Project assessment checklist

Part A. Essay questions. All question must be answered.

(Enter all details)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Student full name: | Sponge Bob |
| Assessor: | Chuan |
| Date: | (Submission date) |

Section 1: Prepare to develop web pages

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (1) Uses and audience  *(1.1) List the uses there will be for your website (web pages). List at least 3 uses and 3 functions of your website.*  *(1.2) Describe the audience for your website. List at least 3 types of audience.* | Assessor comment:  The purpose of the website  Function:  Product display and sales: One of the main functions of the website is to display the company's computer and IT products, including detailed specifications, prices, user reviews, and other information. Users can browse various products through the website and add them to their shopping cart, completing purchases through the website's secure payment system.  News and event updates: The website regularly publishes company news, product updates, promotional activities, etc., so that customers can stay up-to-date with the latest developments of the company. This helps to maintain interaction with users and enhance their stickiness.  Customer Service and Interaction: The website provides a customer service portal where users can raise questions, provide feedback, or seek technical support. In addition, the website may also include user forums or communities, allowing users to share usage experiences and exchange experiences.  Value:  Enhancing brand image: A website is an important platform for companies to showcase their professional image, service attitude, and corporate culture. Through carefully designed websites, the company can enhance its brand awareness and favorability among users.  Convenient user experience: The website provides a one-stop shopping experience, allowing users to complete the entire process from product browsing to payment and purchase without leaving the website. Meanwhile, the search and navigation functions of the website make it easy for users to find the information they need.  Enhanced market competitiveness: A fully functional and informative website can help companies stand out in fierce market competition. By providing unique user experiences and services, the company can attract more potential customers and convert them into actual buyers.  Audience of the website  Potential and existing customers: This is the main audience of the website. Potential customers learn about the company's products, services, and promotional activities through the website, which in turn generates a willingness to purchase. Existing customers can repurchase products, view order status, or obtain technical support through the website.  Industry partners and investors: For partners and investors seeking to establish cooperative or investment relationships with companies, websites are an important channel for them to understand the company's operational status, market prospects, and profitability.  Media and opinion leaders: Media and opinion leaders may obtain company news, product information, or industry perspectives through websites for reporting or commenting. Their attention and coverage of the company helps to enhance its visibility and influence. |
| (2) Markup language  *(2.1) Document the markup language you will use. Explain your rationale for choosing this markup language for your webpage and audience.*  *(For instance, why choose html, do you have other choices? List 3 reasons to support your choice)* | Assessor comment:  Markup Language Documentation  ﻿  The markup language chosen for the webpage is HTML (HyperText Markup Language). HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. It is widely used and recognized, making it a reliable choice for building our webpage.  ﻿  Here are three reasons supporting the choice of HTML:  ﻿  Universal Compatibility and Accessibility  HTML is the fundamental language of the web, and it is supported by all modern web browsers. This ensures that our webpage will be accessible and display correctly on a wide range of devices, from desktops to mobile phones. The universality of HTML ensures that our audience, regardless of their technological preferences or device types, will be able to view and interact with our webpage without any compatibility issues.  ﻿  Easy to Learn and Use  HTML has a relatively straightforward syntax, making it easy for beginners to learn and use. Its structure is based on tags, which allows developers to organize and present content in a logical and meaningful way. This simplicity and intuitive nature make HTML an ideal choice for quickly building and prototyping webpages, even for those with limited coding experience.  ﻿  Rich Content Presentation  HTML provides a wide range of elements and attributes that can be used to create rich and engaging web content. From headings and paragraphs to images, links, and multimedia content, HTML allows us to present information in a visually appealing and interactive manner. This flexibility in content presentation is crucial for engaging our audience and providing them with a satisfying user experience. |
| (3) Documentation  *List the documentation that you will need to develop the web pages. (list at least 3 documentations and their values in 50 words)*  *Make sure you refer to the simulation pack to assist with including your answer.* | Assessor comment:  1. Design specification document: It defines the overall design style, layout, and interaction mode of the website, ensuring visual consistency and smooth user experience of the webpage.  2. Technical Implementation Document: It provides a detailed description of the website's technical architecture, programming languages and frameworks used, as well as the implementation logic of key functions, providing developers with clear development guidelines.  3. Testing and Deployment Documents: This document includes the website's testing plan and deployment process, ensuring that the website undergoes sufficient testing before going live, reducing potential risks, and providing detailed deployment steps for quick launch. |
| (4) Document structure  *(4.1) Include an outline of the structure of your web pages, as well as the web pages components you will use. (list the basic HTML structure)*  *(4.2) Use a diagrammatic structure to show the layout where possible. (site map)* | Assessor comment:  4.1 Overview of Web Page Structure and HTML Components  Web page structure typically follows a hierarchical organization to ensure the logical and accessible nature of the content. The following is a basic example of HTML structure used to build a simple web page:  <! DOCTYPE html>;  <html long='en'>,  <head>;  <meta charset="UTF-8">;  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">;  <title>web</title>  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"> <!-- to form in the form -->,  </head>;  <body>;  <header>;  <h1>Site name or identifier</h1> </h1>  <none>;  <!-- It's 381421; then -->;  <ul>;  <li><a href="#">首页</a></li>  <li><a href="#">dependent on us</a></li>  <li><a href="#">Service</a></li>  <li><a href="#">Are you all</a></li>  </ul>;  </no>;  </header>;    <main>;  <section>;  <h2>Dictionaries</h2> </h2>  <p>contents of article...</ p>;  </section>;    <side>;  <h3>20391; Where 26639; issue</h3>;  <p>End 20391; Location 26639; Contents...</ p>;  </side>;  </main>;    <footer>;  <p>Copyright information and contact information</p>  </footer>;    <script src="scripts.js"></script> <!-- Controlling --  </body>;  </html>  In this structure:  The<head>section contains metadata for the page, such as character encoding, viewport settings, titles, and links to style sheets.  The<header>section usually contains the website's logo, navigation menu, and other global content.  The<main>section is the main content of the page, usually containing articles, images, and other main information.  Used to distinguish different blocks or chapters on a page.  Used to represent the sidebar or supplementary content of a page.  The<footer>section usually contains copyright information, contact information, or other footer information.  The<script>tag is used to introduce JavaScript scripts for implementing interactive functionality.  4.2 Status level diagram structure  Due to text format limitations, I am unable to directly draw the schematic structure. But I can describe a common status level diagram (or website structure diagram) to display the layout.  A status level diagram is usually a hierarchical tree structure diagram that displays the relationships and levels between elements in a webpage or website. In this diagram:  The root node typically represents the entire website or homepage.  Child nodes represent the main parts of a website, such as various links in the navigation menu or different blocks on the page.  Sun nodes further refine the content of sub nodes, such as article paragraphs or images on specific pages.  By using lines and indents to represent the hierarchical relationship between elements, it is clear which elements are primary (near the root node) and which are secondary (far from the root node). This structure diagram helps developers understand the organization and presentation of information when building websites, as well as helping users understand the content and navigation structure of the website. |
| (5) Accessibility  *(5.1) Explain how you will ensure that your website meets accessibility requirements (5.2) list 3 website features.* | Assessor comment:  (5.1) Strategies to ensure website meets accessibility requirements  To ensure that our website meets accessibility requirements, we will follow a series of key principles and strategies:  Semantic HTML tags: We will use HTML elements with clear semantics, such as<header>,<footer>,<nav>,<article>, etc., to provide structural information of the page, enabling assistive technologies such as screen readers to interpret page content more accurately.  Color contrast: We ensure that the color contrast between the text and background is high enough to meet the contrast requirements in the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), ensuring that users with weak or color blind colors can read the content clearly.  Keyboard Accessibility: Our website will ensure that all functions and content can be accessed and operated through a keyboard to meet the needs of users who cannot use a mouse or touch device.  Alternative Text: All non textual elements (such as images, icons, videos, etc.) will provide descriptive alternative text (alt text) to assist the technology in conveying the content and intent of these elements.  Form and Input Fields: We will optimize form design to ensure clear labels and easy recognition of fields, while providing appropriate error prompts and validation to improve user experience and reduce filling difficulty.  Responsive Design: Our website will adopt responsive design to adapt to different devices and screen sizes, ensuring a good access experience on various devices.  Accessibility testing: During the development process and before release, we will use automated tools and manual testing to check the website's accessibility and ensure that important accessibility requirements are not overlooked.  (5.2) List of website features  The following are three website features that we will implement, all of which will be designed and implemented with full consideration for accessibility:  Search function: Provides an easy-to-use search box, allowing users to quickly access and enter search queries through the keyboard. The search results will be presented clearly, ensuring that all users can easily find the information they need.  Navigation menu: Design a concise and clear navigation menu, using semantic HTML tags and clear labels. Meanwhile, we will ensure that the navigation menu can be accessed through the keyboard and its style and layout remain consistent across different devices.  Image Library: For content areas containing a large number of images, we will provide descriptive alternative text for each image so that screen reader users can understand the content and context of the images. In addition, we will also optimize the image loading speed to ensure that all users can quickly browse the image library. |

Section 2: Create web pages

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (1) Text editor  *Identify the text editor you will use here. (1.1) list 3 editors and choose one (1.2) 3 rationales for your recommendation* | Assessor comment:  The choice of a text editor is crucial for web development, as it directly affects the efficiency and experience of code writing. Here are three commonly used text editors, along with my recommendations:  Visual Studio Code (VS Code): A lightweight yet powerful source code editor developed by Microsoft, supporting multiple programming languages and frameworks, with a rich plugin ecosystem for easy code debugging, version control, and more.  Sublime Text: A highly customizable text editor with a concise and intuitive interface and powerful text processing capabilities. By installing plugins, their functionality can be extended to meet various development needs.  Atom: An open-source text editor developed by GitHub, with a modern interface and rich functionality. It supports cross platform usage and allows users to create personalized development environments through custom plugins and themes.  For my recommendations, I would choose Visual Studio Code (VS Code).  The three reasons for choosing Visual Studio Code as the recommended text editor are as follows:  Powerful features and plugin support: VS Code not only has basic text editing functions, but also provides advanced features such as code highlighting, intelligent prompts, and automatic completion, greatly improving the efficiency of code writing. In addition, it has a huge plugin library that can be extended by installing plugins to meet various development needs.  Cross platform and lightweight: VS Code supports multiple operating systems such as Windows, macOS, and Linux, making it convenient for developers to carry out development work on different platforms. Meanwhile, it itself occupies less resources and can run smoothly even on devices with limited performance.  Community support and comprehensive documentation: VS Code has a large user base and an active community where developers can seek help and share experiences. In addition, the official documentation of VS Code is very comprehensive, making it easy for beginners to get started and for advanced users to find resources for in-depth learning.  In summary, Visual Studio Code has become my recommended text editor due to its powerful features, cross platform compatibility, and comprehensive community support. | |
| (2) Using the text editor, create your web pages including applying styles  *(2.1) Take screenshots of the code you generate and attach them to your Portfolio. (docx and pdf file)*  *List the title of the screenshots here.* | Assessor comment: | |
| *Paperclip* Attach: |  |  |

Section 3: Validate web pages

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (1) Browser and devices  *You are to test that your web pages work on:*   * *(1.1) two different types of browsers (Edge vs Chrome)* * *(1.2) two different types of devices (desktop PC vs Tablet)*   *List the two browsers you tested your web pages on and the two devices.*  *(1.3) Take screenshots of your work to attach to your portfolio. (docx file)*  *Note down at least one change you need to make to your web pages.* | Assessor comment: | |
| (2) Specifications  *Check that you have covered all of the specifications for the web pages. (2.1) explain and describe 6 design specifications in at least 100 words.*  *(2.2) Provide a brief description here of how you have achieved this.*  *Click [here](https://highrise.digital/blog/web-specification-guide/" \l ":~:text=A%20website%20specification%20is%20a,stakeholders%20or%20points%20of%20contact.) [link2](https://wemakewebsites.com/blog/how-to-write-a-website-specification/) for sample website specifications* | Assessor comment: | |
| (3) Sign off  *Send an email to your assessor (3.1) explaining how you have met requirements for this task, providing a link to your final web pages and seeking approval. (3.2) lesson learnt (3.3) request for sign off* | Assessor comment: | |
| *Paperclip* Attach: |  |  |

Part A. Essay questions

Section 1 (5)

Section 2 (2)

Section 3 (3)

Part B. Design a 5-page website. Overall requirements:

(1) consistent design style (font, layout, and page design)

(2) capture screenshots of your web pages, insert them into your report and online text. Create your web pages with a proper layout and spacing.

(3) Footer with your full name must be available in every page

(4) Design a company logo (using tools from Canvas.com).

(5) Centered navigation bar, page heading and add page column.

(6) page 1, This is your homepage. Introduce your company as a market leader selling ICT gadgets and computer products in Australia. List your company name, address, unique values, and customer support policies.

(7) Page 2, customer support process must be available in graphical format. Draw a storyboard or wireframe (include at least 2 items) to demonstrate the process. Using box model to center your picture, diagram, and illustration.

(8) page 3, Add images of company products. You have briefly described each product. (at least 15 product pictures with short description)

(9) Page 4, About US. Location map and contact details in Australia.

(10) Page 5, Blog. Add at least 3 latest industry or company news.