Home Interior Design Website

A Report for the Evaluation 3 of Project 1

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ABSTRACT:

This report is conducted in order to set the foundations upon which the final project. The title of the project is: "HOME INTERIOR DESIGN WEBSITE" and is supervised by Mr. Varun Tiwari. The main target of this report is to conduct a thorough and in-depth analysis of the vast field of Software development and at the same time explore the opportunities and the conditions that could lead into building a successful website. The simplicity and ease of access of a design are the main things that facilitate interior decorating in a house. Existing programs provide a website that people can use to select the category of design to make it easier for interior home design. We here aim to provide the home designs with a tablet menu that would recommend designs based on a recommendation algorithm which has not been implemented elsewhere. Every design is a hypothesis and a practical experiment. By its very nature, design aims at solving problems by intervening in a particular way. Both the design hypothesis and intervention need to be articulated and together they are the foundation for research. Many designers may find it difficult to verbalize design because much of the design process is intuitive and non-conscious, relying on metaphors and implied knowledge rather than explicit and logical thinking. The present paper intends to shed some light on the necessity of research as an integral part of the design profession. Also this paper addresses designers with the possible approaches to methodologies and techniques in the practice of interior design.

INTRODUCTION:

Interior design is the process of shaping the experience of interior space, through the manipulation of spatial volume as well as surface treatment. Not to be confused with interior decoration, interior design draws on aspects of environmental psychology, architecture, product design and furniture design in addition to traditional decoration. An interior designer is a person who is considered a professional in the field of interior design or one who designs interiors as part of their job. Interior design is a creative practice that analyzes programmatic information, establishes a conceptual direction, refines the design direction, and produces graphic communication and construction documents. In some jurisdictions, interior designers must be licensed to practice. In general, the interior of something refers to the space or part inside of it, excluding any kind of wall or boundary around its outside. It has different, more specific definitions in different contexts.
There is a distinct difference between interior decorating and interior design. Interior decorating is generally focused on the interior items of a space, such as furniture, accessories, finishes, and layout. Interior design, on the other hand, involves manipulating the architectural integrity of the interior space. Interior design concerns itself with more than just the visual or ambient enhancement of an interior space, it seeks to optimize and harmonize the uses to which the interior environment will be put.

Today and more than ever before clients are developing a "show me" attitude and demanding justifications for design decisions. Clients are now looking for designers who have strong knowledge and background in research methodologies for testing design outcomes. They also developed the so-called performance-based contracting where the architect/designer is not paid in full until after post-occupancy assessment. What clients wanted from an interior designer fifteen or twenty years ago is different from what they are looking for today. At present, clients look first at the designer's experience with their type of

project, then at firm's experience. They next evaluate the ability to complete the project on time and within a set budget, and the accuracy in making estimates and specifications. Also down the list of their considerations is the kind of design work the firm does, the firm's quality of management, the size of the firm, and the in-house capabilities. Today in Europe, the interior design profession focuses on Knowledge and the capacity of managing this Knowledge is increasingly important in the activity and the team based office, it is considered so important to the point that it can make or break a company. Therefore the knowledge of employees in a design firm becomes an active part of the evaluation process involved. So, the first reason for research in interior design basically relies on the clients attitude to know who the firm is, what the firm does, how long it has been in business, where is the office located, what kind of services is the firm able to provide, and what types of consultants and other professionals would be brought to the project. They will want to know about recent jobs done that are similar to their project and how those projects were particularly successful. There can be three basic client concerns: Quality, schedule and budget. Ball (1995: 27) says: "The initial conference should include an idea of the scope of the work. Then you may suggest some similar jobs you or your firm have completed. For a really large project the client may wish to interview several firms before making a decision. If a good record has recommended your firm, you need not worry that this will cost you the job. It may make it for you." Another compelling reason for research is the growing interest in "learning organizations" simply because learning is built upon a systematic inquiry, information gathering and testing. "A learning organization is a place where people are continually discovering how they create their reality and how they can change it." (Peter M. Senge, the Fifth Dimension, p. 13. New York: Doubleday, 1990.) While professional organizations in the design

industry see education as a key concern and are offering Continuing Education courses. And according to some "Professional Organizations" like the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) and the International Federation of Interior Designers/Architects (IFI), the professional interior designer is described as a person qualified by education, experience, and examination, who: "1. Identifies, researches, and creatively solves problems pertaining to the function and quality of the interior environment. 2. Performs services relative to the interior spaces, including programming, design analysis, space planning and aesthetics, using specialized knowledge of interior construction, building codes, equipment, materials, and furnishings. 3. Prepares drawings and documents relative to the design of interior spaces in order to enhance and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Finally there is an urge to demonstrate the existing link between the design profession and the strategic goals of business organizations. Evidently since facilities are closely linked to business issues, designers are constantly challenged to show they are successful both from a strategic perspective as well as from an aesthetic dimension.

PURPOSE:

To make our lives better, happier, easier :)

Interior design, like every design, solves problems and creates possibilities, inspire. But there is more - interior design can help us live a healthier life through choosing suitable materials and avoiding harmful ones. A good interior designer can show you how to make yourself room safe and stimulating for developing their creativity; how to have the best quality furniture and make best investments for your home and save money from expensive mistakes.

Designing your interior is one great way of showing off your property. This is essential in showcasing a home to homebuyers. Having a well-designed interior catches the viewer's attention and promotes engagement. Good interior design also improves one's mood —having to feel refreshed and experiencing that comfort that a humble abode provides.

MOTIVATION:

Embarking on an interior planning project is a big and often scary undertaking. One of the biggest issues is deciding where to begin. The following article will supply you with many tips that can aid you in just such a predicament. Start your interior design project with a mood board. A mood board is a large cardboard display with different ideas for a room pasted on to it and written on it. You can get ideas from magazines, online and from television shows. The board will give you a visual of your own style, and help you to design a room that fits your taste. If you are making decisions about changing the interior decor of your home, get your family involved. Remember that they will need to live with the changes as well. Decisions that are made should be acceptable to everyone to avoid conflict and ill feelings. Your home is the haven for each member of your family, so everyone should feel good

about the changes ahead. If you have a backsplash in your kitchen that you really hate, consider painting it. Painting a backsplash is not a difficult task, and it can completely change the look of your kitchen. It is also a less-expensive option than removing and replacing the existing backsplash. You can even use a grout pen to paint in new grout lines when you are done.

SCOPE:

The scope of work for interior design services is quite large. Experienced and reputed interior designers can charge hefty sums from clients since the work they provide is very high quality and incorporates all the latest trends and fads in this fast-moving industry.

- The scope for interior designers covers projects in areas such as residential, commercial, hospitality, and other industries.
The scope of the scope of interior designing business in India is quite high since the construction industry looks poised for high growth. In addition, the Indian economy is growing fast and this is bringing with a huge demand for competent interior design professionals.
- The scope for interior designing in Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai and Pune is especially high.
The scope of interior design in the future looks set to keep growing and to attract creative and business oriented professionals. Most high-value clients require interior designers to have good academic backgrounds and to also have practical experience with design. Given this fact, it is important for potential interior designers to take up the right course and to gain valuable experience in the field before they can look to establish a highly successful career in the interior designing field. Many candidates enrolled in engineering courses also realize they have a flair for creativity and find themselves looking at interior designing as a potential change in career path.

- There is definitely scope of interior designing after civil engineering, as well as other engineering streams if candidates work hard and obtain a good qualification in interior designing and relevant work experience.
- It is important to choose the right course from the right institute to ensure that one has an advantage in becoming successful in this competitive field. This is especially important given the fact that the industry has become competitive.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Interiors research since 1966 is reviewed. Interior research is defined as data-based research applicable to the field of interior design. The only publications considered are those currently applicable and appropriate for the design professions: interior design and architecture. A discussion of applicability of design research is presented first. Then, an organization is developed to include basic knowledge, the design process (people, places and process) and analysis. Next, the important contributions of research are presented according to the organization that had been developed. Finally, conclusions and recommendations are made.

This chapter includes a detailed explanation of the term and terminology of the current fields of study "Psychology of Architecture" and principles about Productivity in office environment that will lead to a better understanding of the problem statement and the research questions seeking an answer through this study. To assist produce a clear strategy to the analysis work environments, and to help manager's choice making, this chapter examines, compares and synthesizes from a different variety of resources, the discoveries of exploration that has researched Psychology, Architecture and Productivity indicators in their workspace. The outcome of this chapter will lead to a better understanding of the problem statement and the research questions seeking an answer through this study.

Within the category of "basic knowledge", few publications have provided the data-based information needed by designers. A

significant contribution is The Challenge of Interior Design by Walter Kleeman. This 1981 publication represents research contributions from 30 disciplines (and sub disciplines). The text looks at general problems in interior design: legalality of quality interiors, differences in various population groups, elements of design and health, seating, desk design and non-verbal communication. Also, Kleeman addresses certain facilities: elderly spaces, mental health facilities, residences, offices, learning spaces and outer space. He then closes the book with six case studies. This book addresses varied human factors. (Kleeman, 1981)

Two other publications providing important adjacent, data-based information are in the field of environmental psychology: The Environment and Social Behavior by Irwin Altman and Environmental Psychology by Heimstra and McFarling. Altman "presents an analysis of privacy, crowding, territory, and personal space." (Altman, 1975, p. viii) Through direct application to interior design is not made, the integrative presentation provides important base-line knowledge. Environmental Psychology presents the discipline that is concerned with the relationships of the physical environment and human behavior. This book discusses research methods and human behavior in specific places: rooms and housing, offices, hospitals, social institutions, college dormitories, schools, and other commercial spaces. (Heimstra, McFarling, 1978)

The field of housing, an area of specialty within home economics, has also made some contributions. Marjorie Keiser in Part Three of Housing deals with the microenvironment: the interior. She addresses issues of personal activities (dressing, for example), work space (food preparation, laundry, etc.), leisure activities, organization and ambient factors. Numerous drawings, charts, plans and sections integrated into the text can provide the designer easy access to much of the data presented. Wheelchair mobile

persons are considered, too. Zoning is developed into five sections: semi private, operative, semiprivate, circulation and private. Also adjacency of zones is discussed. Finally, in part three is concluded with ambient factors. (Keiser, 1978) Within part four of Housing Perspectives, selected readings are found appropriate to interiors. Issues of symbolism, socialization, safety, mental health and evaluation of floor plans are presented.

An additional important contribution to basic knowledge is A Pattern Language (Alexander, et. al., 1977). This publication develops design criteria and gives solutions for building elements associated with interior spaces.

Finally, Human Dimension and Interior Space makes an important contribution in the field of anthropometrics, the study of human body measurements on a comparative basis. This book deals with actual human body interfacing with individual parts of interior spaces. The first section introduces the designer to the field of anthropometry and its theories, limitations and applicability. The second section presents the hard data in the form of tables and illustrations. The third and final section presents the designer with design reference standards. These are scaled drawings of floor plans and wall sections showing appropriate space planning criteria according to anthropometric data. book directly addresses itself to the interior designer and architect. (Panero, Zelnik, 1979)

EXISTING SYSTEM:

Doors, windows, studs, and wallboard are combined to create assemblies. One example of an assembly is a partition wall or ceiling made up of different building components.

Building components are major construction elements but don't include finish materials. As with the human body, these are the working elements underneath the interior or exterior finish layer or "skin".

Here are a few building components:

- Studs – 2×4 and 2×6 wood studs are typical for residential applications while metal studs set into C-channels on the ceiling and floor are common in commercial spaces. Sizes of metal studs vary, but 2-1/2″ is the most common. Spacing is typically 16″ or 24″ center-to-center.
- Gypsum wallboard – Comes in different thicknesses, sizes, fire ratings for commercial / residential applications. Residential partitions usually are made of 1/2″ wallboard and 5/8″ for commercial spaces.
- Lath and plaster
- Masonry – Stone, concrete block, glass block, etc.
- Doors and door frames – There's a lot of additional information to learn about fire-rated doors. Here's a few different door materials:
- Wood – hollow core and solid core
- Steel – a.k.a. "hollow metal" doors
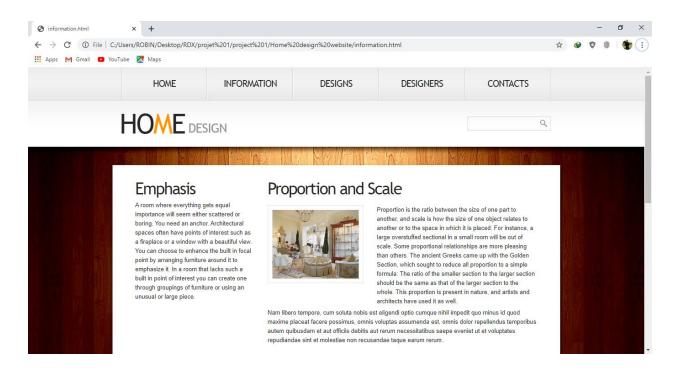- Aluminum
- Glass

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Interior Design (Prepare typical drawing, Elevation and AutoCAD, 3D plan)

- Wooden Work (Column Cladding, wall cladding, Partition, Drop ceiling etc)

- Toilet partition work

In the highly competitive and dynamic world of interiors designing, a constant up-gradation in designing techniques, reliable products and unmatched services are needed in order to stay ahead to our competitors. Keeping this in mind, OCTAGON ENGINEERING AND ASSOCIATIONS entered in this creative world for offering world class interior decoration services for Corporate Interiors, Residences Interiors, Restaurant/Hotel Interiors, Showrooms and Banks while making the these services affordable for all.

Before offering Corporate or Residential Interiors decoration services to our valuable clients, a team of dedicated and skilled interior designers analyzes site, requirements and budget of clients, which help us in offering unbeatable Hotel & Restaurant interior designing services according nature and personality of customers.

OUTPUT

SOURCE CODE:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/reset.css" type="text/css"
media="screen">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css" type="text/css"
media="screen">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/grid.css" type="text/css"
media="screen">
    <script src="js/jquery-1.6.2.min.js"
type="text/javascript"></script>
    <script src="js/jquery.galleriffic.js"
type="text/javascript"></script>
```

```html
    <script src="js/jquery.opacityrollover.js"
type="text/javascript"></script>

</head>
<body id="page1">
    <!--
============================header==============
==================-->
  <header>
    <div class="row-1">
         <div class="main">
         <div class="container_12">
             <div class="grid_12">
             <nav>
                 <ul class="menu">
                     <li><a class="active"
href="index.html">Home</a></li>
                     <li><a
href="information.html">Information</a></li>
                     <li><a href="designs.html">Designs</a></li>
                     <li><a href="designers.html">Designers</a></li>
                     <li><a href="contacts.html">Contacts</a></li>
                 </ul>
             </nav>
           </div>
          </div>

       </div>
     </div>
     <div class="row-2">
         <div class="main">
         <div class="container_12">
             <div class="grid_9">
             <h1>
                 <a class="logo"
```

```html
href="index.html">Ho<strong>m</strong>e</a>
                    <span>Design</span>
                </h1>
            </div>                    <div class="grid_3">
                <form id="search-form">
                    <fieldset>
                        <div class="search-field">
                            <input name="search" type="text" />
                            <a class="search-button" href="#"
onClick="document.getElementById('search-
form').submit()"><span>search</span></a>
                        </div>
                    </fieldset>
                </form>
            </div>
            <div class="clear"></div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</header>

<!-- content -->
    <div id="content">
        <div class="bg-top">
            <div class="bg-top-2">
                <div class="bg">
                    <div class="bg-top-shadow">
                        <div class="main">
                            <div class="gallery p3">
                                <div class="wrapper indent-bot">
                                    <div id="gallery" class="content">
                                        <div class="wrapper">
                                            <div class="slideshow-container">
                                                <div id="slideshow"
class="slideshow"></div>
```

```html
                </div>
              </div>
            </div>
            <div id="thumbs" class="navigation">
              <ul class="thumbs noscript">
                <li>
                  <a class="thumb" href="images/gallery-img1.jpg" title=""> <img src="images/thumb-1.jpg" alt="" /><span></span> </a>
                </li>
                <li>
                  <a class="thumb" href="images/gallery-img2.jpg" title=""> <img src="images/thumb-2.jpg" alt="" /> <span></span></a>
                </li>
                <li>
                  <a class="thumb" href="images/gallery-img3.jpg" title=""> <img src="images/thumb-3.jpg" alt="" /> <span></span></a>
                </li>
                <li>
                  <a class="thumb" href="images/gallery-img4.jpg" title=""> <img src="images/thumb-4.jpg" alt="" /> <span></span></a>
                </li>
                <li>
                  <a class="thumb" href="images/gallery-img5.jpg" title=""> <img src="images/thumb-5.jpg" alt="" /> <span></span></a>
                </li>
                <li>
                  <a class="thumb" href="images/gallery-img6.jpg" title=""> <img src="images/thumb-6.jpg" alt="" /> <span></span></a>
                </li>
```

```html
              </ul>
            </div>
          </div>
        <div class="inner">
          <div class="wrapper">
            <span class="title img-indent3">HELLO!</span>
                  <div class="extra-wrap indent-top2">
                   <strong>When you know</strong>the basic
```
home designing principles you can transform any space to look
fabulous. You know what it feels like when you walk into a well
designed room. You can sense how everything feels cohesive and put
together. It feels just right. You can achieve that effect in your own
home with a little knowledge of basic design principles. Pair that
knowledge with practice and experimentation and you're on your way
to creating a beautiful home
```html
                  </div>
                </div>
              </div>
            </div>
            <div class="container_12">
              <div class="wrapper">
              <article class="grid_12">
                    <h3 class="color-1">Some Ideas </h3>
                    <div class="wrapper">
                    <article class="grid_6 alpha">
                        <figure class="img-indent frame"><img
```
src="images/page1-img1.jpg" alt="" /></figure>
```html
                        <div class="extra-wrap">
                          <div class="indent-top">
                            <ul class="list-1">
                                <li><a href="#">Paint</a></li>
                                <li class="last"><a
```
href="#">Do It Yourself
```html
                                <li><a href="#">Call in Family
```

and Friends

```
                    </ul>
                  </div>
                </div>
                <div class="clear"></div>
              </article>
              <article class="grid_6 omega">
                <figure class="img-indent frame"><img
src="images/page1-img2.jpg" alt="" /></figure>
                <div class="extra-wrap">
                  <div class="indent-top">
                    <ul class="list-1">
                      <li><a
href="#">Shop Secondhand Stores </a></li>
                      <li><a href="#">Look for Less-
Than-Perfect Merchandise</a></li>
                      <li><a href="#">Save With
Stock Items</a></li>

                    </ul>
                  </div>
                </div>
                <div class="clear"></div>
              </article>
            </div>
          </article>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

```html
<div class="bg-bot">
    <div class="main">
    <div class="container_12">
        <div class="wrapper">
        <article class="grid_4">
            <h3 class="prev-indent-bot">Balance</h3>
            <p class="prev-indent-bot"> In design, balance creates a feeling of equilibrium. It is all about equalizing or approximating the visual weight of objects. Balance is created not just through shape, but through color, pattern, and texture as well.
        </article>
        <article class="grid_4">
            <h3 class="prev-indent-bot">Rhythm</h3>
            <div class="quote">
            <p class="prev-indent-bot">As in music, rhythm in design is all about creating patterns of repetition and contrast to create visual interest. You can achieve this by using the same color or shape at different intervals. Its purpose is to move your eye around the room. For instance, you can establish a rhythm by using a color in the pillows, picking it up in a painting, and echoing it again in a rug. These repetitions will help carry your eye around the room.</p>

            </div>
        </article>
        <article class="grid_4">
            <h3 class="prev-indent-bot">Harmony</h3>
            Harmony is created when all the elements act together to create a unified message. Just as rhythm can create excitement, harmony creates a sense of restfulness. For instance, you can create harmony by using just one color, even though your forms vary greatly in shape, size and texture.
        </article>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
```

```html
        </div>
    </div>


    <!--
============================footer===============
=================-->
    <footer>
        <div class="main">
            <div class="container_12">
            <div class="wrapper">
                <div class="grid_4">
                <div>
                <p>Designed by: Shekofa Ghoury & Khalida Amin
</p>
                </div>

            </div>
            <div class="grid_4">
                <span class="phone-numb"><span>+93</span>
7.......</span>
            </div>
            <div class="grid_4">
                <ul class="list-services">
                    <li><a href="#"></a></li>
                    <li><a class="item-2" href="#"></a></li>
                    <li><a class="item-3" href="#"></a></li>
                    <li><a class="item-4" href="#"></a></li>
                </ul>
            </div>
            </div>
        </div>
        </div>
    </footer>
    <script type="text/javascript">
                $(window).load(function() {
```

```javascript
            // We only want these styles applied when javascript is
enabled
            $('div.navigation').css({'width' : '320px', 'float' :
'right'});

            $('div.content').css('display', 'block');

            // Initially set opacity on thumbs and add
            // additional styling for hover effect on thumbs
            var onMouseOutOpacity = 0.5;
            $('#thumbs ul.thumbs li span').opacityrollover({
                mouseOutOpacity:   onMouseOutOpacity,
                mouseOverOpacity:  0.0,
                fadeSpeed:         'fast',
                exemptionSelector: '.selected'
            });

            // Initialize Advanced Galleriffic Gallery
            var gallery = $('#thumbs').galleriffic({
                delay:                 7000,
                numThumbs:             12,
                preloadAhead:          6,
                enableTopPager:        false,
                enableBottomPager:     false,
                imageContainerSel:     '#slideshow',
                controlsContainerSel:  '',
                captionContainerSel:   '',
                loadingContainerSel:   '',
                renderSSControls:      true,
                renderNavControls:     true,
                playLinkText:          'Play Slideshow',
                pauseLinkText:         'Pause Slideshow',
                prevLinkText:          'Prev',
                nextLinkText:          'Next',
                nextPageLinkText:      'Next',
                prevPageLinkText:      'Prev',
```

```
                enableHistory:          true,
                autoStart:               7000,
                syncTransitions:         true,
                defaultTransitionDuration: 900,
                onSlideChange:           function(prevIndex,
nextIndex) {
                    // 'this' refers to the gallery, which is an
extension of $('#thumbs')
                        this.find('ul.thumbs li span')
                            .css({opacity:0.5})
                },
                onPageTransitionOut:     function(callback) {
                        this.find('ul.thumbs li
span').css({display:'block'});
                },
                onPageTransitionIn:      function() {
                        this.find('ul.thumbs li
span').css({display:'none'});
                }
            });
        });
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

RECOMMENDATION

Additional interior research is needed in most areas. The practicing designer requires translation of academic literature and establish of reference guidelines and standards. These reference materials need to be categorized according to people (children, aged, handicapped), places (rooms, residential, commercial and institutional spaces) and processes (functions and activities people perform). Cross-referencing is needed for overlapping literature. Continuing development of design analysis will

provide research methods for design evaluation and accountability. Translated research needs to be published in journals that practicing designers read. Also, this information should be presented at professional conferences.

CONCLUSION

Interior design research is beginning to make a mark on the design professions of interior design and architecture. Applicability to professional practice, validity and reliability of the data-base research are equal in importance. Academic contributions can be categorized in the following areas: basic knowledge, the design process (guidelines and designs and analysis. Often published literatures will extend into more than one of the categories of people, places, and process."Professional transformation will largely depend on the future endeavors made in interior design education and professional research."(Raetzman, Kleeman, and Giesey, 1977)