) framework
4. Design a cross-platform website (view) from which users can use the system
5. Implement a cross-platform website (view) from which users can use the system
6. Design a way for users to save progress on a checklist
7. Implement a way for users to save progress on a checklist

## Survey of Literature/Information Sources

### Preliminary Research

To begin with, I looked up the Rebrickable API [1] that contains data for Lego sets, that I am going to use, that can search through to find a Lego set and the pieces within this set. I also read the documentation for the API [2], finding out that it's a RESTful API (meaning I can use HTTP requests to access data) and to access the data I need an API key that is freely available with an account. Using the API you can request a Lego set directly using the Lego set unique number, or search using “A search term”, filter using “theme\_id (a number associated with a Lego theme e.g. Star Wars, that can be retrieved also using API), min\_year, max\_year, min\_parts, max\_parts” and order by a certain “field” (“set\_num”, “name”, “year”, “theme\_id”, “num\_parts”). Data is returned from the API in the form of JSON files, and a set returns “set\_num”, “name”, “year”, “theme\_id”, “num\_parts” and “set\_img\_url”, but to retrieve a JSON of all the pieces in a Lego set another call to the API needs to be performed. This returns a list containing each part however this cannot be ordered using the API.

### Questionnaire Introduction

I then performed some data collection on what my target users would like from a digital checklist for pieces in a Lego Set, via an online questionnaire (see **Appendix A**). Using this I could identify their key requirements and features for the system, for example where they would like to use the system, how they currently check they have all the pieces for a Lego set, other tools they use for research, how important certain features would be to them and if they have any other ideas for features.

### Questionnaire Results and Further Research

My questionnaire received a reasonable number of responses (20 responses) and from the results of this questionnaire, I was able to decide on certain features and requirements for my project. (For full results of the questionnaire see **Appendix B**).

Chart, pie chart

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Figure – Question 1 Results

Question 1 showed me that the majority of users (75% see Figure 1 above or **Appendix B**) would like to use the digital checklist on both PC/Laptop and mobile devices, which helped inform me that my digital checklist for pieces in a Lego Set should run on both these types of systems.

I also learnt from questions answers to 2 and 3 (see **Appendix B**) that Lego enthusiasts who use a digital tool use the website Bricklink [3]. I found that on Bricklink users can add pieces from a Lego set to a “wanted list” and from there tick off parts you have. This shows the user how many pieces they need and how many they currently have found. However, this number easily be changed by accident which could cause issues. For example, users could believe they have all the pieces for a set but they accidentally decreased how many pieces they needed so are missing one, or the opposite where they increase the number they need but have all of them. Users can’t filter pieces by colour or type making it difficult to find pieces, also when pieces are fully found they are not hidden from the list. Any pieces missing can easily show a list of possible locations to buy them. Most of these issues appear because the purpose of the tool is to buy pieces for a Lego set.

The answers to question 3 (see **Appendix B**) also show some people currently use the Rebrickable website [4]. On Rebrickable, which also provides the API I am going to use, users can find a Lego set by typing in the set number or searching by a text search (i.e. Set Name) and filter by a range of year released, range of the number of parts and also filter by themes. On the page of a set (e.g. this Lego Set [5]) users can see a list of all parts, the instructions, pictures of the Lego set, the year released, the number of parts etc. Here if the user has an account they can add the set parts to a List. On the list, the user added parts too, users can filter by piece colour, type (Category) and sort by colour, Hue, part, type (category) and price to buy the Lego piece. Users can see how many each piece is required as well as the colour and price to buy it but to check a piece off the list, the user has to delete it from the list meaning you can’t undo the change, also users can change the number of certain pieces needed but not see the original number (like BrickLink see above). This is primarily due to the fact the tool is meant to help users buy Lego pieces for a set, also the same as Bricklink, but can be used as a makeshift checklist.

Overall, the results of questions 2 and 3 (see **Appendix B**) has helped me find and research similar software and helped give me ideas on what would be useful to use from these.

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure – Question 4 Results

The results of question 4 (see Figure 2 above or **Appendix B**) provided lots of useful information about how users would like to search for a Lego set. Some of the answers were very conclusion for example 19 people said that searching by ‘Age Range’ for a Lego Set was not needed showing me that there is no demand for this search parameter. Likewise, all 20 respondents stated they would like to be able to search by ‘Set Number’.

The answers to the ‘Set Pieces’ section of question 4 (see **Appendix B**) are quite varied, with 8 responses saying it was ‘not needed’, which was one more than the ‘Filter by’ (7 responses) and one less than ‘Sort by’ (9 responses). This shows filter and sort for ‘Set Pieces’ only just make up the majority of responses showing that maybe this is not a key requirement when searching for a set but would still be useful.

Overall conclusions that I can draw from question 4 are that overall users would like to search by ‘set number’ and ‘set name’ when trying to locate a Lego Set. They would also like to filter by the ‘year made’, ‘theme’ and ‘Set Pieces’ as well as sorting by ‘Theme’, ‘Year Made’ and ‘Set Pieces’.

The results of Question 5 (see **Appendix B**) show that most people find it important or very important that a digital checklist the Lego pieces can be sorted by colour and type of piece, showing this should be a key feature of my digital checklist. However, being able to filter by Lego pieces type and colour is shown to be not as important and therefore are not as key to people. Finally, having a link to buy a missing Lego piece and being able to scan Lego pieces in a set to see if they are there and then check them off, have very mixed answers showing they should be nothing more than optional for the checklist.

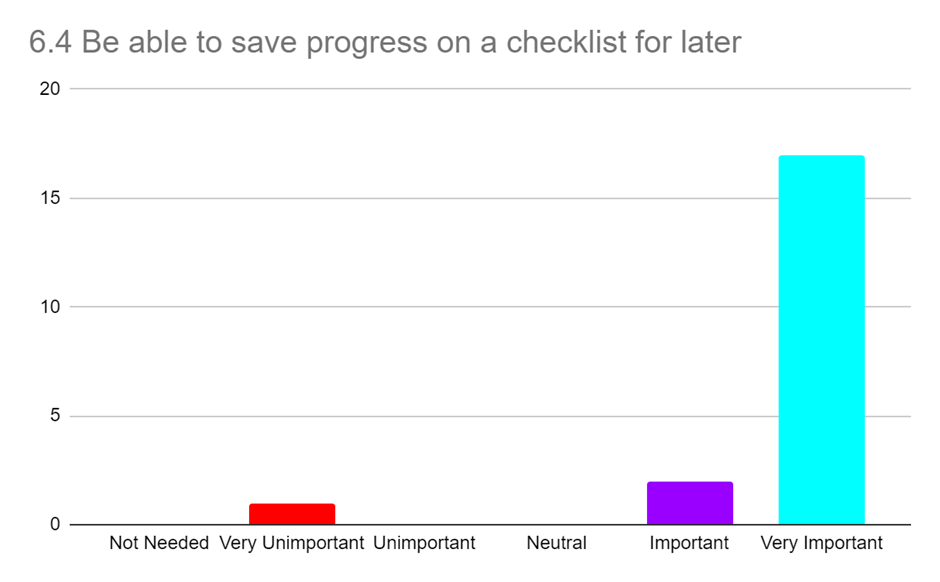


Figure – Question 6 part 4 (Be able to save progress on a checklist for later) Results

Question 6 results (see **Appendix B**) show that it is very important to most people (17/20 see Figure 3 above) to be able to save progress on a checklist making this a key requirement for the system. Being to view and download instructions is also important to most users, as is being able to save Lego sets they own to a list meaning this is also key. The responses to having a favourites list for Lego sets are very mixed but mostly positive showing that it would be nice to have but not key.

From the responses to question 6 I went and found the Brickset API [7] that requires a free API key, and I can use it to retrieve Lego set instructions (as the current Rebrickable API cannot do this). These are returned as a list of instruction PDF links, in a JSON file. This API also allows users to search for Lego Sets, but I will only use this API for retrieving instructions as it does not contain data on pieces within a Lego set, which is a vital part of the project.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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Figure – Question 7 Results

Finally, the results of question 7 (see Figure 4 above or **Appendix B**) where users are allowed to add any ideas for any other features gave some useful ideas. For example, being able to also scan bricks with a webcam as well as a mobile for PC/Laptop users. As well as if there are multiple Lego pieces of the same type and colour on the checklist being able to record the specific number of these found. Finally, another feature suggested was to import and export XML files like a Bricklink [3] wanted list. I took these suggestions into account when designing my requirements.

## Requirements

### Key Features:

* The system must be usable as a website on both mobile and PC/laptops
* The system must display a list of all Lego sets stored in Rebrickable API [1]
* The system must have a search feature that allows users to search a list of Lego sets. Can search by set number and text search (e.g. set name), and filter and sort by year made and set theme.
* Users must be able to ‘check’ piece off the checklist, showing how many more of that piece are remaining
* The system must show on the checklist (for Lego pieces in a set) a picture of the piece, with the correct colour, as well as an alternative text description including the piece name and colour
* Users must be able to sort a checklist by colour and type of a Lego piece
* The system must be usable with and without a user account
* Users must be able to save progress on a checklist

### Nice to have Features:

* The system may have an additional search parameter to sort and filter by the number of pieces in a Lego set
* The system may have an additional search parameter to sort alphabetically by Set Name
* The system may have a consistent and simple UI
* Users may be able to view instructions for a Lego set
* Users may be able to download instructions for a Lego set
* Users may be able to filter a checklist by the colour of a piece
* Users may be able to filter a checklist by type of a piece
* The system may have a link to buy a missing piece from a Lego Set
* Users may be able to create an account
* Users with an account may be able to save sets they own to a ‘Sets Owned List’, so they can easily find them later

### Optional Features:

* Users with an account could create lists for Lego sets and save sets to them, so they can easily find them later (Sets can be in multiple lists)
* Users could search their ‘Sets Owned List’ and other lists for Lego sets, like the main search feature
* The system could save a user's progress on a checklist in the database
* The system could also be a mobile application
* Users could scan Lego pieces with a phone camera or webcam to check if the piece is in a Lego list
  + If it is in the set (and not already enough of them), there is an option to check pieces off the Digital Checklist
  + If in the set but already have all that type of piece needed, it will inform the user of this
  + If not in set it will inform the user of this
* Users could import and export a checklist as an XML file in the Bricklink [3] wanted list format

## Design

### A High-level overview of the architecture of the system

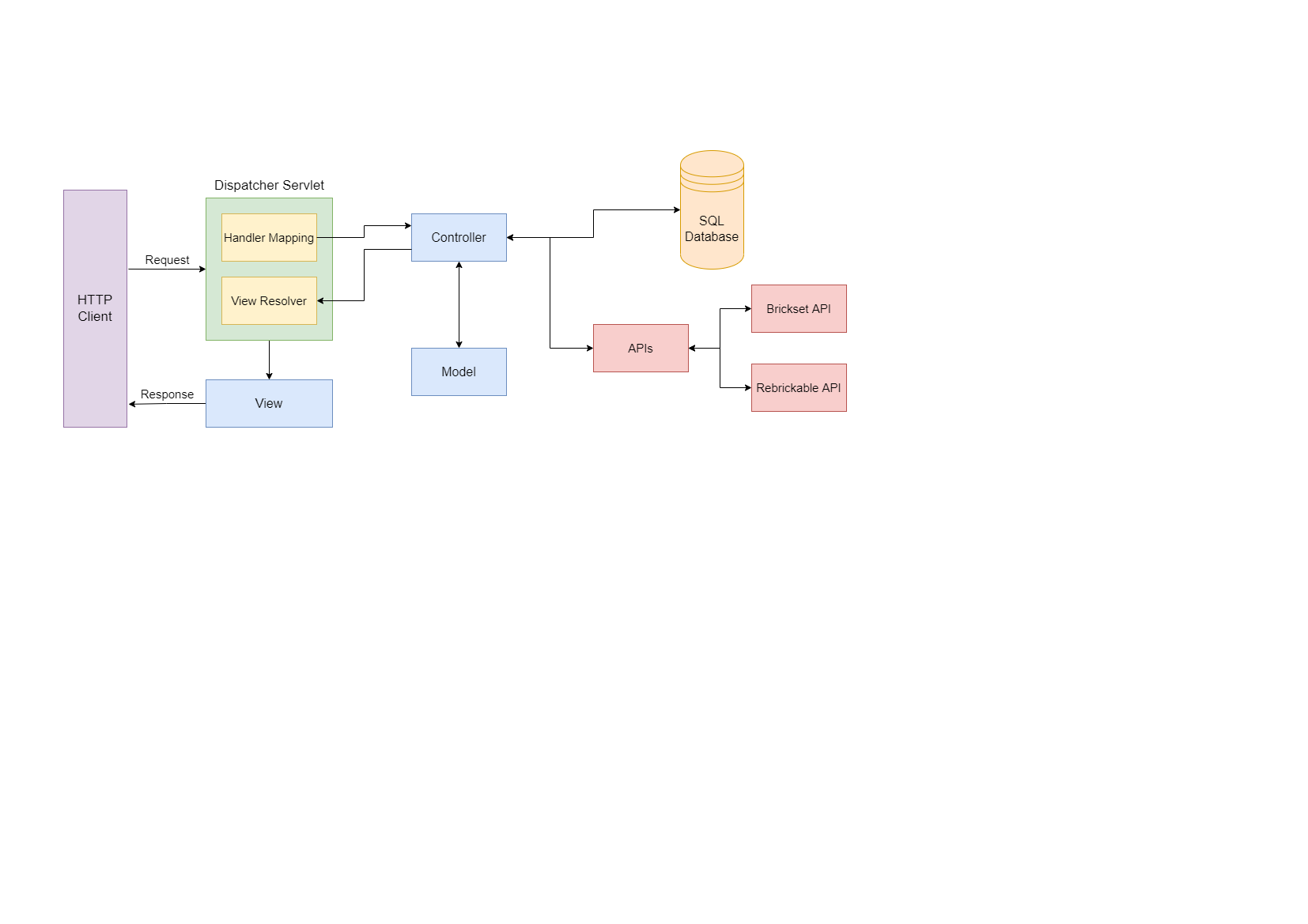


Figure – High-Level Overview

Figure 5 above shows a high-level view of the Spring MVC architecture that my website will use. Where the view will be the JSP that is displayed to the users on the HTTP client (their web browser). When the user interacts with the View, via the web browser, a request is sent to the Dispatcher Servlet. Here the Dispatcher Servlet will use the Handler Mapping to match the request URL to the correct Controller. The controller will then call APIs or interact with the SQL database to collect and edit information as needed, it will then update attributes in the Model, before returning the name of the next View to the View Resolver. View Resolver, which locates the correct View add adds in the Model attributes. This View is then sent back to the HTTP client as a response.

### APIs

#### Rebrickable API

The Rebrickable API [1] (as mentioned above see 3 Survey of Literature/Information Sources) stores all the data about all Lego sets and the Lego pieces in these sets, as well as all the Lego themes and which sets are in them. This API will be used to search for Lego sets and retrieve all the Lego pieces in a Lego Set.

#### Brickset API

The Brickset API [7] (as mentioned above, see 3 Survey of Literature/Information Sources) will be used to obtain PDF instructions for a Lego set so users can view and download these for a Lego set.

### Database Design

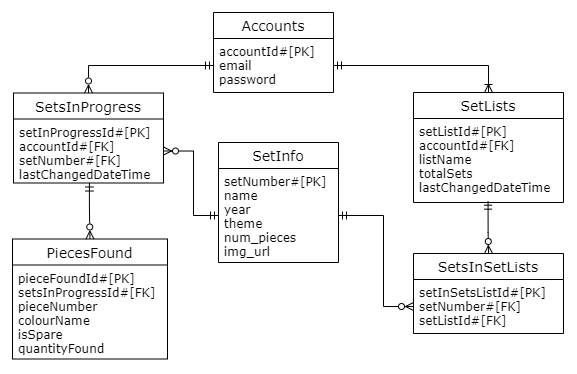


Figure – ER Class Diagram

I have used SQL for my database, and Figure 6 above shows an ER class diagram for this database, that may change depending on the requirements completed. The database has several tables called Accounts, SetsInProgress, PiecesFound, SetLists, SetsInSetsList and SetInfo. These database tables are generated using hibernate [8] and JSP in classes described in the 5.4 Class Diagram.

The Accounts table is used to store user accounts, with ‘accountId’ as the primary key, ‘email’ which is a unique attribute as an email can only belong to one account, and a ‘password’ that is encrypted using a hash and salt.

The SetsInProgress table stores the set numbers of sets (‘setNumber’) that a user currently has a checklist in progress for, the information for these sets is stored in the ‘SetInfo’ table explained below. ‘setInProgressId’ is the primary key, with the user’s ‘accountId’ as the foreign key so it's easy to find which user it belongs to. Finally, ‘lastChangedDateTime’ which stores the last time the set in progress was saved to the database, this is used so that the last 3 used sets in progress can be displayed to the user on the home page.

The PiecesFound table is used to store pieces for a ‘SetInProgress’ and contains attributes ‘pieceFoundId’ is the primary key, ‘setInProgressId’ is a foreign key so it's easy to identify which setInProgress the pieceFound belongs to. The ‘pieceNumber’, the ‘colourName’ is the colour of the piece, ‘isSpare’ shows if this is a spare provided piece with the Lego Set but not required to build the set and ‘quantityFound’ is the quantity of the particular piece that has currently been found (if 0 pieces have been found these won’t be saved to save database storage).

SetLists table stores lists the user has created, that contain Lego sets (called setlists). The table stores the name of the list (‘listName’), a primary key (‘setListId’) (used to find the sets that belong to the list in the SetsInSetsList table explained below), the total number of sets in the list (‘totalSets’), with the user’s ‘accountId’ as the foreign key so it's easy to find which user it belongs to. Finally, ‘lastChangedDateTime’ which stores the last time the setlist was saved to the database, is used so that the last 3 used setlists can be displayed to the user on the home page.

SetsInSetsList stores the set numbers of sets (‘setNumber’) saved to a setlist in the database, the information for these sets is stored in the ‘SetInfo’ table explained below. It has a primary key ‘setInSetListId’, ‘setListId’ is a foreign key so it's easy to identify which setlist this belongs to and the ‘setNumber’ for the set, which can only appear once in a setlist.

The SetInfo table holds information about sets stored in either the SetsInProgress or SetsInSetLists tables. ‘setNumber’ is the primary key that is used to link to this table in the other tables, the set’s ‘name’, ‘year’ released, ‘theme’, number of pieces in the set ‘num\_pieces’ and a URL for an image of the set (‘img\_url’).

### Class Diagram

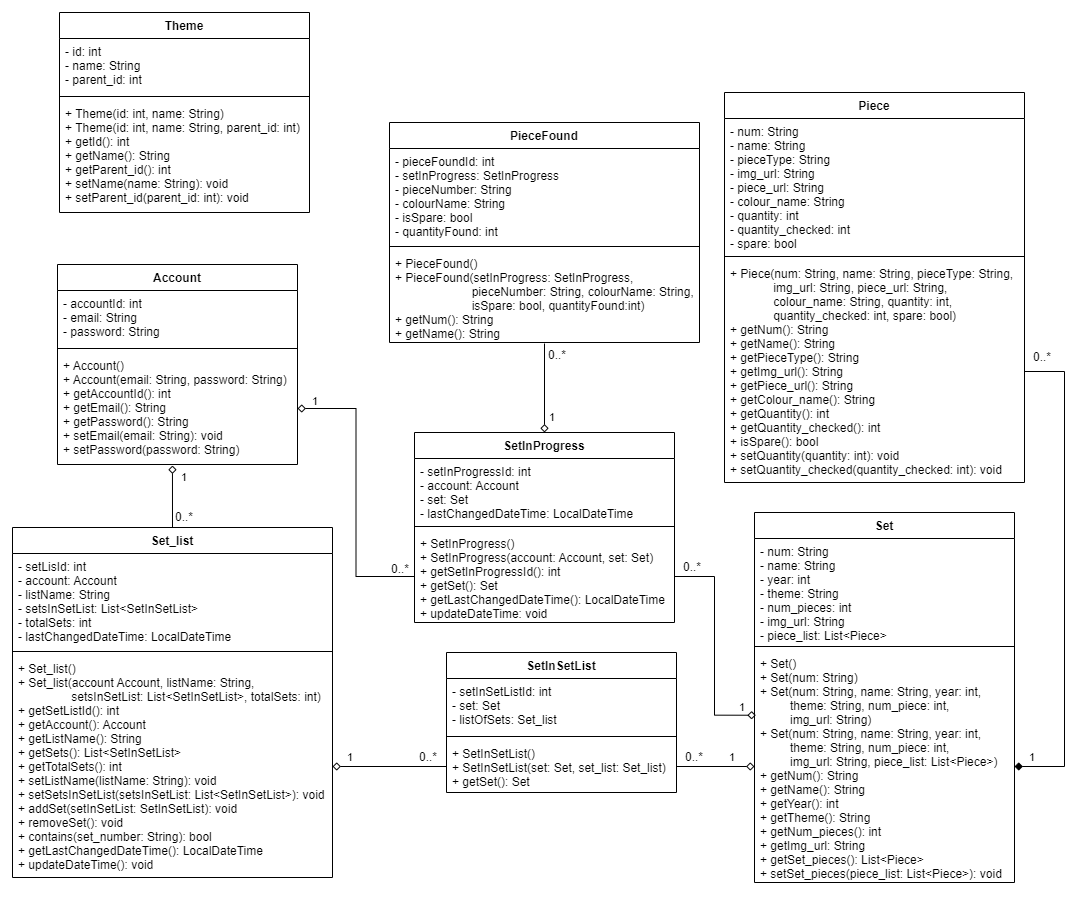


Figure – Class Diagram

Figure 7 above is a class diagram for my system, with several classes Set, Piece, SetInSetList, Set\_list, SetInProgress, PieceFound, Account and Theme.

The Set class is used to store Lego set data from a JSON file received from the Rebrickable API [1]. This data includes the Lego Set’s Number (‘num’) which is a unique number that identifies the Lego Set, and this is a string because all set numbers contain a '-' that is followed by a version number that donates different versions of certain sets, with the standard being '-1'. It also contains the ‘name’ of the Set, the ‘year’ released, the ‘theme’ the set belongs to, the number of Lego pieces (‘num\_pieces’) in the set, a URL for an image of the set (‘img\_url’). Finally, there is an attribute called ‘piece\_list’ which is a list of the Piece class and is used to store a list of all Lego pieces in a Lego set.

The Piece class is used to store information about a Lego piece from a JSON file received from the Rebrickable API [1]. This contains a piece number (‘num’) as these sometimes contain letters this is a string, ‘name’ of the piece, a ‘pieceType’ which is the type of Lego piece the piece is, a URL for an image of the piece (‘img\_url’) and another URL (‘piece\_url’) to the piece’s page on the Rebrickable website where the user can view a list of websites to buy the Lego Piece [6]. A ‘colour\_name’ that’s the colour of the piece, ‘quantity’ which is the number of these pieces that are required to build the Lego Set, ‘quantity\_checked’ which is the quantity the user has checked off these pieces and finally ‘spare’ which denotes if this piece is a spare provided with the Lego Set but not required to build the set.

The SetInSetList class is used to link the Set\_list and Set classes and is used for the database (using JPA annotations [8]) so that information on a Lego set does not have to be duplicated if in several setlists, and can just save a table that links to the set via the set’s number. It contains a unique auto-generated id (‘setInSetListId’) used as the primary key for the table in the database, ‘listOfSets’ is the setlist the set is in and ‘set’ is the set that is in the setlist.

The Set\_list class is used to store a list of Lego sets retrieved from a user’s saved list of Lego sets from the database, this class is also used to create the database using JPA annotations [8]. It contains the name of a list (‘listName’), the user ‘account’ the list belongs to, ‘setListId’ is a unique auto-generated id used as the primary key in the database, the number of sets in the list (‘totalSets’), ‘lastChangedDateTime’ which holds the last date and time the class was changed and is used so that the last 3 used setlists can be displayed to the user on the home page and so that the last accessed list is at the top of the selector when selecting a setlist to add a Lego set to. Finally, there is a List of type SetInSetList (‘setsInSetList’), that is used to store all the Lego sets in the list. It contains several functions with the ‘contains()’ that checks if a set is in the list, ‘updateDateTime()’ sets the ‘lastChangedDateTime()’ to the current date and time, ‘addSet()’ adds a set to the list and increases total sets by 1, and ‘removeSet()’ that decreases total sets by 1.

The SetInProgress class also uses JPA annotations [8] to generate a table that connects a user’s account to a set checklist that they have saved to the database. Similarly, the SetInSetList class links to the Set class so that in the database set information is not saved multiple times, by having a variable ‘set’ of type Set. This also contains the user ‘account’ the set in progress belongs to, ‘lastChangedDateTime’ which holds the last date and time the class was changed (used like Set\_list to display the last 3 last saved sets in progress), and ‘setInProgressId’ is a unique auto-generated id used as the primary key in the database. This also contains a ‘updateDateTime()’ which operates in the same way as in the Set\_list class.

The PieceFound class is another class that is used to create the database (using JPA annotations [8]). This class is used to store pieces from SetsInProgress, and only contains information that makes each piece unique, the ‘pieceNumber’ which is unique, the piece’s colour (‘colourName’) and if it is a spare piece (‘isSpare’) and finally how many of this particular Lego piece has been found (‘quantityFound’). It also has an auto-generated primary key ‘pieceFoundId’.

The Account class is used to create the database table (with JPA annotations [8]) that holds an account user’s information. It has a user’s auto-generated primary key (‘accountId’), the user's ‘email’ and ‘password’ that is used by a user when logging into the website.

Finally, the Theme class holds information about Lego Set themes retrieved from the Rebrickable API [1] as a JSON file. This class is separate from the other tables and is used to store all the themes, so that each time a set is received from the Rebrickable API [1], the program does not have to call the API again with a theme number to retrieve that theme’s name. It contains a unique ‘id’ used to identify the theme, the theme’s ‘name’ and ‘parent\_id’ which is the id of the theme that this theme is a sub-theme for.

### User Interface Design

Throughout the User Interface (UI) all buttons, links and images contain tooltips informing the user on what action is performed when clicking the button, link or image. Input boxes also have tooltips informing the user what should be inputted. All images have alternative text informing the user what the image is. Additionally, in all the initial design Figures, a blue square denotes an image.

#### Home Page

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Home Page - logged out

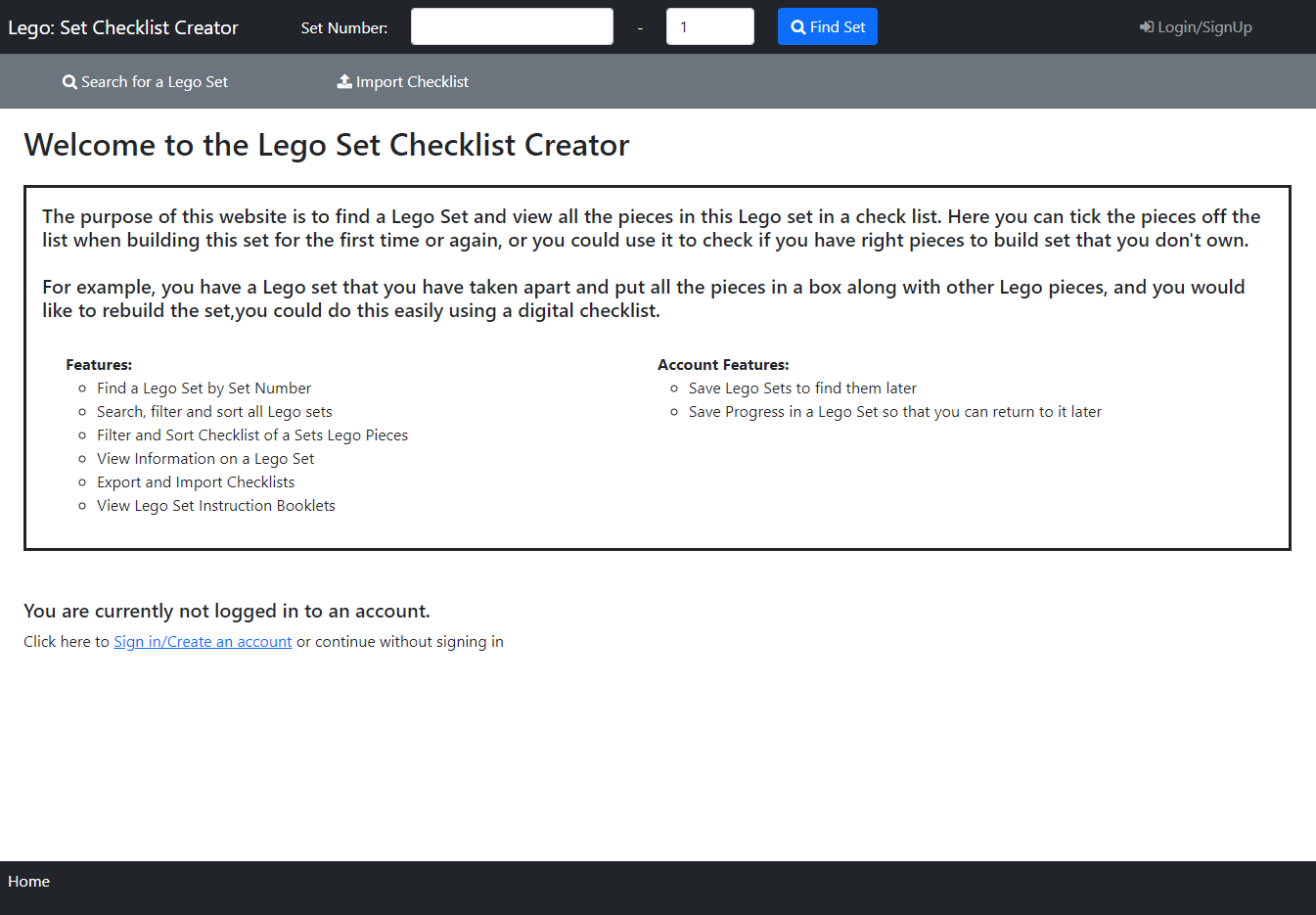


Figure : Home Page - logged out

The first page that appears to the user when they access the site is the home page (Figure 9). On this page, welcome message with the site name which I added so it was immediately clear to users which site they are viewing. Under this users can view a description of the website and what it is used for, helping useability by making it clear what the website does. There is also some text informing the user that they are not logged in, offering users the option to ‘Sign in/Create an account’ (which is a hyperlink), but also making it clear to users that they can continue without these. When this hyperlink is clicked it opens the Login and Sign-Up Popup with the Login Tab Selected (Figure 40), explained below.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on. Then there are 2 number boxes where users can enter a Lego set number and variant number (at least 1) and a ‘Find Set’ button that will search for the Lego Set and return Figure 17 or Figure 19, these are explained in Set Page below. Finally, there is a ‘Login/SignUp’ link which opens the Login and Sign-Up Popup with the Login Tab Selected (Figure 40), explained below.

Underneath the navbar is a secondary navbar with a ‘Search’ link that opens the Search Page (below) and an ‘Import Checklist’ link that opens Figure 37: Import Checklist Popup where users can import a previously exported checklist.

The breadcrumb trail, in the footer at the bottom of the page, has the current page in white text, informing them of their current position in the user journey.

Compared to the initial design in Figure 8 the final design (Figure 9) are mostly the same, except the final design also includes a welcome message with the site name above the website description box (which has also now been filled in). In addition, the ‘Sign in’ navbar link text has been replaced by ‘Login/SignUp’ in the final design.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Home Page - logged in



Figure : Home Page - logged in

The home page displayed to a logged-in user (Figure 11) is mostly the same but with a few differences. The ‘Login/SignUp’ link has been replaced with ‘Logout’, which when clicked opens Figure 53: Logout Popup, explained later.

Additional links are now shown to the user on the secondary navbar, with links to view their ‘Set Lists’ (Set Lists Page below), ‘Sets In Progress’ (Sets in Progress Page below) and their account ‘Profile’ page (Profile Page below).

The not logged in message is replaced with the user's last three edited setlists, with links that can be used for quick access to view these, along with the user's last three saved sets in progress, accessed by clicking the hyperlinks for the ‘List Name’ and ‘Set Number’ respectively.

There is a difference between the initial design (Figure 10) and the final design (Figure 11). In the final design, I removed the website description as I felt if users already had an account they would not need to have the website explained to them, the final design instead includes a welcome back message to greet users back to the site.

#### Search Page

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Search Page - Filter Bar Open

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Search Page - Sort Bar Open

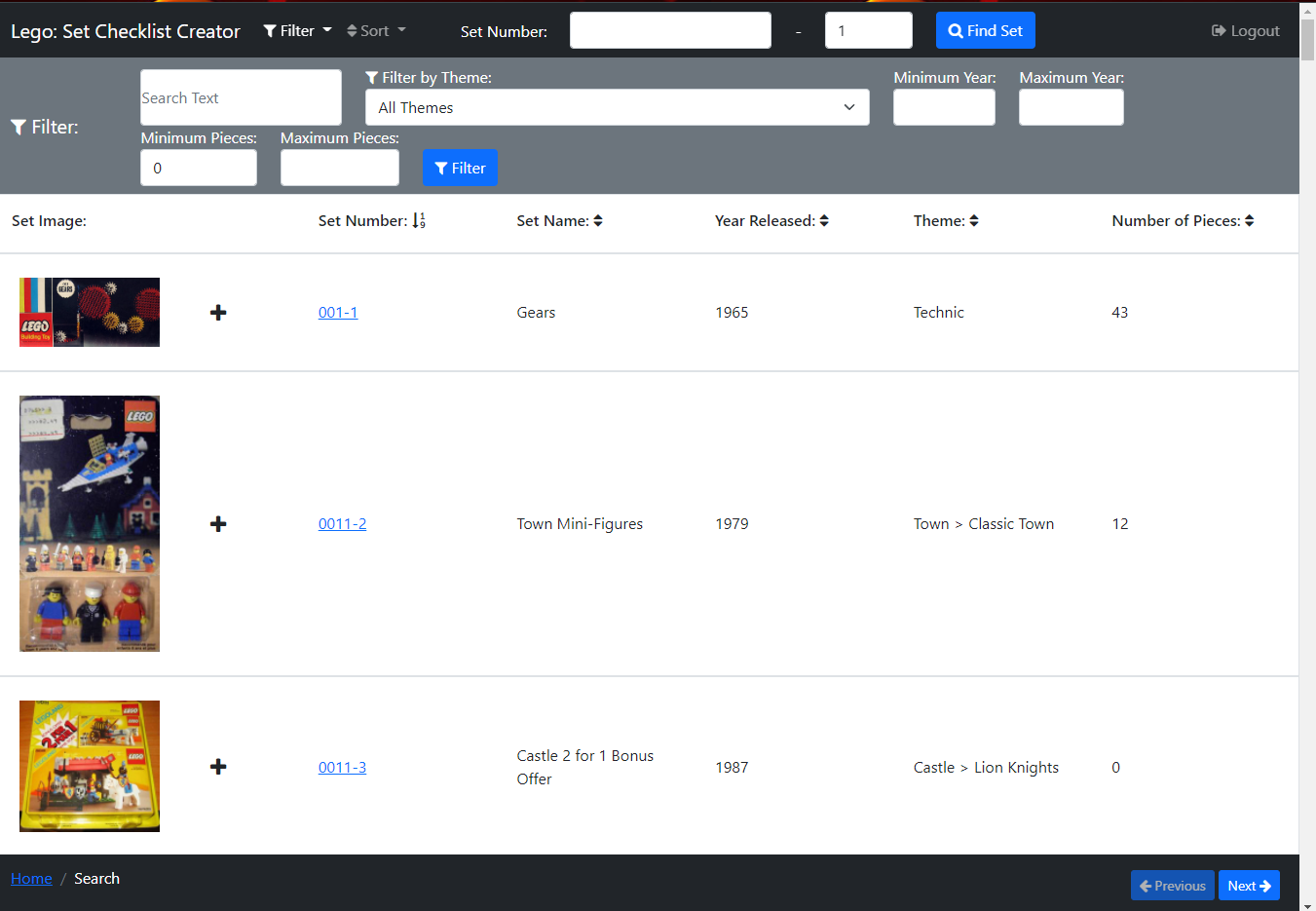


Figure : Search Page - Filter Bar Open

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure : Search Page - Sort Bar Open

The Search Page (Figure 14 and Figure 15) can be accessed by clicking the ‘Search’ link on the secondary navbar on the Home Page (above), or the ‘BACK TO SEARCH’ button on the Set Page (below) or breadcrumb links on other pages. On this page users can search for a Lego Set they would like to view.

In the centre of the page, a list of Lego sets is displayed in rows, with columns displaying different bits of information on Lego sets. There is an image of each Lego Set in each row, that when clicked will open Figure 35 to view the image enlarged (see more detail below). There is a ‘plus’ icon button that only appears to signed-in users, that when clicked opens a popup (Figure 71) to add a set to a setlist.

Above the list of sets is a header that has the name for each column, so it is clear to the user what each of these columns contains. Each of these column names (excluding ‘Set Image’), has an arrow next to it, these show if the sets are being sorted by that column, with a down arrow showing the list is being sorted ascending in that column, an up arrow shows descending and an up-down arrow shows the sets are not being sorted by that column. For example, in Figure 14 the sets are being sorted by ‘Set Number’ ascending and not by any other column.

Clicking one of these arrows will sort the sets in the column the arrow is adjacent to. If a down arrow is clicked the sets will be sorted descending and the arrow will change to an up arrow, if it’s an up arrow they will be sorted ascendingly, and the arrow will change to a down arrow. If an up-down arrow is clicked the sets will be sorted ascendingly, and this arrow will change to a down arrow and any other arrows that are not up-down arrows will change to up-down as those columns are no longer being filtered. Clicking on an arrow to sort a list will remove any other sorts currently active including a multi-sort selected via the sort bar, which is explained below.

There is a scroll bar down the side of the page so users can scroll through this list of Lego Sets, and in the footer, at the bottom of the page there are two buttons ‘Previous’ and ‘Next’, which go to the previous page of sets or the next page of sets, these are disabled if it is the first list of sets or last list of sets respectively.

If the user clicks a Set’s set number, which is a hyperlink, Figure 17: Lego Set Information Page will open displaying the selected set.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on, which when clicked acts as a link returning the user to the Home Page (above). There is a navbar link ‘Filter’ which opens a filter bar underneath the navbar (shown open in Figure 14), closing the sort bar (shown open in Figure 15) if it is open. Likewise, the ‘Sort’ navbar link opens a sort bar underneath the navbar shown open in Figure 15, closing the filter bar if it is open. Then there are 2 number boxes where users can enter a Lego set number and variant number (at least 1) and a ‘Find Set’ button that will search for the Lego Set and return Figure 17 or Figure 19, these are explained in Set Page below. Finally, there is a ‘Logout’ navbar link which will appear as ‘Login/SignUp’ when the user is not logged into an account, and ‘Logout’ when they are. ‘Login/SignUp’ opens the Login and Sign-Up Popup with the Login Tab Selected (Figure 40) and ‘Logout’ opens Figure 53: Logout Popup, these are both explained later.

The filter bar (Figure 14) contains filters the user can use to filter the Lego Sets, there is a text box to search by text (e.g. ‘Clone’), a select box to filter by Lego Set Theme (e.g. Star Wars, Lego City, Batman), ‘Minimum Year’ and ‘Maximum Year’ number boxes that filter between these years, ‘Minimum Pieces’ and ‘Maximum Pieces’ number boxes that filters the sets by the minimum and the maximum number of Lego Pieces in the set and the ‘Filter’ button then applies these filters to all Lego Sets.

The sort bar (Figure 15) contains three select boxes so a user can perform a multi-sort, containing all the columns sorts ascending and descending with also the option of none. The first select must always be selected, and by default, the sets are sorted by ‘Set Number’. This is used by selecting a column to sort by and then the preceding column to sort by, up to a maximum of three columns, this means where the first column values of sets match then they are compared by the second column value instead e.t.c. There is then a ‘Sort’ button that when pressed applies this sort to the list. For example, in Figure 15 the sets are first being filtered by ‘Year Released’ ascending and then by ‘Set Number’ ascending, so the ‘Extra-Large Gift Set (ABB)’ and ‘Large Gift Set (ABB)’ both have ‘Year Released’ of ‘1949’ so they are then compared by ‘Set Number’ and as ‘Extra-Large Gift Set (ABB)’ has a set number of ’700.1-1’ and ‘Large Gift Set (ABB)’ has a set number of ’700.2-1’ therefore ‘Extra-Large Gift Set (ABB)’ appears first.

The breadcrumb trail, also in the footer, has the current page in white text, with the previous pages to the right with hyperlinks to those pages. I added this so a user can see their position on the user journey.

There are no differences between the initial design (Figure 12 and Figure 13) and the final design (Figure 14 and Figure 15) on this page, however, in the final design the ‘Sign in’ link has changed to ‘Login/SignUp’.

#### Set Page

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Lego Set Information Page

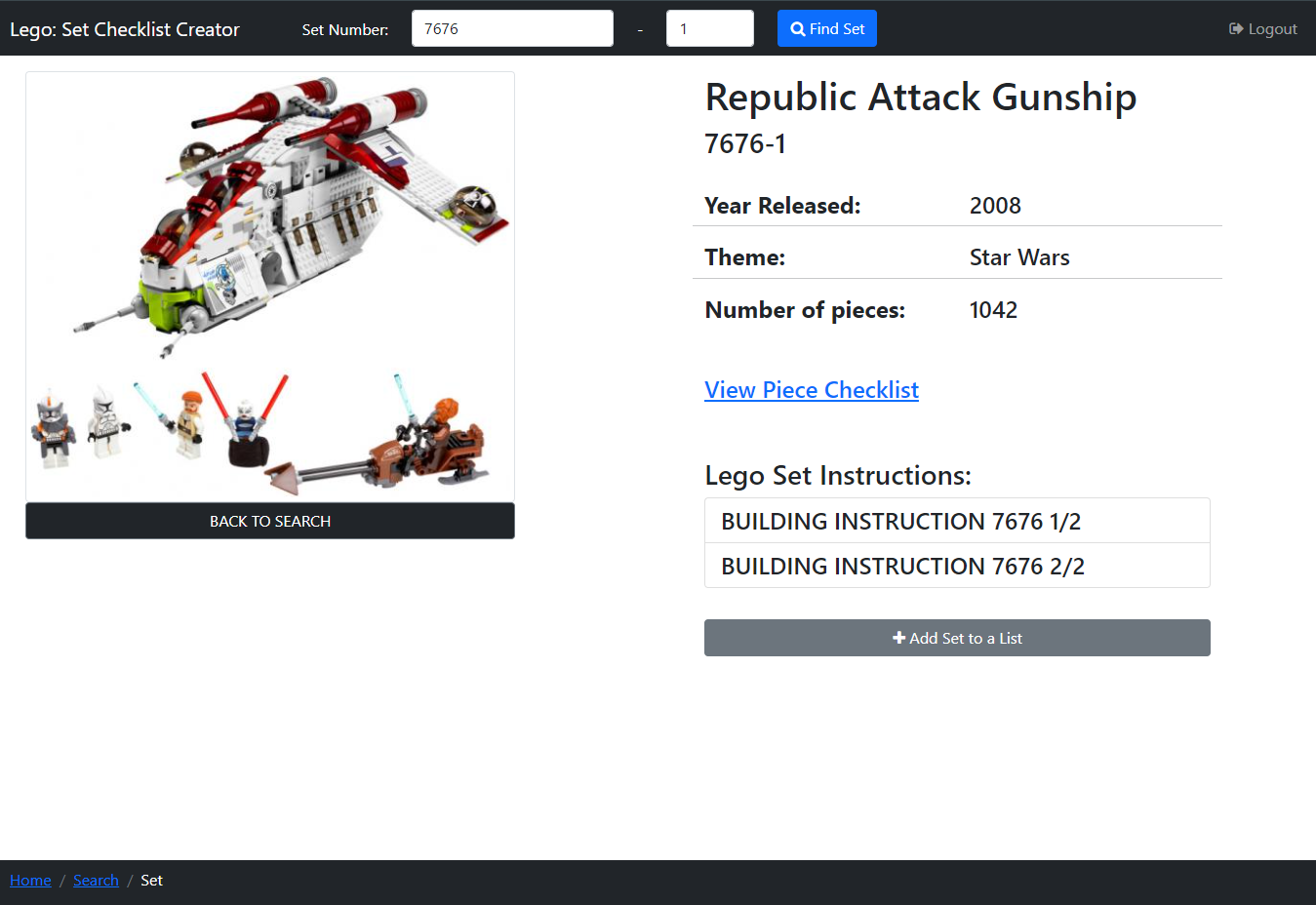


Figure : Lego Set Information Page

The Set Page (Figure 17) can be accessed by entering a Set Number and Variant in the navbar on the Home Page (above), Search Page (above) and this page, it can also be accessed by clicking a sets ‘Set Number’ hyperlink on Search Page (above), Sets in Progress Page (below) and the Set List Page (below), or via the breadcrumb link on Piece Checklist Page (below).

On this page, users can view information on a Lego Set, view the Set’s building instructions, access the Set’s pieces in a checklist and signed in users and add the set to a setlist, this example Set ‘Republic Attack Gunship’ is being shown.

In the centre of the page, there is an image of a Lego Set that when clicked will open Figure 35 to view the image enlarged (see more detail below). Below this image is a ‘BACK TO SEARCH’ button which returns users to the Search Page with the previous Filters and Sorts applied. On the right of the image, information on the Lego Set is displayed.

Under this is the ‘View Piece Checklist’ hyperlink, which when clicked opens Figure 25: Piece Checklist Page, which displays a checklist of the Lego sets pieces (explained in more detail below).

There is some text ‘Lego Set Instructions’ beneath which, there are some boxes containing the names of Lego Set building instruction booklets, which when clicked opens the selected instruction booklet in a new tab on the browser being used where the user can view these.

There is a ‘Add to List’ button that only appears to signed-in users, which when clicked opens a popup (Figure 71) to add a set to a setlist.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on, which when clicked acts as a link returning the user to the Home Page (above). Then there are 2 number boxes where users can enter a Lego set number and variant number (at least 1) and a ‘Find Set’ button that will search for the Lego Set and return Figure 17 or Figure 19 which are explained here. On this page, the set number box and set variant number box are pre-filled with this set’s information, in this case, ‘7676’ and ‘1’. I have added this information here as if the user has used this method to find the set they can still see what they entered.

Finally, there is a ‘Logout’ navbar link which will appear as ‘Login/SignUp’ when the user is not logged into an account, and ‘Logout’ when they are. ‘Login/SignUp’ opens the Login and Sign-Up Popup with the Login Tab Selected (Figure 40) and ‘Logout’ opens Figure 53: Logout Popup, these are both explained later.

The breadcrumb trail, also in the footer, has the current page in white text, with the previous pages to the right with hyperlinks to those pages. I added this so a user can see their position on the user journey.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Lego Set Not Found Page

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Figure : Lego Set Not Found Page

If the page is accessed by entering in a Set Number and this Set Number is not found, Figure 19 is displayed, this is mostly the same as Figure 17 (Lego Set Information Page) but the main body is replaced with a message informing the user that the set number (in this case ‘666-1’) entered was not found and with the same ‘BACK TO SEARCH’ button. I have put this message in red text with a recognised error logo so it draws the user's attention and is clear to users why a set has not been displayed.

The initial design for this page is shown in Figure 16 and Figure 18, and there are major differences between these and the final design (Figure 17 and Figure 19), however, the ‘Sign in’ link has changed to ‘Login/SignUp’ in the final design.

#### Set Number and Variant Search Errors

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Set Number Search Missing Number Error Popups



Figure : Set Number Search - Missing Set Number



Figure : Set Number Search - Missing Set Variant



Figure : Set Number Search - Missing Both Set Number and Variant

If a user clicks the ‘Find Set’ button in the navbar on the Home Page (above), Search Page (above) and Set Page (above), but either the Set Number box or Set Variant box is empty, the set number is not searched for. If the Set Number box is empty it is highlighted red (Figure 21), or if the Set Variant box is empty it is highlighted red (Figure 22), and if both boxes are empty, they are both highlighted red (Figure 23). I have highlighted these empty boxes in red to show there is an error, as this is a recognised colour for errors. In Figure 21 and Figure 22 the Set Variant box and the Set Number Box are highlighted in green (respectfully) to make it clear to users these boxes are not the problem.

I had initially planned to use popups to display to the user if a number was missing (see Figure 20), but I decided to highlight the boxes in red as this makes it clear to the user that an error has occurred without the user having to spend time closing an alert popup breaking up their flow.

#### Piece Checklist Page

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Piece Checklist Page

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure : Piece Checklist Page

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Piece Checklist Save Alert

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

Figure : Piece Checklist Filter - Piece Colour

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Piece Checklist Filter - Piece Type

The Piece Checklist Page (Figure 25) can be accessed by clicking the ‘View Piece Checklist’ link on the Set Page (Figure 17). On this page, users can view all Lego pieces in a set in a checklist and can check pieces off when they have been found, so the user can build said set.

In the centre of the page, the list of Lego pieces in the set are displayed in rows, with columns displaying different bits of information on Lego pieces. There is an image of each Lego Piece, that is the same colour as the piece, in each row, that when clicked will open Figure 34 to view the image enlarged (see more detail below). There is a ‘shopping cart’ icon button that when clicked opens the Lego pieces page on the Rebrickable website [6] where the user can view a list of websites to buy the Lego Piece. I used this so if a user was missing a Lego piece required to build a Lego Set they could then see websites where they could buy the missing piece.

Each row has the piece’s name and colour so users can easily identify by the name and if there are multiple pieces with the same name then by their colour. There is also a ‘Quantity’ which is the number of this piece required to build the set. There is ‘Quantity Found’ which is the number of this type of piece the user has found so far, this is initially set as 0 unless the user has imported the checklist or is a logged-in user and previously saved the checklist to the database, as in these cases the ‘Quantity Found’ would be the saved ‘Quantity Found’ of these pieces. Mum is this too wordy, could it be cut down?

There is a button on either side of the ‘Quantity Found’ number, a ‘minus’ and ‘plus’ icon buttons, that decrease and increase the ‘Quantity Found’ respectfully, with a minimum of 0 and the maximum of the ‘Quantity’ needed. When the ‘Quantity Found’ is 0 the ‘minus’ icon box is disabled and when it is the same as the ‘Quantity’ the plus icon is disabled, this is because the user should not be able to decrease or increase the ‘Quantity Found’ past these points.

Above the list of pieces is a header that has the name for each column, so it is clear to the user what each of these columns contains. Each of the column names (excluding ‘Piece Image’), has an arrow next to it, these show if the sets are being sorted by that column, which works the same as the Search Page above.

There is a scroll bar down the side of the page so users can scroll through this list of Lego Sets.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on, which when clicked acts as a link returning the user to the Home Page (section 5.5.1). Then there is the ‘Save Checklist’ link, which only appears to a logged-in user, which when clicked saves the user's progress on the checklist, and a light blue dismissible alert appears under the piece list header informing the user of this (Figure 26). I used an alert here so it was clear to the user that the checklist was saved and made it dismissible so the user can remove it once they have read it. There is an ‘Export Checklist’ link that exports the checklist to the user's device and an ‘Import Checklist’ link that opens Figure 37: Import Checklist Popup where users can import a previously exported checklist. There is then a link ‘Return to Set View’ which returns the user to the Set Page (Figure 17) for this piece checklist. Finally, there is a ‘Logout’ navbar link which will appear as ‘Login/SignUp’ when the user is not logged into an account, and ‘Logout’ when they are. ‘Login/SignUp’ opens the Login and Sign-Up Popup with the Login Tab Selected (Figure 40) and ‘Logout’ opens Figure 53: Logout Popup, these are both explained later.

There is a filter bar under the navbar that, contains filters the user can use to filter the Lego pieces. There is a dropdown ‘Filter by Piece Colours’ (Figure 27) where users can filter by all piece colours in the checklist, that has tick boxes allowing users to select all colours or tick only the piece colours they would like to view. There is another dropdown ‘Filter by Piece Types’ (Figure 28) that works the same as ‘Filter by Piece Colours’ but for the type of Lego Piece. There is a checkbox ‘Hide Pieces Found’ that hides all the pieces fully found (have a ‘Quantity Found’ that matches ‘Quantity’), which I added so users can easily see which pieces they still need to find. After this, a checkbox ‘Hide Pieces Not Found’ is the opposite of the last checkbox, and shows only those pieces fully found, which I added so if users needed to decrease a ‘Quantity Found’ of a fully found piece they could just view these pieces to find it quicker.

Under the filter bar is a white row that has the image of the Lego Set the checklist is for, which when clicked will open Figure 35 to view the image enlarged (see more detail below). There is also the Set’s name and Set Number, which I added, so it was clear to users which set’s piece checklist they are currently viewing. Then there is ‘Pieces Found’ which to the right has how many pieces have fully been found out of the total number of different types and colours of pieces in the checklist. Does this mean mum red 4\*4, blue 4\*4, blue 2\*4 e.c.t. does the above make sense?

The breadcrumb trail, also in the footer, has the current page in white text, with the previous pages to the right with hyperlinks to those pages. I added this so a user can see their position on the user journey.

I made some changes from the initial design of this page (Figure 24) and the final design (Figure 25). I added the ‘Return to Set View’ link, as apart from the breadcrumb link there was no other way to easily return to this piece checklists set information page (Figure 17). I also added the checkbox ‘Hide Pieces Not Found’ as, as mentioned above, if users wanted to decrease a ‘Quantity Found’ of a fully found piece, they could just view the pieces that had been fully found to find it quicker. I also added the Save Alert (Figure 26) in the final design, so it was clear to users the checklist was successfully saved.

Diagram

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure : Initial Exit Checklist without Saving Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Exit Checklist without Saving Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Import Checklist without Saving Current Checklist Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Logout without Saving Checklist Popup

When a logged-in user tries to exit this page after making changes to the piece quantities without saving, a popup (Figure 30) appears asking the user if they want to leave without saving their changes, with a ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner, which both to close the popup keeping the user on this page, a ‘Save & Exit’ button that saves the checklist progress before letting the user exit the page and an ‘Exit’ button which closes the popup and allows the user to leave the page.

If the user is trying to import a checklist using Figure 37 (explained below) and clicks the ‘Import’ button without saving changes to the checklist, a popup (Figure 31) opens over the top of this popup. This popup informs the user the checklist is not saved, with a ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner, which both close the popup keeping the user on this page, a ‘Save & Import’ button that saves the checklist progress before attempting the import and an ‘Import’ button which closes the popup and attempts the import.

If the user tries to logout after making changes to the checklist popup Figure 32 appears instead of Figure 53. This popup is the same as Figure 53 (see below) but with the addition of a yellow alert (which is yellow to draw the user's attention so they read it), informing the user their changes won’t be saved and a ‘Save & Logout’ button that will save the checklist before continuing the Logout process (for more detail see below).

Compared to the initial design (Figure 29), in the final design (Figure 30, Figure 31 and Figure 32) I have added the option to save and continue on the popup as this makes it easier to save and leave, as well as making more specific popups to leave without saving (Figure 31 and Figure 32).

#### Image Popups

A picture containing shape

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Popups for Piece Images and Set Images

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

Figure : Popup for Piece Image

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure : Popup for Set Image

Figure 34 and Figure 35 are two popups both of which display images. Figure 34 displays the image of a Lego Piece (in this case ‘Brick 1 x 2’) and Figure 35 displays the image of a Lego Set (in this case ‘Republic Attack Gunship’). These popups are opened when a picture of a Lego Piece or Lego Set is clicked on. These popups are used so that if the image on the page is small, users can expand it so they can see it easier. The ‘X’ in the top right corner of both popups dismisses them.

Figure 33 shows the initial design of both popups which are the same as the final design.

#### Import Checklist Popup

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Figure : Initial Import Checklist Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Import Checklist Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Import Checklist Error Alert Boxes

The import checklist popup (Figure 37) is used to import a Lego Set Piece checklist CSV file that has been previously exported and is opened via clicking the ‘Import Checklist’ link on the navbar of the Home Page or the Piece Checklist Page (Figure 25). Clicking the ‘Choose File’ button will open the file browser on the system the user is viewing the website on, they can then select a file to upload to the website. The name of this file will then replace the ‘No file chosen’ text.

The ‘Import’ button when clicked will try to import the selected file, if the file is valid (in the right format and a CSV file) the pieces stored will be imported and the user will be redirected to Figure 17: Lego Set Information Page. If they then click the ‘View Piece Checklist’ link on that page, Figure 25: Piece Checklist Page will be opened showing the pieces of the imported set, with the piece quantities found matching those from the imported CSV file.

There are also three error alerts in Figure 38 in red boxes, these are displayed when the user clicks the ‘Import’ button but there is an error while importing, these alert boxes appear beneath the ‘Choose File’ button and the ‘Choose File’ button and box adjacent are highlighted red to show there is an error. The top error alert is displayed if a file is not selected, the second alert is displayed if the CSV file is empty (where ‘Error\_EmptyCSV.csv’ is the file the user tried to import), and the third alert is displayed if the file is not a CSV file or not correctly formatted so cannot be read (where ‘Error\_Processing.csv’ is the file the user tried to import). Here I have used these alerts in the popup instead of a separate alert popup, as this makes it clear to the user that an error has occurred without the user having to spend time closing an alert popup breaking up their flow. The name of the file that could not be imported is displayed in the popups so users can see which file they tried to import.

The ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner, dismiss the popup.

The initial design for this popup (Figure 36) is the same as the final design (Figure 37 and Figure 38), apart from some rewording of alert boxes text (Figure 38).

#### Login and Sign-Up Popup

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Login and Sign Up Popup – Login Tab Selected

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Login and Sign-Up Popup – Login Tab Selected

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Login/Sign Up Error – Email Blank

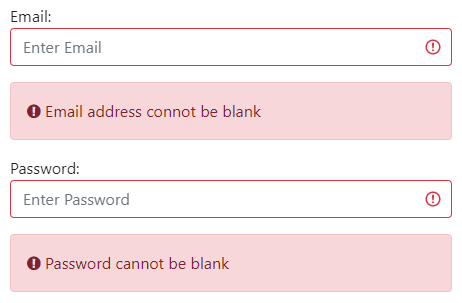


Figure : Login Error – Password Blank

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Login Error – Email or Password incorrect

When the ‘Login/SignUp’ link is clicked in the black navbar on the Home Page, the Search Page, the Set Page or the Piece Checklist Page, a popup (Figure 40) appears where users can Login or create an account.

There are two tabs at the top of the popup, in Figure 40 the ‘Login’ tab is selected, and the ‘Sign Up’ tab when clicked opens the Sign-Up tab in the popup (Figure 45). As the ‘Login’ tab is selected in the main body of the popup there are input boxes where user can enter their details to login to their account. At the bottom of the popup is some text and a hyperlink ‘Sign Up’ which also opens the Sign-Up tab in the popup (Figure 45).

There is an ‘Email’ input box where the user must enter the email address connected to their account and a ‘Password’ input box where the user must enter their account’s password. If the entered email is not valid the corresponding Invalid Alert will be displayed (see Entered Email Invalid Alerts below for more details). There is an ‘X’ in the top right corner to dismiss the popup, and a ‘Login’ button, that when clicked will check both the user’s entered email address and password. If the ‘Email’ or ‘Password’ input boxes are blank, they are highlighted red and the red alert boxes in Figure 41 and Figure 42 are shown respectfully.

If the entered email address does not belong to an account, or it does belongs to an account but the entered password is incorrect, then error alert boxes will appear (Figure 43) informing the user the ‘Email’ or ‘Password’ is incorrect and highlighting the ‘Email’ and ‘Password’ input boxes in red. I chose here to use an ambiguous message on if the email or password was wrong, as this way an attacker could not trial and error their way into logging into an account as they would not know if the entered email address belongs to an account or not.

Red alerts and input boxes are highlighted red for errors so users can easily see this is an error.

If the entered email belongs to an account and the password entered is matches the accounts stored password, then the user is logged into their account. After this, the popup is closed, and the logged-in Home Page is shown (Figure 11).

In the initial design (Figure 39) I had planned to use popups to inform the user the entered Email or Password was incorrect, however, in the final design (Figure 43) I chose to use error alert boxes to inform the user of this, I made this decision so the user wouldn’t have to spend time closing alert popups breaking up their flow. I also removed the logged in alert popup in the final design, as I felt it was obvious to the user they had logged in as the Home Page displayed (Figure 11) is different to the logged-out Home Page (Figure 9).

Graphical user interface, diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Login and Sign-Up Popup – Sign Up Tab Selected

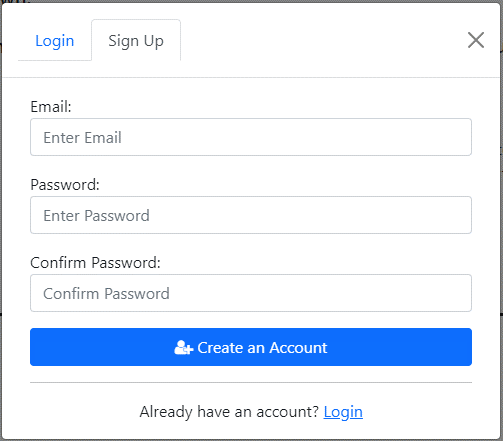


Figure : Login and Sign-Up Popup – Sign Up Tab Selected



Figure : Sign Up Error – Passwords Must Match

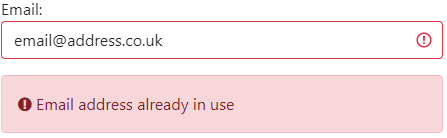


Figure : Sign Up Error – Email Not Unique

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure : Account Created Alert

The ‘Sign Up’ tab (Figure 45) in the Login and Sign-Up Popup is opened by selecting the ‘Sign Up’ tab at the top of the popup, or the ‘Sign Up’ link at the bottom of the Login tab body (Figure 40).

At the top of the popup, in Figure 45 the ‘Sign Up’ tab is selected, and the ‘Login’ tab when clicked opens the Login tab in the popup (Figure 40). As the ‘Sign Up’ tab is selected in the main body of this popup there are input boxes where user can enter their details to create an account. At the bottom of the popup is some text and a hyperlink ‘Login’ which also opens the Login tab in the popup (Figure 40).

There is an ‘Email’ input box where the user must enter the email address they would like to use for their account. If the entered email is not valid the corresponding Invalid Alert will be displayed (see Entered Email Invalid Alerts below for more details).

There is a ‘Password’ input box where they can input a password for their account, and a ‘Confirm Password’ input box, which is used because in these input boxes text is hidden it checks the user entered the password they meant. If the text enter in the ‘Password’ and ‘Confirm Password’ input boxes do not match they are highlighted red and a red error alert box will appear (Figure 46) informing the user that they don’t match and disabling the ‘Create Account’ button.

There is an ‘X’ in the top right corner to dismiss the popup, and a ‘Create Account’ button, that when clicked will check both the user’s entered email address and password.

If the ‘Email’ or ‘Password’ and ‘Confirm Password’ input boxes are blank, they are highlighted red and the red alert boxes in Figure 41 and Figure 42 are shown respectfully.

If the email entered belongs to another account, then an error alert box will appear () informing the user of this and highlighting the ‘New Email’ input box red.

If the ‘Password’ entered is incorrect then an error alert box will appear (Figure 100) informing the user the entered password is incorrect and highlighting the ‘Password’ input box in red. If the ‘Password’ or ‘New Password’ and ‘Current Password’ input boxes are blank, they are highlighted red and the red alert boxes in Figure 101 and Figure 102 are shown respectfully.

If the new password contains spaces, the ‘Password’ and ‘Confirm Password’ input boxes are highlighted red and the red alert boxes in Figure 103 are shown.

If the entered email address does not belong to an account, or it does belongs to an account but the entered password is incorrect, then error alert boxes will appear (Figure 43) informing the user the ‘Email’ or ‘Password’ is incorrect and highlighting the ‘Email’ and ‘Password’ input boxes in red. I chose here to use an ambiguous message on if the email or password was wrong, as this way an attacker could not trial and error their way into logging into an account as they would not know if the entered email address belongs to an account or not.

Red alerts and input boxes are highlighted red for errors so users can easily see this is an error.

the email address is valid and not in use

If the entered email belongs to an account and the password entered is matches the accounts stored password, then the user is logged into their account. After this, the popup is closed, and the logged-in Home Page is shown (Figure 11).

If the ‘Password’ entered is correct and the ‘New Password’ is not blank, then the user’s password is changed. After this, the popup is closed, and the Profile Page (Figure 89) is shown with a light green dismissible alert (Figure 104) open under the secondary navbar, informing the user their email address was successfully changed.

In the initial design (Figure 39) I had planned to use popups to inform the user the entered Email or Password was incorrect, however, in the final design (Figure 43) I chose to use error alert boxes to inform the user of this, I made this decision so the user wouldn’t have to spend time closing alert popups breaking up their flow. I also removed the logged in alert popup in the final design, as I felt it was obvious to the user they had logged in as the Home Page displayed (Figure 11) is different to the logged-out Home Page (Figure 9).

In the initial design (Figure 97) I had planned to use popups to inform the user that the ‘New’ and ‘Confirm’ passwords did not match, the current password was incorrect, and their password was changed. However, in the final design (Figure 99, Figure 100 and Figure 104) I chose to use error alert boxes for non-matching passwords, an incorrect password, and a dismissible alert when a password was changed. I made this decision so the user wouldn’t have to spend time closing alert popups breaking up their flow.

I removed the option to login with a Google account in the final design (Figure 40 and Figure 45), as this was no essential to the website if I already had a login system, and felt that time would be better spent on implementing the other features.

#### Entered Email Invalid Alerts

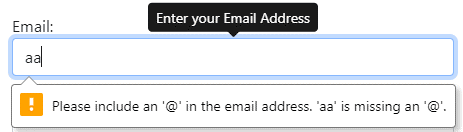


Figure : Login/SignUp Error Email should contain '@'

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Login/SignUp Error Email Should not contain spaces

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Login/SignUp Error Email not complete

uyfdyfiudrfiu

#### Logout Popup

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Logout Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Logout Popup

The Logout Popup (Figure 53) appears when a user clicks the ‘Logout’ link in the navbar on all pages (which is only visible when a user is logged in), this is used to confirm that the user wants to logout of their account and stops users logging out by misclicking. If the user clicks the ‘Cancel’ button or ‘X’ in the top right corner, the popup is dismissed. If they click the ‘Logout’ button the user is logged out and returns the user to the Home Page (Figure 9).

In the initial design (Figure 52) I had planned to show a popup informing users they have been logged out when they clicked the ‘Yes’ button (which I changed to ‘Logout’ as I felt this explained clearly what the button does), however, I choose to not use this because I felt it was already clear enough as the user is sent to the home page variant (Figure 9) that only appears to logged-out users.

#### Sets in Progress Page

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Sets in Progress - Filter Bar Open

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Sets in Progress - Sort Bar Open

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure : Initial Delete Set from Sets in Progress Popup

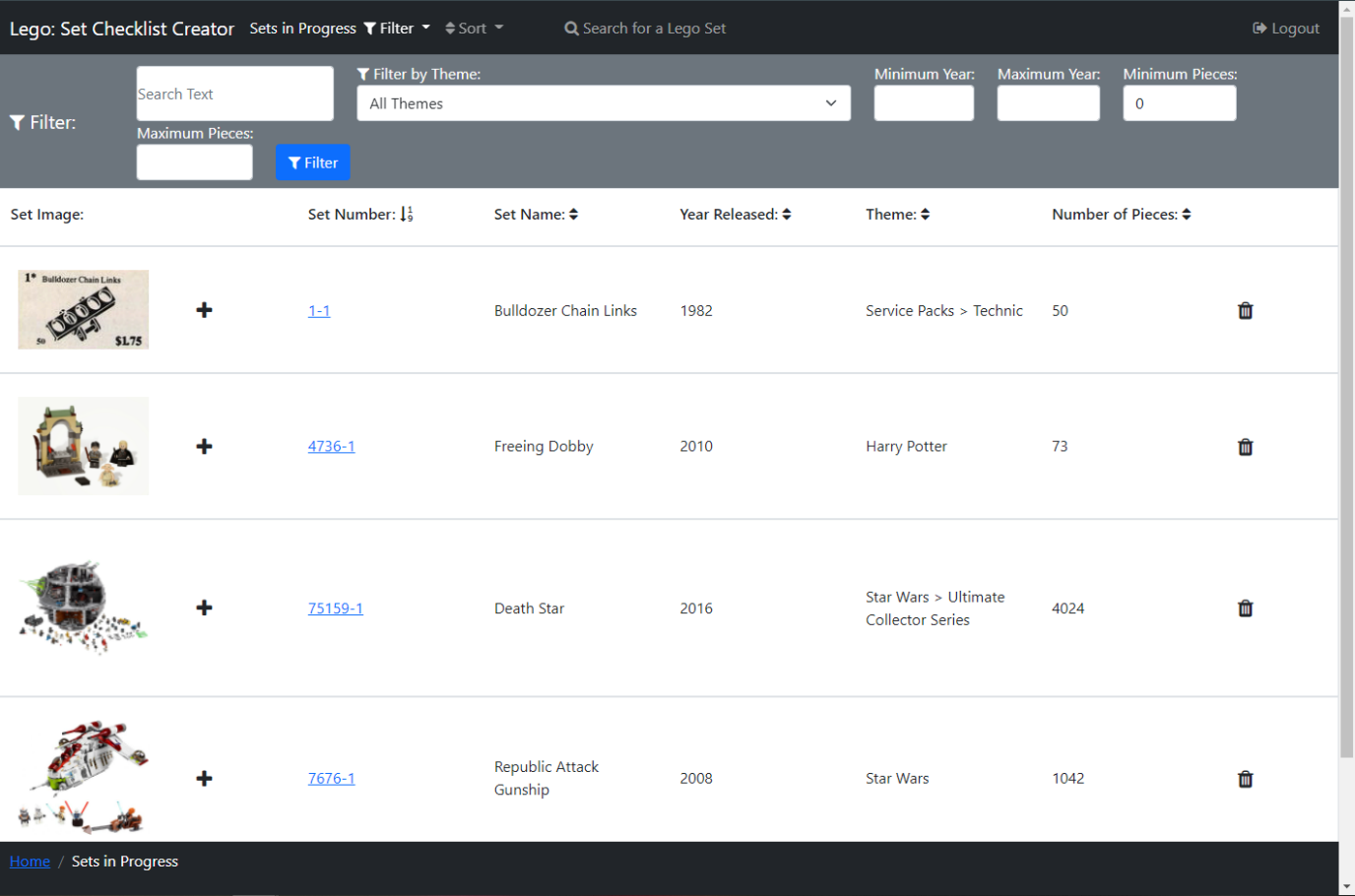


Figure : Sets in Progress - Filter Bar Open

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure : Sets in Progress - Sort Bar Open

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Delete Set from Sets in Progress Popup

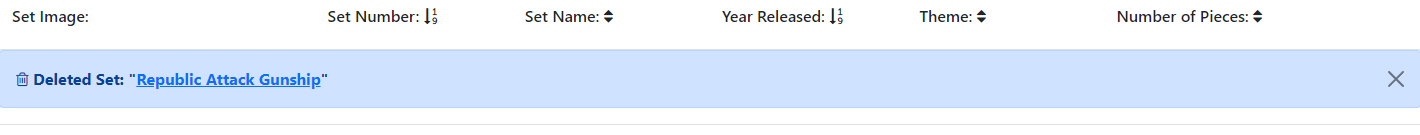


Figure : Deleted Set from Sets in Progress Alert

The Sets in Progress Page (Figure 57 and Figure 58) can be accessed by a user, who is logged in, by clicking the ‘Sets in Progress’ link on the secondary navbar on the Home Page (Figure 11). On this page, users can search their Sets in Progress to find a Set they wish to continue a checklist for.

Similar to the Search Page, in the centre of the page, a list of Lego sets is displayed in rows, with columns displaying different bits of information on Lego sets. There is an image of each Lego Set in each row, that when clicked will open Figure 35 to view the image enlarged (see more detail above). There is a ‘plus’ icon button that when clicked opens a popup (Figure 71) to add a set to a setlist.

There is a ‘bin’ icon in each set row, that when clicked a popup (Figure 59) appears asking the user if they want to delete the selected set from their sets in progress, this is used so that users don’t accidentally delete a set from Sets in Progress by misclicking. The text ‘Republic Attack Gunship’ is replaced with the name of the set that will be deleted, and the second set name is a hyperlink to the Set Page (Figure 17) so users can check the set they are going to delete before they delete it. There is a ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner, which both dismiss the popup when clicked. There is a ‘Delete’ button that will delete the selected set from the Sets in Progress, and a light blue dismissible alert (Figure 60) appears under the list of sets header informing the user of this, with the set name (in this case ‘Republic Attack Gunship’) a hyperlink to the deleted Sets page (Figure 17).

Above the list of sets is a header that has the name for each column, so it is clear to the user what each of these columns contains. Each of the column names (excluding ‘Set Image’), has an arrow next to it, these show if the sets are being sorted by that column, which works the same as the Search Page above.

There is a scroll bar down the side of the page so users can scroll through this list of Lego Sets.

If the user clicks a Set’s set number, which is a hyperlink, Figure 17: Lego Set Information Page will open displaying the selected set. If they then click the ‘View Piece Checklist’ link on that page Figure 25: Piece Checklist Page will be opened showing the saved progress of the Set, with the piece quantities found matching those saved previously.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on, which when clicked acts as a link returning the user to the Home Page. Next to this is some text informing the user they are viewing their Sets in Progress. There is a navbar link ‘Filter’ which opens a filter bar underneath the navbar (shown open in Figure 57), closing the sort bar (shown open in Figure 58) if it is open. Likewise, the ‘Sort’ navbar link opens a sort bar underneath the navbar shown open in Figure 58, closing the filter bar if it is open. Then there is a link ‘Search for a Lego Set’ which opens the Search Page (above). Finally, there is a ‘Logout’ navbar link that opens Figure 53: Logout Popup explained above.

The filter bar (Figure 57) contains filters the user can use to filter the Lego Sets and functions the same as on the Search Page but filtering a user’s Sets in Progress instead of sets from the Rebrickable API [1].

The sort bar (Figure 58) contains three select boxes so a user can perform a multi-sort, which functions the same as on the Search Page but sorts a user’s Sets in Progress instead.

The breadcrumb trail, also in the footer, has the current page in white text, with the previous pages to the right with hyperlinks to those pages. I added this so a user can see their position on the user journey.

There are not many differences between the initial design (Figure 54 and Figure 55) and the final design (Figure 57 and Figure 58), however, there is a link ‘Edit’ in the initial design which is removed because there is nothing a user needs to edit in the Sets in Progress, instead, I added the ‘Search for a Lego Set’ link so users could go and find another set to complete straight from this page. I added a hyperlink to the set number in the final delete popup design (Figure 59) for the reasons explained above, whereas it is not in the initial design (Figure 56). I also added the Deleted Set Alert (Figure 60) in the final design, so it was clear to users the set was successfully deleted from the Sets in Progress.

#### Set Lists Page

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Set Lists Page

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure : Set Lists Page - Filter Bar Open

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure : Set Lists Page - Sort Bar Open

The Set Lists Page (Figure 62 and Figure 63) can be accessed by a user, who is logged in, by clicking the ‘View Set lists’ link on the secondary navbar on the Home Page (Figure 11), or via the breadcrumb link on the Set List Page. On this page, users can view their Setlists saved to the database.

Similar to the Search Page, in the centre of the page, a list of the user's setlists are displayed in rows, with columns and a header displaying the ‘List Name’ and ‘Number of Sets’ in the setlist. If the user clicks a Setlist’s ‘List Name’ hyperlink, the Set Lists Page (above) will open displaying the selected setlist.

There is an ‘edit’ icon in each setlist row, that when clicked opens a popup (Figure 81) that allows the user to change the name of the selected Setlist, and also a ‘bin’ icon, that when clicked opens a popup (Figure 85) that allows users to delete the selected Setlist.

The list of setlists header has the name for both columns, so it is clear to the user what each of these columns contains. Both column names have an arrow next to them, that shows if the setlists are being sorted by that column, which works the same as the Search Page above.

There is a scroll bar down the side of the page so users can scroll through this list of Lego Sets.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on, which when clicked acts as a link returning the user to the Home Page (above). There is a navbar link ‘Filter’ which opens a filter bar underneath the navbar (shown open in Figure 62), closing the sort bar (shown open in Figure 63) if it is open. Likewise, the ‘Sort’ navbar link opens a sort bar underneath the navbar shown open in (Figure 63), closing the filter bar if it is open. Next to this, there is a link ‘Add New Set List’ that when clicked, opens the Create New Set List Popup (Figure 66) where users can create a new setlist to add the set too, then there is a link ‘Search for a Lego Set’ which opens the Search Page (above). Finally, there is a ‘Logout’ navbar link that opens Figure 53: Logout Popup explained above.

The filter bar (Figure 62) contains filters the user can use to filter the Setlists, there is a text box to search by text in the list name (e.g. ‘City’), ‘Minimum Number of Sets’ and ‘Maximum Number of Sets' number boxes that filter between these number of sets and the ‘Filter’ button then applies these filters to the Setlists.

The sort bar (Figure 63) contains two select boxes so a user can perform a multi-sort, containing all the columns sorts ascending and descending with also the option of none. The first select must always be selected, and by default, the sets are sorted by ‘List name’. This is used by selecting a column to sort by and then the preceding column to sort by, this means where the first column values of sets match then they are compared by the second column value instead. There is then a ‘Sort’ button that when pressed applies this sort to the list. For example, in Figure 63 the sets are first being filtered by ‘Number of Sets’ descending and then by ‘List name’ ascending, so the ‘Harry Potter Sets’ and ‘Lego Batman’ setlists both have a ‘Number of Sets’ of ‘3’ so they are then compared by ‘List Name’ and as alphabetically ‘Harry Potter Sets’ is above ’Lego Batman’ therefore ‘Harry Potter Sets’ appears first.

The breadcrumb trail, also in the footer, has the current page in white text, with the previous pages to the right with hyperlinks to those pages. I added this so a user can see their position on the user journey.

There are a few differences between the initial design (Figure 61) and the final design (Figure 62 and Figure 63). I added the ‘Search for a Lego Set’ link so users could go and find another set to add to a setlist straight from this page. I also added the sort bar (see open in Figure 63) in the final design, as I felt users would benefit from being able to perform a multi-sort on their setlists.

#### Create New Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Create New Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Create Set List Error – Name Not Unique

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Create New Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Create Set List Error – Name Not Unique

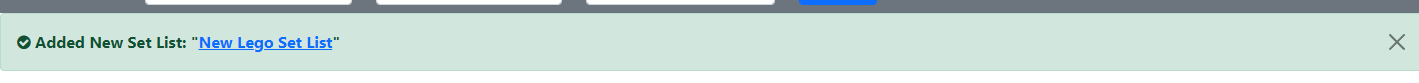


Figure : Created New Set List Alert

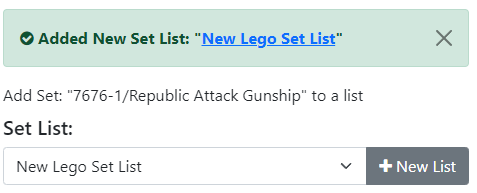


Figure : Small Created New Set List Alert on Add Set to a List Popup

The Create New Set List Popup (Figure 66) is displayed when a logged-in user clicks the ‘Add New Set List’ button on the Set Lists Page (above) or clicks the ‘New List’ button on the Add Set to Set List Popup (Figure 71 below). Using this popup users can create a new Set List by entering the name they would like the setlist to have in the text box, where ‘Input Unique List Name’ is a placeholder.

If the setlist name entered matches one of the user's saved setlist names then an error alert box will appear (Figure 67) informing the user the name must be unique and highlighting the input box in red so users can easily see this is the error, also while the name matches the ‘Create List’ button is disabled.

If the user clicks the ‘Cancel’ button or ‘X’ in the top right corner, the popup is dismissed. There is a tick box which has to be ticked to activate the ‘Create List’ button that, when clicked, will create a new setlist with the entered name and then close the popup. If the user opened the popup from the Set Lists Page a light green dismissible alert (Figure 68) appears under the navbar and filter or sort bar on that page, or if they opened the popup using the Add Set to a Set List Popup a light green dismissible alert (Figure 69) appears underneath the Add Set to a Set List Popup header, with the new setlist selected in the selector. Both these popups inform the user a setlist has been created, where ‘New Lego Set List’ is the name of the user’s setlist, which is a hyperlink to the that Set’s Set List Page (below). I made this a hyperlink so that users could easily access their new setlist instantly.

There are a few differences between the initial design (Figure 64) and the final design (Figure 66). I had initially planned to use a popup to display to the user if the setlist name entered was not unique (Figure 65), but I decided to highlight the textbox in red with a red alert box (Figure 67) this makes it clear to the user that an error has occurred without the user having to spend time closing an alert popup breaking up their flow. Finally, I added the Created Set List Alert in the final design (Figure 68 and Figure 69), so it was clear to users the setlist name was successfully changed.

#### Add Set to a Set List Popup

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Add Set to Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Add Set to Set List Popup



Figure : Added Set to Set List Alert

The Add Set to a Set List Popup (Figure 71) is displayed when a logged-in user clicks the ‘plus’ icon button on the Search Page, Sets in Progress Page, Set List Page or clicks the ‘Add Set to List’ button on the Set Page. Using this popup users can add a Lego Set to one of their setlists. The text ‘7676-1/Republic Attack Gunship’ is replaced with the set number of the set that the user wants to add to a list, followed by a ‘/’ and then this set’s name.

Using the select dropdown, the user can select which of their setlists to add the set too, where ‘Sets Owned List’ is the name of a setlist. The ‘Add Set’ button adds the set to the selected list and a light green dismissible alert (Figure 72) appears under the navbars and headers informing the user the set has been added to a setlist, where ‘7676-1’ is the Set’s set number and ‘Sets Owned List’ is the selected setlist. These are both hyperlinks to the set and setlist, respectfully, so that users can quickly access these pages after adding the set to a setlist.

The ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner both dismiss the popup, and the ‘New List’ button opens the Create New Set List Popup (Figure 66) over the top of this popup, where users can create a new setlist to add the set too.

There are a few small differences between the initial design (Figure 70) and the final design (Figure 71). In the initial design, there was text ‘set\_number’ which I changed to the set number ‘/’ set name in the final design, I did this so the user could easily see the set they were adding to the setlist by both its number and name. I also added the added Set to a Setlist Alert (Figure 72) in the final design, so it was clear to users that a set was added to a setlist and which set and setlist these were.

#### Set List Page

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Set List - Filter Bar Open

Table

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Set List - Sort Bar Open

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure : Initial Delete Set from Set List Popup

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure : Set List - Filter Bar Open

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure : Set List - Sort Bar Open

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Delete Set from Set List Popup

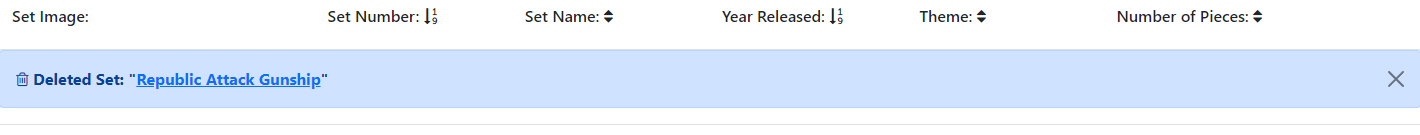


Figure : Deleted Set from Set List Alert

The Set List Page (Figure 76 and Figure 77) can be accessed by a user, who is logged in, by clicking the ‘List Name’ hyperlink on the Home Page (Figure 11) from the last 3 edited setlists, or via the Set Lists Page (Figure 61: Initial Set Lists Page). On this page, users can search the sets that they have added to the Setlist, to find a Set they wish to view.

Similar to the Search Page, in the centre of the page, a list of Lego sets is displayed in rows, with columns displaying different bits of information on Lego sets. There is an image of each Lego Set in each row, that when clicked will open Figure 35 to view the image enlarged (see more detail above). If the user clicks a Set’s set number, which is a hyperlink, Figure 17: Lego Set Information Page will open displaying the selected set.

There is a ‘plus’ icon button that when clicked opens a popup (Figure 71) to add a set to a setlist. There is also a ‘bin’ icon in each set row, that when clicked a popup (Figure 78) appears asking the user if they want to delete the selected set from the setlist, this is used so that users don’t accidentally delete a set from a list by misclicking. The text ‘Republic Attack Gunship’ is replaced with the name of the set that will be deleted and ‘star wars’ with the setlist name. The second set name is a hyperlink to the Set Page (Figure 17), and the setlist name is a hyperlink to the Set List Page, I added these so users can check the Lego Set before they delete it from the setlist. There is a ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner, which both dismiss the popup when clicked. There is a ‘Delete’ button that will delete the selected set from the setlist and a light blue dismissible alert (Figure 79) appears under the list of sets header informing the user of this with the set name (in this case ‘Republic Attack Gunship’) a hyperlink to the deleted Sets page (Figure 17).

Above the list of sets is a header that has the name for each column, so it is clear to the user what each of these columns contains. Each of the column names (excluding ‘Set Image’), has an arrow next to it, these show if the sets are being sorted by that column, which works the same as the Search Page above.

There is a scroll bar down the side of the page so users can scroll through the Lego Sets in the setlist.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on, which when clicked acts as a link returning the user to the Home Page. Next to this is the name of the setlist the user is currently viewing, I added this, so it was clear to users which setlist they are viewing. There is a navbar link ‘Filter’ which opens a filter bar underneath the navbar (shown open in Figure 76), closing the sort bar (shown open in Figure 77) if it is open. Likewise, the ‘Sort’ navbar link opens a sort bar underneath the navbar shown open in Figure 77, closing the filter bar if it is open. Then there is a link ‘Edit’ that opens a popup (Figure 81) that allows the user to change the name of the Setlist, and a ‘Delete’ link that opens a popup (Figure 84 initial) to allow users to delete the Setlist. There is then a link ‘Return to Set Lists’ which returns the user to the Set Lists Page (see above). Finally, there is a ‘Logout’ navbar link that opens Figure 53: Logout Popup explained above.

The filter bar (Figure 76) contains filters the user can use to filter the Lego Sets and functions the same as on the Search Page but filtering a user’s setlist instead of sets from the Rebrickable API [1].

The sort bar (Figure 77) contains three select boxes so a user can perform a multi-sort, which functions the same as on the Search Page but sorts a user’s setlist instead.

The breadcrumb trail, also in the footer, has the current page in white text, with the previous pages to the right with hyperlinks to those pages. I added this so a user can see their position on the user journey.

There are not many differences between the initial design (Figure 73 and Figure 74) and the final design (Figure 76 and Figure 77), however, I added the ‘Return to Set Lists’ link, as apart from the breadcrumb link there was no other way to easily return to this to the user’s Set Lists Page (see above). I added a hyperlink to the set number in the final delete popup design (Figure 78) for the reasons explained above, whereas it is not in the initial design (Figure 75). I also added the Deleted Set Alert (Figure 79) in the final design, so it was clear to users the set was successfully deleted from the Sets in Progress.

#### Edit Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure : Initial Edit Set List Popup

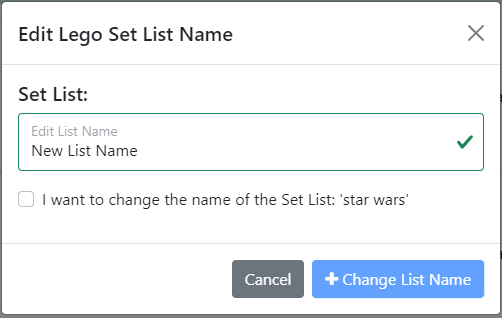


Figure : Edit Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Edit Set List Error - Name Not Unique

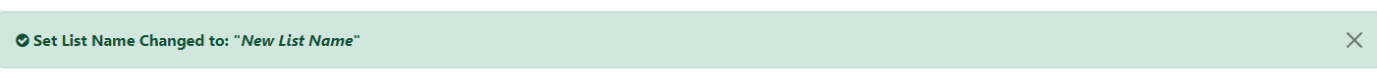


Figure : Set List Edited Alert

When the ‘edit’ icon is clicked on a setlist row on the Set Lists Page or the ‘edit’ link in the navbar on the Set List Page (see above) is clicked, a popup (Figure 81) appears where a user can enter a new name for their setlist. The text ‘New List Name’ is replaced with the new name for the setlist that the user has entered, and ‘star wars’ is the old name of the setlist. If the new list name entered matches one of this user's saved setlist names then an error alert box will appear (Figure 82) informing the user the name must be unique and highlighting the input box red so users can easily see this is the error, also while the name matches the ‘Change List Name’ button is disabled.

If the user clicks the ‘Cancel’ button or ‘X’ in the top right corner, the popup is dismissed. There is a tick box which has to be ticked to activate the ‘Change List Name’ button that, when clicked, will update the selected setlist with the new name, and a light green dismissible alert (Figure 83) appears under the navbars and headers informing the user the setlist’s name has been changed, where ‘New List Name’ is the new name of the user’s setlist.

There are a few differences between the initial design (Figure 80) and the final design (Figure 81). In the initial design, there is a button with the text ‘Save’ which I changed to ‘Change List Name’ in the final design as I felt this better described what the button does. I also added the tick box in the final design so that the user had to confirm the new name of the setlist. In the final design, I also added the red alert box (Figure 82), as in the initial design there was no way of informing the user if the setlist name was already in use. Finally, I added the Set List Name changed Alert (Figure 83) in the final design, so it was clear to users the setlist name was successfully changed.

#### Delete Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Delete Set List Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Delete Set List Popup

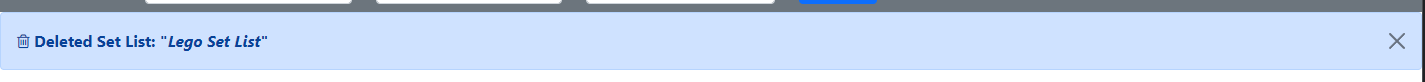


Figure : Deleted Set List Alert

When the ‘bin’ icon is clicked on a setlist row on Set Lists Page (above) or the ‘delete’ link in the navbar on the Set List Page (above) is clicked, a popup (Figure 85) appears asking the user if they want to delete the selected setlist, this is used so that users don’t accidentally delete a list by misclicking. The text ‘Lego Set List’ is replaced with the name of the setlist that will be deleted. If the user clicks the ‘Cancel’ button or ‘X’ in the top right corner, the popup is dismissed. There is a ‘Delete’ button that will delete the selected setlist, sending the user to the Set Lists Page with a light blue dismissible alert (Figure 86) open under the navbar and sort or filter bar, informing the user the setlist has been deleted with ‘Lego Set List’ the name of the setlist that has been deleted.

There are no differences between the initial design (Figure 84) and the final design (Figure 85), however, I added the Deleted Set List Alert (Figure 86) in the final design, so it was clear to users the setlist was successfully deleted.

#### Profile Page

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Profile Page - Password Set, Google Account Not Linked

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Profile Page - Password Not Set, Google Account Linked

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Profile Page

The Profile Page (Figure 89) can be accessed by a user, who is logged in, by clicking the ‘Profile’ link on the secondary navbar on the Home Page (Figure 11). On this page, users can view their account Email address, and are able to change their email and password, as well as the option to delete their account.

There is an ‘Email’ disabled text box, where users can view their current Email Address, which I added so users can check what email is on their account. Adjacent to this, is a link ‘Change Email’ which opens a popup (Figure 91) where the user can change their email address. Additionally, the link ‘Change Password’ opens a popup (Figure 98) where the user can change their password.

There is a red link ‘Delete your account’, which opens a popup where a user can then delete their account. I decided to make this link red so users were warned that clicking it would do something

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on. Then there are 2 number boxes where users can enter a Lego set number and variant number (at least 1) and a ‘Find Set’ button that will search for the Lego Set and return Figure 17 or Figure 19, these are explained in Set Page above. Finally, there is a ‘Logout’ navbar link that opens Figure 53: Logout Popup explained above.

Underneath the navbar is a secondary navbar with a ‘Search’ link that opens the Search Page (above), a link so users can view their ‘Set Lists’ (Set Lists Page above) and their ‘Sets In Progress’ (Sets in Progress Page above).

The breadcrumb trail, in the footer at the bottom of the page, has the current page in white text, informing them of their current position in the user journey.

In the initial design (Figure 87 and Figure 88) information on wheather the users has a linked ‘Google Account’ or not, however, in the final design (Figure 89) I removed this as I decided against using a ‘Google Account’ to SignUp and Login to an account, which I explained above in the Login and Sign-Up Popup section. Also, as I removed the option of linking a ‘Google Account’ the user must have a password set to login, and therefore I removed the text informing the user if their password was set in the final design. I additionally added the set number search and second navbar in the final design so user had more accessibility to access other pages without having to return to the Home Page (Figure 11) first.

#### Change Email Popup

Graphical user interface, diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Change Email Popup

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Email Popup

Application

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure : Change Email Error - Password Incorrect

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Email Error - New Email Not Unique

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Email Error - Password Blank

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Email Error - Email Blank



Figure : Email Address Changed Alert

When the ‘Change Email’ link is clicked on the Profile Page, a popup (Figure 91) appears where the user can change their email address. There is a ‘Password’ input box where the user must enter their password, to be able to change their email, and a ‘New Email’ input box where they can input a new email address, and if the entered email is not valid the corresponding Invalid Alert will be displayed (see Entered Email Invalid Alerts above for more details). There is a ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner that both dismiss the popup, and a ‘Change Email’ button, that when clicked will check both the user’s entered password and new email address.

If the password entered is incorrect then an error alert box will appear (Figure 92) informing the user that the entered password is incorrect and highlighting the ‘Password’ input box in red. If the email entered belongs to another account, then an error alert box will appear (Figure 93) informing the user of this and highlighting the ‘New Email’ input box red. If the ‘Password’ or ‘New Email’ input boxes are blank, they are highlighted red and the red alert boxes in Figure 94 and Figure 95 are shown respectfully. Red alerts and input boxes are highlighted red for errors so users can easily see this is an error.

If the password entered is correct and the email address is valid and not in use, then the user’s email address is changed. After this, the popup is closed, and the Profile Page (Figure 89) is shown with the email input box displaying the user's new email, and with a light green dismissible alert (Figure 96) open under the secondary navbar, informing the user that their email address was successfully changed.

In the initial design (Figure 90) I had planned to use popups to inform the user the entered Password was incorrect, the email was in use and their email was changed. However, in the final design (Figure 92, Figure 93 and Figure 96) I chose to use error alert boxes for an incorrect password and an email being in use, and a dismissible alert when an email was changed. I made this decision so the user wouldn’t have to spend time closing alert popups breaking up their flow.

#### Change Password Popup

Graphical user interface, diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Change Password Popup

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Password Popup

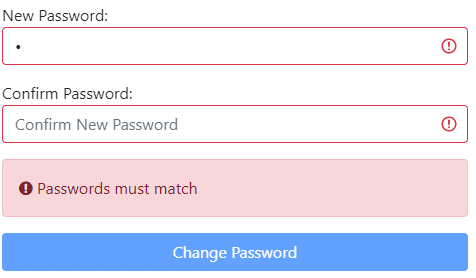


Figure : Change Password Error - Passwords Must Match

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Password Error - Password Incorrect

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Password Error - Password Blank

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Password Error - New Password Blank

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure : Change Password Error - Password Cannot Contain Spaces



Figure : Password Changed Alert

When the ‘Change Password’ link is clicked on the Profile Page, a popup (Figure 98) appears where the user can change their password. There is a ‘Password’ input box where the user must enter their current password, to be able to change their password, a ‘New Password’ input box where they can input a new password, and a ‘Confirm Password’ input box, which is used because in these input boxes text is hidden it checks the user entered the password they meant. If the text enter in the ‘New Password’ and ‘Confirm Password’ input boxes do not match they are highlighted red and a red error alert box will appear (Figure 99) informing the user that they don’t match and disabling the ‘Change Password’ button. There is a ‘Cancel’ button and ‘X’ in the top right corner that both dismiss the popup, and a ‘Change Password’ button, that when clicked will check both the user’s entered current password and new password.

If the ‘Password’ entered is incorrect then an error alert box will appear (Figure 100) informing the user the entered password is incorrect and highlighting the ‘Password’ input box in red. If the ‘Password’ or ‘New Password’ and ‘Current Password’ input boxes are blank, they are highlighted red and the red alert boxes in Figure 101 and Figure 102 are shown respectfully. If the new password contains spaces, the ‘New Password’ and ‘Current Password’ input boxes are highlighted red and the red alert boxes in Figure 103 are shown. Red alerts and input boxes are highlighted red for errors so users can easily see this is an error.

If the ‘Password’ entered is correct and the ‘New Password’ is not blank, then the user’s password is changed. After this, the popup is closed, and the Profile Page (Figure 89) is shown with a light green dismissible alert (Figure 104) open under the secondary navbar, informing the user their email address was successfully changed.

In the initial design (Figure 97) I had planned to use popups to inform the user that the ‘New’ and ‘Confirm’ passwords did not match, the current password was incorrect, and their password was changed. However, in the final design (Figure 99, Figure 100 and Figure 104) I chose to use error alert boxes for non-matching passwords, an incorrect password, and a dismissible alert when a password was changed. I made this decision so the user wouldn’t have to spend time closing alert popups breaking up their flow.

#### Delete Account Popup

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Figure : Initial Delete Account Popup

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure : Delete Account Popup

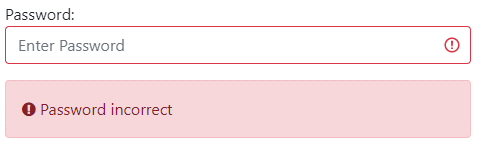


Figure : Delete Account Error Password Incorrect

When the ‘Delete your account’ link is clicked on the Profile Page, a popup (Figure 106) appears asking the user if they are sure they want to delete their account, with a ‘Password’ input box where the user must enter their password to be able to delete their account. There is also a tick box that must be ticked to activate the ‘Delete’ button so the user can click that button to delete their account. When the ‘Delete’ button is clicked, if the password entered is correct the user's account is deleted and they are sent to the Home Page (Figure 9). If the password entered is incorrect then an error alert box will appear (Figure 107) informing the user the entered password is incorrect and highlighting the input box red so users can easily see this is the error. There is also a ‘Cancel’ button to dismiss the popup.

This popup is used so that users don’t accidentally delete their account by misclicking and the tick box ensures the user understands they are deleting their account.

In the initial design (Figure 105) users only had to click a tick box to delete their account, however, I felt this was insecure and so I add the ‘Password’ tickbox in the final design (Figure 106) so that if a user left their account logged in someone could not then delete their account.

#### Access Denied Page

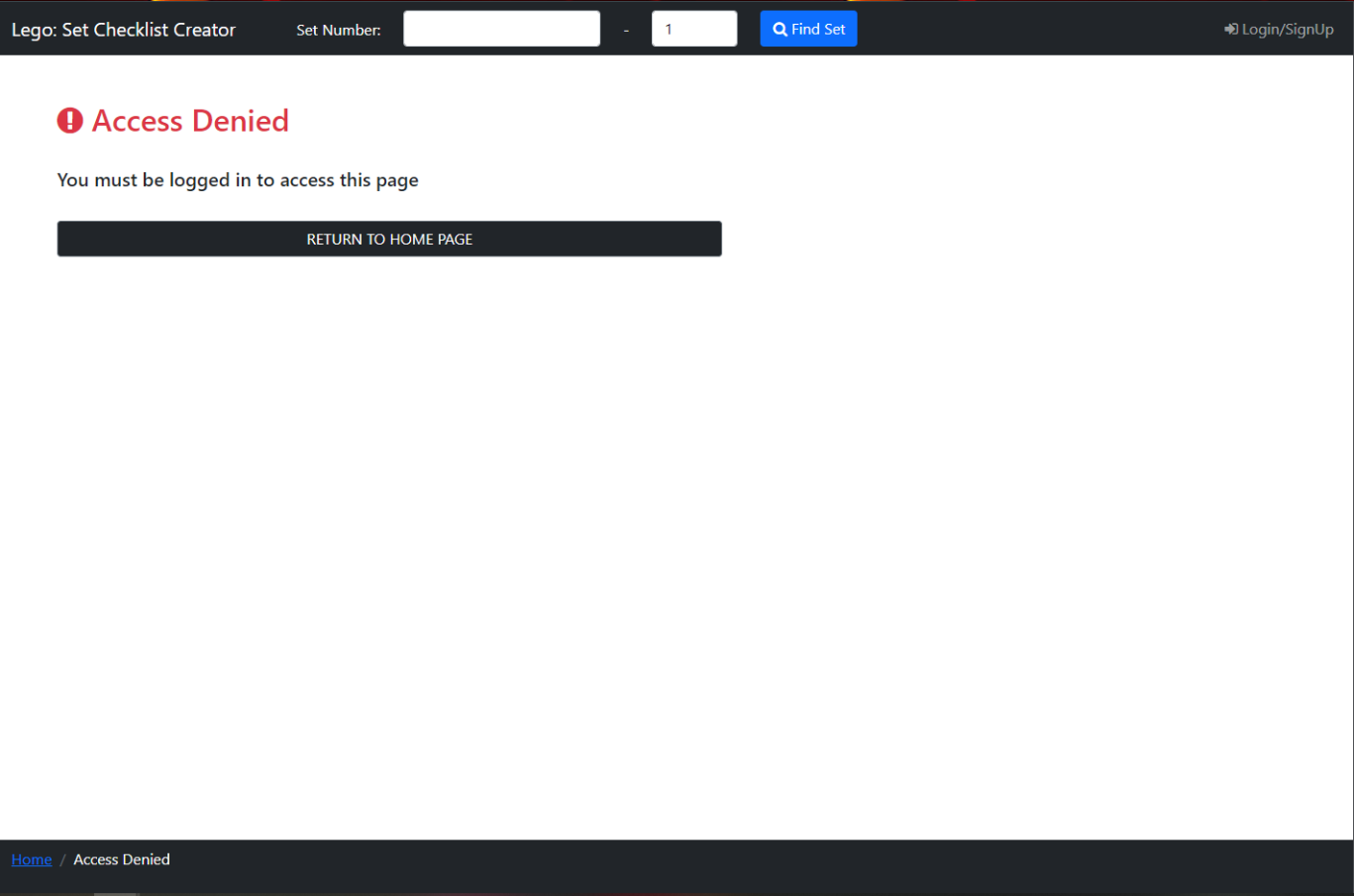


Figure : Access Denied Page

If a logged-out user tries to access a page meant only for logged-in users, then they are sent to the Access Denied Page (Figure 108). This page informs the user they need an account to access the requested page, with the word ‘this’ replaced with the name of the page in question. There is a button ‘RETURN TO HOME PAGE’, which returns users to the Home Page (Figure 9), so users can quickly return to a page they have access to.

At the top of the page is a black navbar containing the website's name so it’s clear to users what website they are on, which when clicked acts as a link returning the user to the Home Page (above). Then there are 2 number boxes where users can enter a Lego set number and variant number (at least 1) and a ‘Find Set’ button that will search for the Lego Set and return Figure 17 or Figure 19, these are explained in Set Page above, which I added this here so user could easily find a set and go back to a valid page. Finally, there is a ‘Login/SignUp’ link which opens the Login and Sign-Up Popup with the Login Tab Selected (Figure 40) explained above, so users can easily login and access the page that is currently denied.

The breadcrumb trail, also in the footer, has the current page in white text, with the previous pages to the right with hyperlinks to those pages. I added this so a user can see their position on the user journey.

#### Popup for Page Loading

Shape, rectangle

Description automatically generated

Figure : Loading Popup

The loading popup (Figure 109) is displayed when the user clicks on a page link or imports a checklist informing the user that the page or checklist is being loaded. I added this so it was clear to users the website was loading and so they didn’t think it was not functioning.

## Implementation

## Results

## Discussion

## Critical Appraisal

## Conclusion and Future Work

## References

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9. del

## Appendix A

Questionnaire for what user would want from a digital checklist for pieces in a Lego Set.Text, letter

Description automatically generated

Table

Description automatically generatedTable

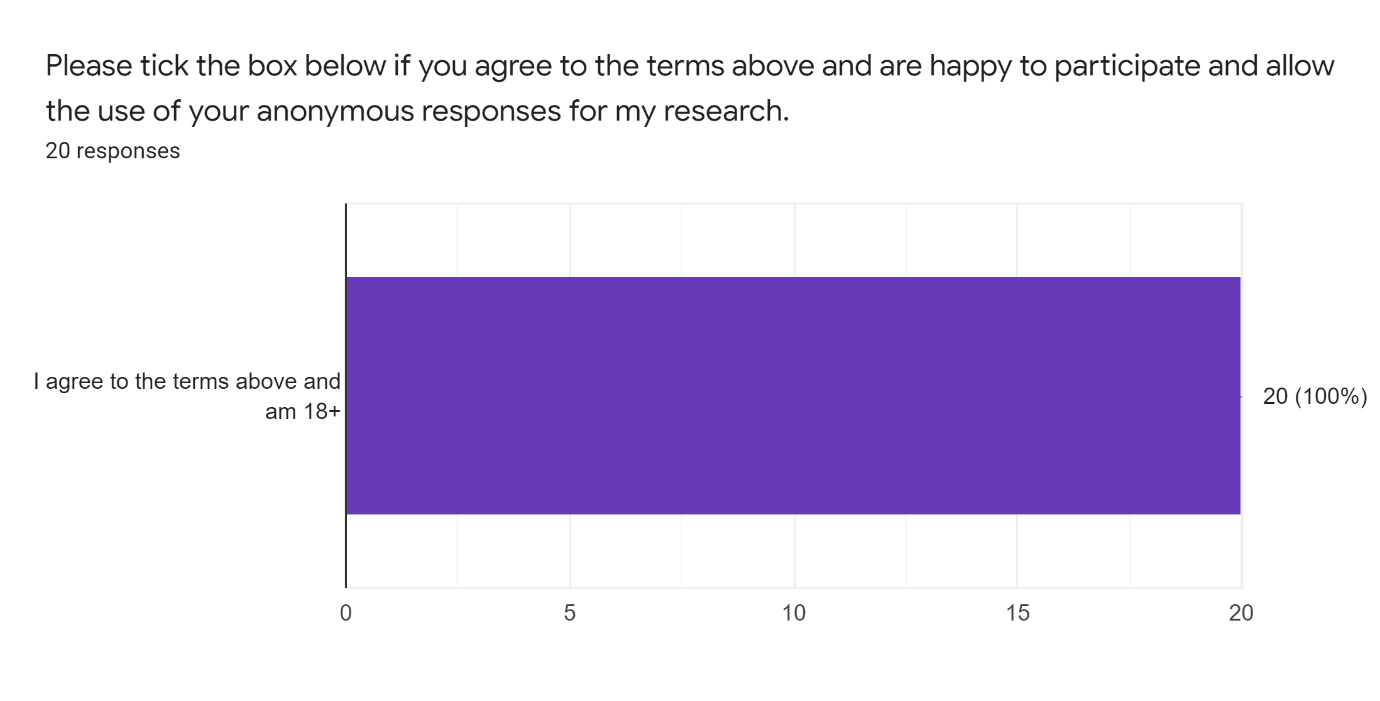
Description automatically generatedText

Description automatically generated

## Appendix B

Results from my questionnaire (see **Appendix A**).

Letter of Consent Result



Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generated

Chart, pie chart

Description automatically generatedGraphical user interface, text, application

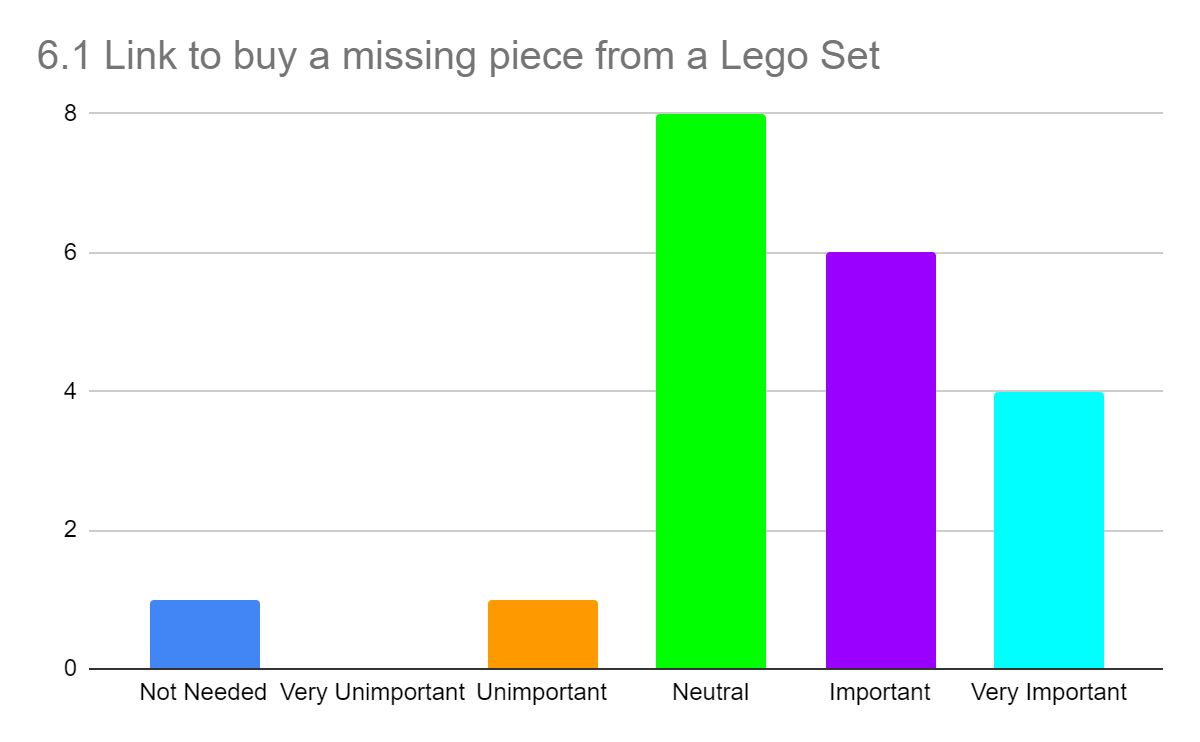
Description automatically generatedChart, bar chart

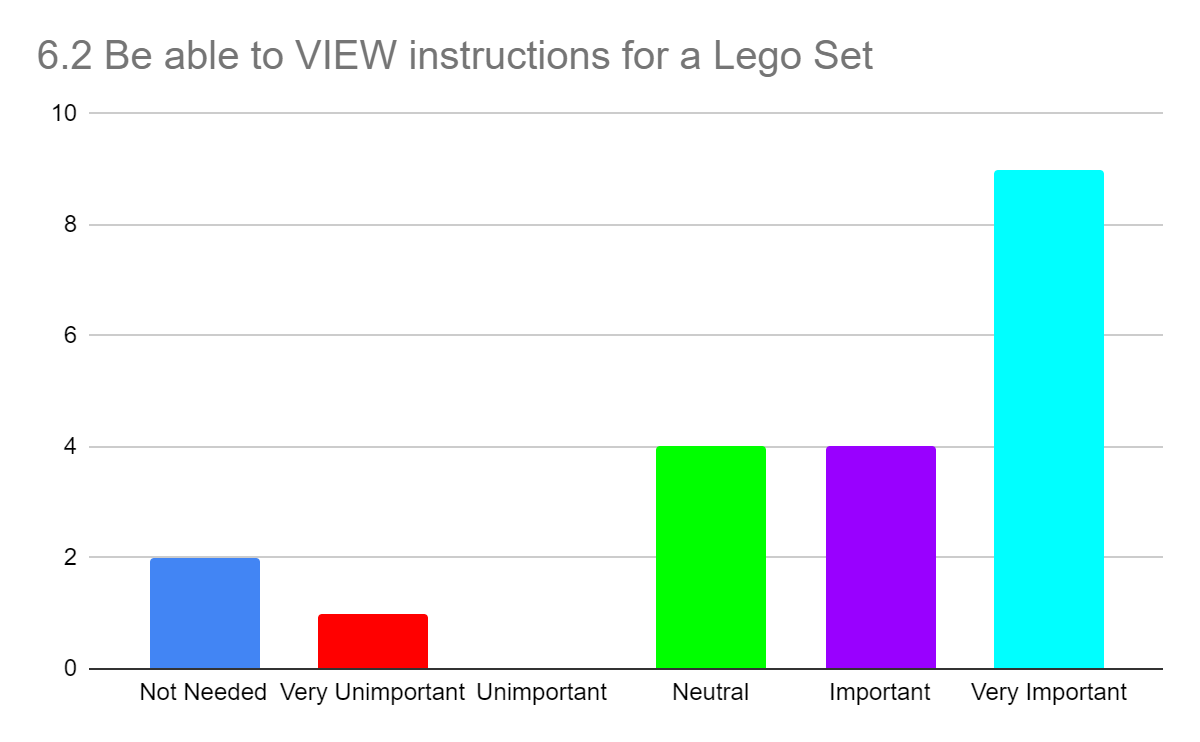
Description automatically generated

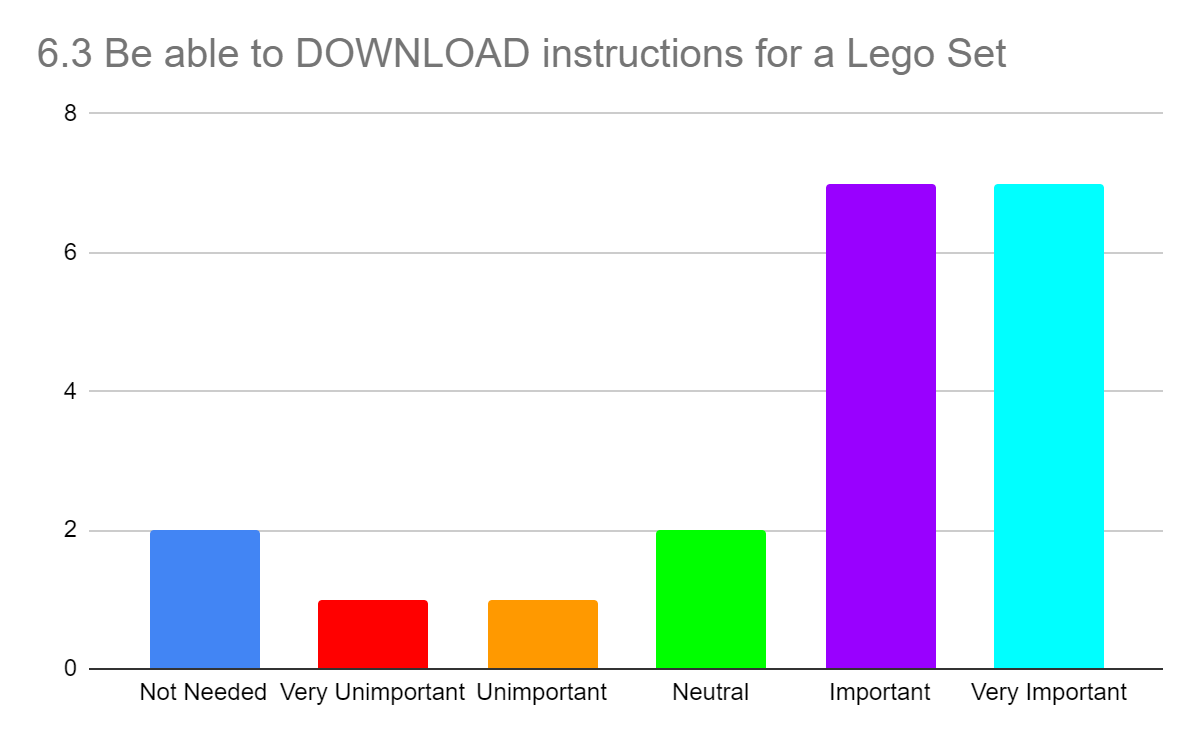
Chart, bar chart

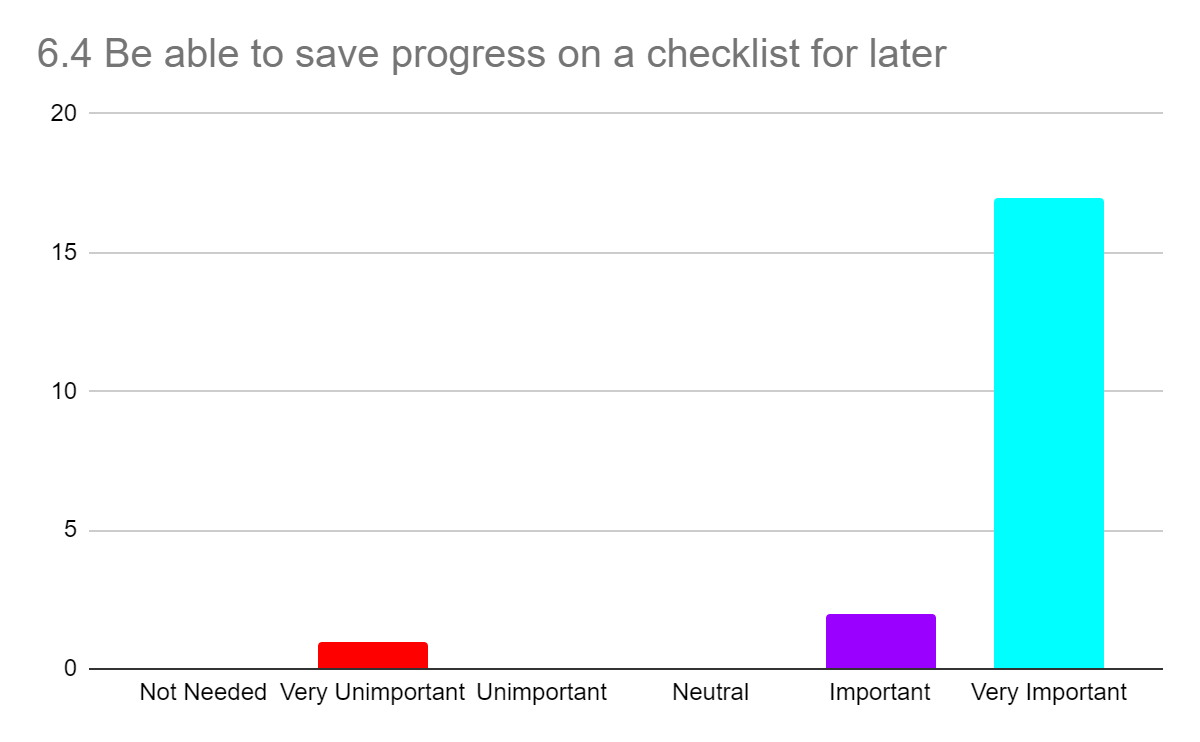
Description automatically generated

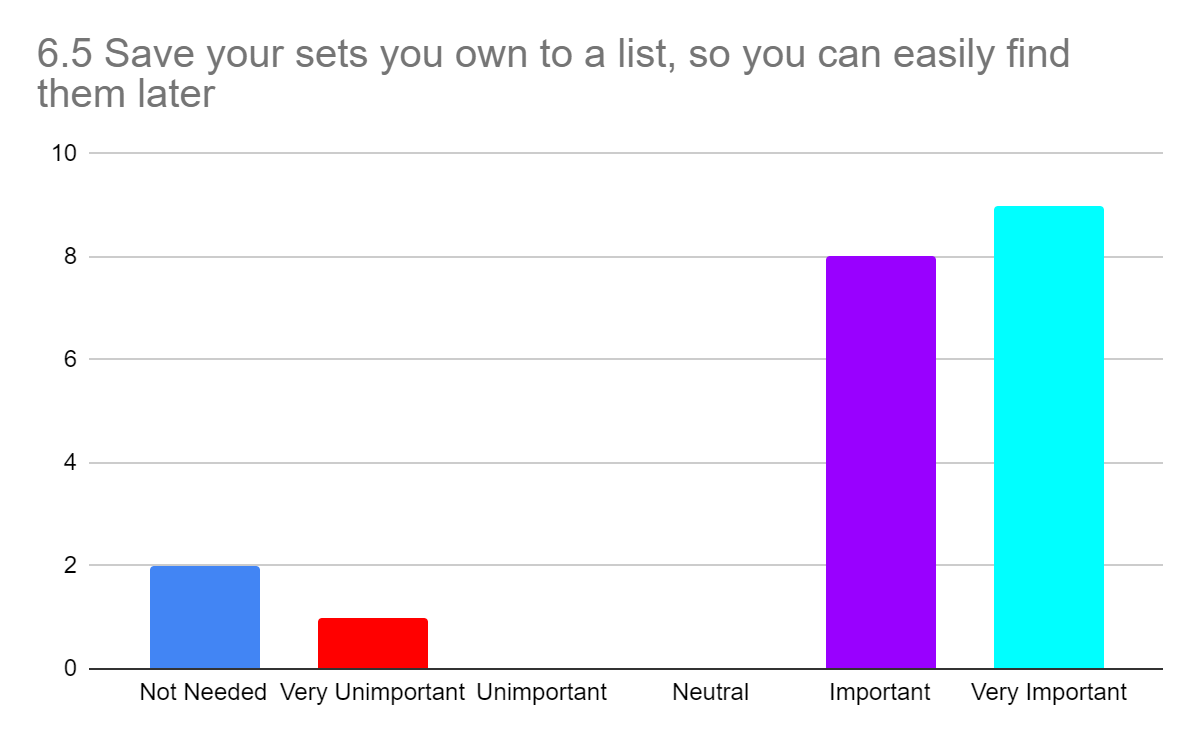
6. How important would the following features be to you in a Digital Checklist for Pieces in a Lego Set ?

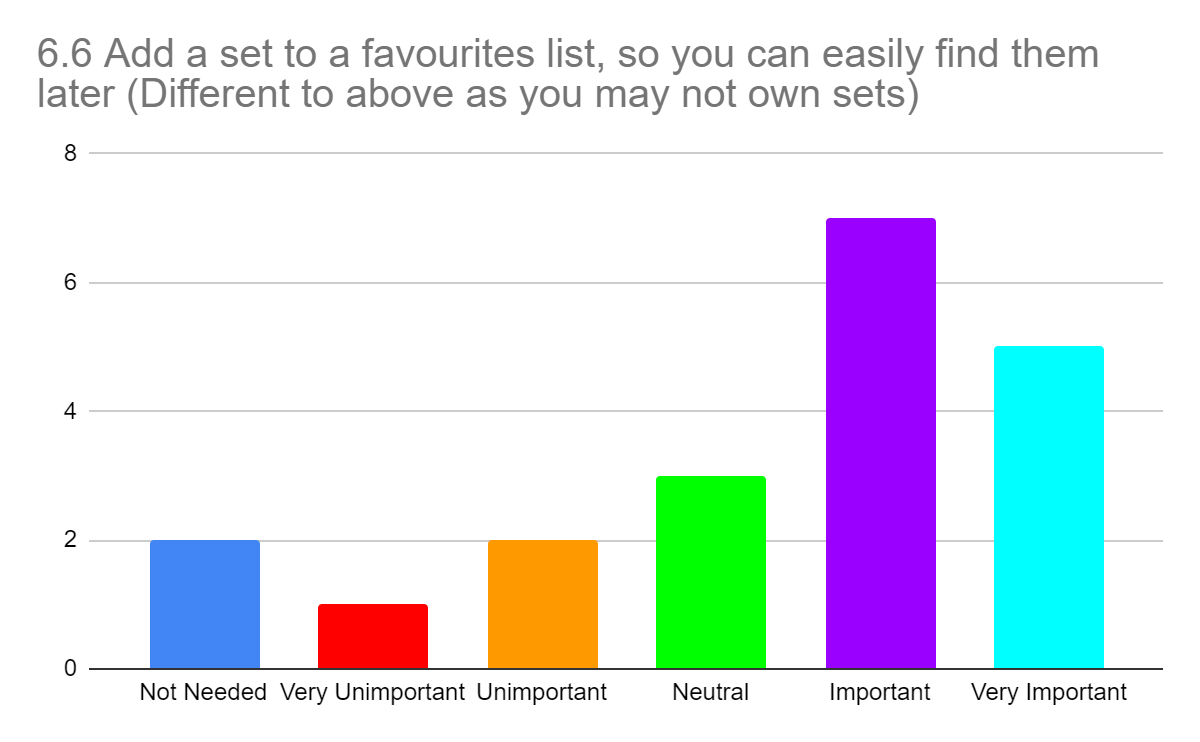












Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated