

## Part 1: Introduction

- The purpose of my website is to introduce old artifacts that can be found in Beijing's old city. It is called "Hutong Artifacts" because these artifacts are found in old alleys called "Hutongs" in mandarin. The artifacts come in three categories: gates, door piers, and brick carvings. The website will explain the different types of artifacts, the 6 types of gate buildings and the meaning behind each artifact. There is an abundant number of images that I took in Beijing while strolling in the Hutongs, which I organized into galleries. The website encourages users to find the artifacts themselves by following the marked locations.
- The artifacts in Beijing's traditional dwellings are often overlooked but they are beautiful and interesting when examined closely. Each brick has a different design, and different gates or door piers represent different social status in ancient China. The target audience is art, history or architecture enthusiast who are interested in exploring Beijing's history and traditional culture through tangible artifacts.
- **Responsiveness:** The website can be tested in two dimensions: **1500px and 800px.**

## Part 2: Interactions

### Homepage:

1. Learn what hutongs are
  - Scroll down the page
2. Explore artifacts in hutongs randomly
  - Scroll down from home page and click on large images in the "explore artifacts" section
3. Navigate around website
  - Click on menu items on the navigation bar

### Gate buildings page:

1. Learn the significance of gate buildings
  - Scroll down the page
2. Explore 6 types of gate buildings
  - Click on the arrows of the carousel to view different gates
3. Navigate around website
  - Click on menu items on the navigation bar
4. Return to home page
  - Click on the website heading "Hutong Artifacts"

### Door piers page:

1. Learn about the significance of door pier designs

- Scroll down the page
- 2. Explore collections of door piers
  - Scroll down the page
- 3. View description and location of the artifact
  - Hover mouse on the image
- 4. Return to home page
  - Click on the website heading "Hutong Artifacts"

#### **Brick carving page:**

1. Learn about the meaning behind brick carving patterns
  - Scroll down the page
2. Explore collections of door piers
  - Scroll down the page
3. View description and location of the artifact
  - Hover mouse on the image
4. Return to home page
  - Click on the website heading "Hutong Artifacts"

#### **Part 3: External tools**

- Slick Carousel library
  1. The slick carousel is a convenient JS library for constructing a simple carousel. I used it for the gate building page, because I want the user to see each gate type individually without navigating to a new window. I used three carousel functions in the page: one is the carousel navigator, one is the enlarged image, and one is the text description below. It reduces design redundancy in my website and makes information more accessible, also makes the website more minimalistic by minimizing visible content.
- Google Fonts
  1. I like the font Roboto, which is not available in css, so I had to import the font family from Google fonts and use it in my css scripts. Its simplicity matches the minimalist design of my website.
- AOS animation library
  1. The AOS animation library enables me to make smooth animations. I used entrance animation from different directions for the images to come together. I also adjusted the speed of the animation so the text appears ahead of the image. This adds motion to my website, with the content appearing smoothly when user scrolls down the page, improving the interaction experience.

## Part 4: Iterations

Originally, I was not planning to divide up the content in terms of category, but according to locations. However, there were too many locations, which makes the menu bar long and confusing, so I decided to group the artifacts in their categories instead.

The images were not converted to black and white initially, which made the website look too colorful and I did not like the style of it. Therefore, I re-edited all of the images to unify the color tone.

My first iteration was also more like a slideshow, in which users would click on the bottom of the page to enter a new section, but I wanted to make the interaction smoother, so I changed it to a scrolling behavior embedded with animations.

## Part 5:

The main challenge was constructing a complex carousel that involves synchronizing three carousels. I explored the slick carousel library extensively to create the envisioned feature. The other challenge was the overall formatting. In order to make every section unique on the webpage, I had to figure out different configurations/layering of images, including having text above the image, having the image as the background of the section, having images side by side and etc. I also spent a lot of time in stylizing the interactions based on my own imaginations, such as blurring the image when hovering above it.

## Part 6 Accessibility:

The screenshot displays the WAVE (Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool) interface. The top bar shows the tool's logo and the address: <https://leyhan2003.github.io/PUI-Final-Pro/>. The 'Summary' tab is active, showing a table of results:

Category	Count
Errors	0
Contrast Errors	0
Alerts	1
Features	10
Structural Elements	2
ARIA	0

Below the table, a message states: "Congratulations! No errors were detected!" A "View details" button is also visible. The webpage being evaluated is titled "Hutong Artifacts" and features a navigation menu with links: "Gate Building", "Door Pier", and "Brick Carving". The main content area includes the heading "BEIJING HUTONGS" and a large image of a traditional Beijing hutong street scene.

**WAVE** powered by **WebAIM**  
web accessibility evaluation tool

Address: <https://leyihan2003.github.io/PUI-Final-Pro/>

Styles: OFF ☒ ON

**Summary**

Summary Details Reference Order Structure Contrast

0 Errors	0 Contrast Errors
0 Alerts	23 Features
3 Structural Elements	90 ARIA

[View details](#)

Congratulations! No errors were detected!  
Manual testing is still necessary to ensure

## Hutong Artifacts



Gate Building

Door Pier

Brick Carving

### GATE BUILDINGS

The gate of the Quadrangle symbolizes the ranking of the house and the status of the owner. The shape, form and depth of the gate has strict regulations in ancient China.

The gate buildings are mostly located in the southeast corner and open to the south. This is because in the Eight Diagrams, the southeast is in the "Sung" position, which is the most auspicious.

The gate is the "face" of the household.



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web accessibility evaluation tool

Address: <https://leyihan2003.github.io/PUI-Final-Pro/>

Styles: OFF ☒ ON

**Summary**

Summary Details Reference Order Structure Contrast

0 Errors	0 Contrast Errors
1 Alerts	22 Features
2 Structural Elements	0 ARIA

[View details](#)

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## Hutong Artifacts



Gate Building

Door Pier

Brick Carving

### DOOR PIERS

The pillow stone, or the pier, is two stones set on the door sill, which connects the rotating shaft of the door and facilitate the rotation of the door.

There are two types of pillow stones: one is the drum-shaped stone, which is round in shape and looks like a drum. The other is the square door pier.

The door pier is an important decorative object in the gate building, and it is often carved with flowers and plants, animals and other patterns, for the purpose of rejecting



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## Hutong Artifacts



Gate Building

Door Pier

Brick Carving

### BRICK CARVINGS

Brick carvings often appear on the eaves, doors and flowers.

The designs are usually pines, bamboos, flowers and birds, mythological figures, or Bogutu, which show the aesthetic interest of the owners of the house.

