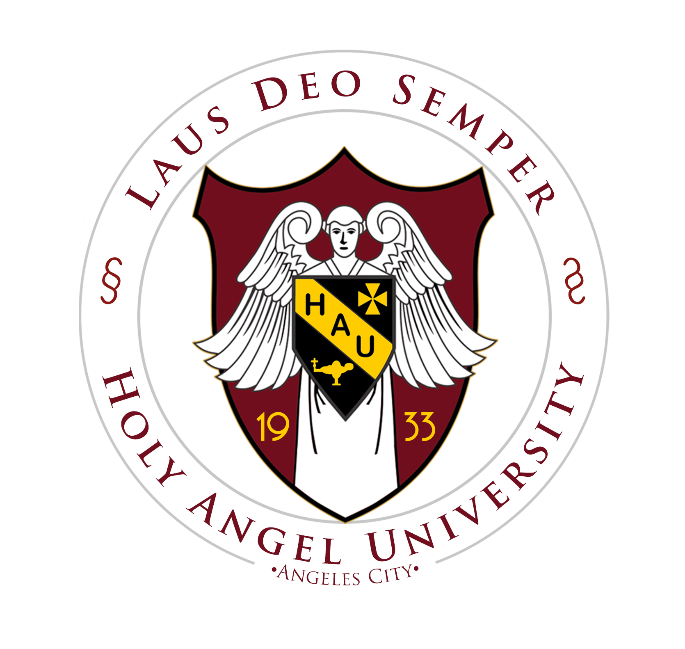
WEBSITE NAME HERE

& WIREFRAME

*Tagline of Website*

A Midterm & Final Output Presented to the School of Computing

Holy Angel University



In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

School of Computing

Submitted to:

Instructor’s Name

6INTROWEB/6WEBCS Instructor

Submitted by:

LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME MI.  
Your Section

September 2024

Instructions:

Create a responsive wireframe and website of your choice.   
It must be responsive for Mobile, Tablet, Desktop and with Print Query. Large Desktop Viewport is optional.

The Mockup that is created in Figma should match the actual website.

Mockup is due by the end of midterm and Github published website will be your Finals output.

Begin with your Mockup layout (as midterm output) then, once approved, code the actual website for Finals. Note that you cannot use the Forward Fitness Club (if it was used in class). Challenge yourself in making your own website design. ChatGPT sites and website templates downloaded are not accepted. You may use them only as inspiration.

Do not include the instructions and guidelines in this document template.

Here are the guidelines you can follow to establish the task in 11 stages.

If you are unsure about the elements to include, these are just your guidelines to indicate the essential needs of your site.

If you know your plans, use it as checklist. You are in control of your design and contents. However, the succeeding parts after guidelines are documented.

Stage 1: Planning Your Website

This is the first stage where you will plan your website, gather all resources needed, such as images, articles, audio/videos and others needed for your website.

1. Establish the ideas for your website (This serves as your proposal. A table will be provided at the later part of this document with your wireframe).
   * Your Website Name: If you have potential beneficiary/client, you may create for them.
   * Purpose of the Website: What is the purpose and goal of the website?
   * Target Audience: Describe the target audience (age, gender, demographics)
   * Graphics: What graphics will you use on the website? Create a logo on Canva or other applications you prefer.
   * Color: What colors will you use within the site to enhance the purpose and brand? Provide hexcodes or rgb codes.
   * Accessibility: How will the website accommodate people with disabilities, if any?
   * Timeline: Identify the project timeline. In your case, it’s until Finals.
   * Sitemap & Wireframe: Attach in your proposal before the Rubric
   * Website Style guide: Check online how to make it.

Stage 2: Creating the File Structure & Template of Your Website

In a root folder, all subfolders must be organized according to how it was instructed to you. Templating is your first stage and will be used onwards for structuring your website.

Stage 3: Add Images and Links to Your Website

Use copyright free images which can be found in Canva, Unsplash, Pixabay, your own or in any other sites offering free images. If the images are too large, reduce as necessary to avoid slow loading times. If you choose to create a website with only one page, use linking to take you to its different sections.

Stage 4: Creating an External Stylesheet for Your Website

Your CSS must be done externally/linked as much as possible for time saving.

Stage 5: Styling Your Website for Mobile Viewport

You now need to redesign your website for a mobile viewport.

1. Open all HTML files in your text editor and nest the meta viewport element within the head element.
2. Determine essential page content to show and nonessential content to hide. Use CSS to hide nonessential content.
3. Design a mobile viewport layout for your website. Ensure that all page content fits within the mobile viewport.
4. Design a mobile-friendly navigation system.
5. Use at least two custom Google Fonts.
6. Include a telephone link and style it for a mobile viewport.
7. Apply rounded corners to at least two elements.
8. Add comments in your style sheet to note where mobile style rules begin and add other comments for new style rules as appropriate.
9. Review your files for best coding practices; ensure proper spacing and indents for improved readability.
10. Review your website with a mobile simulator to ensure it appears as intended. Check also if it is matching with your wireframe.

Stage 6: Styling for Tablet, Desktop and Print Viewports

1. Add 3-4 media queries to your style sheet; one for tablet, one for desktop, one for a large desktop (optional), and one for print.
2. Hide any mobile-specific content and show any tablet or desktop-specific content.
3. Use the necessary dynamic pseudo-class in your desktop media query.
4. Use a gradient for a background.
5. Use a multiple-column layout on the pages needing it.
6. Add comments in your style sheet to note where each media query begins and add other comments for new style rules as appropriate.
7. View and test each viewport design and adjust breakpoints where necessary. Exit device mode to view and test the hover pseudo-class.
8. Review your files for best coding practices; ensure proper spacing and indents for improved readability. Is it still matching the wireframe?
9. Validate all HTML and CSS files and correct any errors.

Stage 7: Improving the Design of Your Website

1. Review your current pages to determine where you can replace div elements with article, section, or aside elements, and then update those elements as appropriate. Add these elements to the CSS reset style rule.
2. Review where you can integrate figure elements and at least three figcaption elements. Add these elements to the CSS reset style rule.
3. Create a new page for your website. Use your template.html file to create the new page in case your website pages are separated. Add the necessary comments near the top of the page, and update the file name and the text within the title element.
4. Add content to your new page. Use your CSS file to style your new elements and/or create and style class attributes to style the new element content.
5. Integrate and use the CSS grid layout within your website. Include a style rule that spans an element across for grid columns.
6. Use the opacity property or rgba() function in your style sheet.
7. Use text shadow or one box shadow within some element of your website.
8. Create and add a favicon to all HTML pages within the website.
9. Validate your HTML and CSS files and correct any errors.

Stage 8: Adding Table and Form

1. Add a table to one of your webpages. Use a minimum of six rows and three columns for your table. The content will depend on your site’s plan and purpose.
2. Determine whether to show or hide the table for a mobile viewport. If you hide the table from the mobile viewport, use a list or other element to display your table data for a mobile viewport.
3. Update the CSS file to:
   * Style the table element for mobile, tablet, and desktop viewports.
   * Style alternating rows differently.
   * Refine your style sheet as desired.
   * Add comments to note all changes and updates.
4. Add a form to your website. Include the neceessary form elements, including a Submit and Reset button. Include fieldsets and legends.
5. Use your style sheet to create rules for your form elements. Style for mobile, table, and desktop viewports.
6. Review your files for best coding practices; ensure proper spacing and indents for improved readability.
7. Validate all HTML and CSS files and correct any errors.

Stage 9: Integrating Audio or Video

* 1. Create a new subfolder named media. Organize the needed files for this folder.
  2. Open the index.html file in your text editor. Add a video element at the end of the welcome div. Include the controls attribute and a poster attribute that uses the image file of your choice.
  3. Nest a source element within the video element that specifies *filename.mp4* as the source file and video/mp4 as the type.
  4. Nest another source element that specifies filename.webm as the source file and video/webm as the type.
  5. Open the media\captions.vtt file in your text editor. Add your name and date to the NOTE. Create captions for video file. Make sure the video you have provided has a voice so you will have something to caption on.
  6. Use the track element to add the captions file to the video element. Include the following attributes: src, kind, srclang, and label.
  7. Use the track element to add the descriptions file to the video element. Include the following attributes: src, kind, srclang, and label.
  8. Below the source element, provide fallback text for legacy browsers that do not support the video element.
  9. Open the styles.css file in your text editor. Add the video selector to the CSS Reset style rule. Add the video selector to the img style rule as well.
  10. Save your changes. Use Web Server extension app to launch the website to play the video. Turn the captions on and view the video with captions. Fix codes if captions are not working.
  11. Check your spellings. Validate all HTML and CSS files and correct any errors. Save your changes.

Stage 10: Adding Interactivity to Your Website

1. Add a hamburger menu icon to the site. Use CSS to display the icon for a mobile viewport and hide it for larger viewports. Create a JavaScript file named *script.js* and use it to create a function to enable your hamburger menu.
2. Create and minimally apply an @keyframes rule for animation within your website.
3. Provide more JavaScript codes that you can potentially use. Choose 3 from options: Array, Loop, Conditions, Object & Methods
4. Save all files. Test your hamburger menu and animation.
5. Validate and correct your HTML and CSS files.

Stage 11: Establishing a Publish-Ready Website

At this point, you have already developed your responsive website. You may enhance it if you think there are more things to add contents and stylings. Check all links if they are working, the responsiveness and make sure it’s error proof.

1. Review the title element on all pages and update as appropriate.
2. Add unique description meta tags to every page within the website.
3. Identify two social networking websites that you can use to promote the business. Use your browser to search for and download the social media icon logos (brand assets) directly from the social networking company or simply get it frorm Canva For example, if you want to download the icons for Facebook, search for Facebook brand assets. If necessary, use basic image editing software, such as Paint, to resize the image. Review the brand asset guidelines to learn the minimum image dimensions.
4. Add two social media icons to the footer element on every page within the website and include a link for both. If you don’t have a link destination, you may link it to [www.facebook.com/christructure](http://www.facebook.com/christructure) and [www.instagram.com/christructure](http://www.instagram.com/christructure) on Instagram. Like/Follow the accounts as well.
5. Use your style sheet to style the social media icons as desired for each viewport.
6. Minify your CSS and save it with the file name **styles.min.css**. Use it only when CSS if final. Be sure to keep your original styles.css file in case changes are needed. Update the stylesheet link within every HTML file to use the minified CSS file.

Do not include the instructions and guidelines in your printed document.

**DOCUMENTATION**

**Your website Purpose & Objectives**

Details here. This is one of the main basis why you will create your website.

**Website Plan**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website Name & Tagline |  |
| Purpose of the Website |  |
| Target Audience |  |
| Graphics |  |
| Color | Provide the hexcodes/rgbs |
| Accessibility |  |
| Project Timeline | Less than a month |

**Style Guide**

**Site Map/Diagram**

**Figma Mockup** (Link to your Mockup of different viewports. Make sure it’s viewable by the instructor)

**Link:** *Link here*

**Midterm: Proposed Website Design in Figma**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria and Percentage** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| **CREATIVITY, AND DESIGN (20%)** | The web site has an exceptionally attractive and usable design. It is easy to locate all important elements. White space, graphic elements and/or alignment are used effectively to organize material. | The web site has an attractive and usable design. It is easy to locate most of the important elements. White space and/or alignment are used to organize material. | The web site has an attractive and usable design. It is easy to locate some of the important elements. White space and/or alignment are used to organize material | The web site is poor in design. It is hard to locate important elements. The material was not organized. |
| **COMPLETENESS (10%)** | All the necessary components that should be included are present. | Most of the necessary components that should be included are present. | Some of the necessary components that should be included are present. | None of the necessary components that should be included were present. |
| **CONTENT (15%)** | The site has a well- stated clear purpose and theme that is carried out throughout the site. | The site has a clearly stated purpose and theme but may have one or two elements that do not seem to be related to it. | The purpose and theme of the site is somewhat muddy or vague. | The site lacks a purpose and theme. |
| **GRAPHICS (15%)**  \*Total (60) score is x40% for midterm output | Graphics are related to the theme/purpose of the site, are thoughtfully cropped, are of high quality and enhance reader interest or understanding. | Graphics are related to the theme/purpose of the site, are of good quality and enhance reader interest or understanding. | Graphics are related to the theme/purpose of the site and are of good quality. | The site lacks a purpose and theme. |

**Finals: Rubrics for Grading the Github Published Website**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| **Content & Accuracy,**  **Spelling & Grammar (20%)** | The site has a well- stated clear purpose and theme that is carried out throughout the site.  All information provided by the student on the Web site is accurate and all the requirements of the assignment have been met.  There are no errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar in the final draft of the Web site. | The site has a clearly stated purpose and theme but may have one or two elements that do not seem to be related to it.  Most of the information provided by the student on the Web site were accurate and most of the all requirements of the assignment have been met.  There are 1-3 errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar in the final draft of the Web site. | The purpose and theme of the site is somewhat muddy or vague.  Some of the information provided by the student on the Web site were accurate and some requirements of the assignment have been met.  There are 4-5 errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar in the final draft of the Web site. | The site lacks a purpose and theme.  All the information provided were not accurate and requirements of the assignment were not met.  There are more than 5 errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar in the final draft of the Web site. |
| **Layout (15%)** | The Web site has an exceptionally attractive and usable layout. It is easy to locate all important elements. White space, graphic elements and/or alignment are used effectively to organize material. | The Web pages have an attractive and usable layout. It is easy to locate all important elements. | The Web pages have a usable layout but may appear busy or boring. It is easy to locate most of the important elements. | The Web pages are cluttered looking or confusing. It is often difficult to locate important elements. |
| **Theme & Consistency (Color Choices, Background)**  **(10%)** | • Website uses a consistent color scheme throughout the website.  • Less than three fonts are used and they consistently highlight titles and have readable content.  • Pages all seem related. | • Website has a color scheme.  • Less than three fonts are used. | • Website uses a color scheme, but not all pages are the same.  • Less than three fonts are used within the website. | • Website has randomly chosen elements throughout.  • More than three fonts are used within the website. |
| **Creativity & Design/ Innovation (Graphics) (15%)** | The web site has an exceptionally attractive and usable design. It is easy to locate all important elements. White space, graphic elements and/or alignment are used effectively to organize material. | The web site has an attractive and usable design. It is easy to locate most of the important elements. White space and/or alignment are used to organize material. | The web site has an attractive and usable design. It is easy to locate some of the important elements. White space and/or alignment are used to organize material | The web site is poor in design. It is hard to locate important elements. The material was not organized. |
| **Navigation (10%)** | Links are clearly labeled, consistently placed, and allow the reader to easily move from page to page. | • Links are labeled and allow the reader to easily move from page to page. | Links allow the reader to move from page to page, but some links seem to be missing. | Links seem to be missing and don’t allow the ready to easily navigate. |
| **Coding Style (HTML, CSS, JS)**  **(15%)** | The coding style used was 100% readable. It follows the standard in using HTML 5 Semantics and CSS 3 Layout tags. All tags utilized were efficient, usable, and recommended for future references. Established JS. | The coding style used was 70% readable. It follows the standard in using HTML 5 Semantics and CSS 3 Layout tags. Most tags utilized were efficient, usable, and recommended for future references. Some JS. | The coding style used was 50% readable. It follows the standard in using HTML 5 Semantics and CSS 3 Layout tags. Some tags utilized were efficient, usable, and recommended for future references. Some JS. | The coding style used was not readable. It does not follow the standard in using HTML 5 Semantics and CSS 3 Layout tags. Tags utilized were not efficient, usable and cannot be recommended for future references. 0 JS. |
| **Responsiveness (15%)** | Responsive in all viewports with no errors | Responsive with deceivable errors | Responsive with many errors | Not responsive. |
| **Prsentation (25%)** | Check rubrics below |  |  |  |

**Finals – Presentation Podcast**

Presenting your website online with peers for critiquing.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **5 - Excellent** | **4 - Good** | **3 - Fair** | **1 - Poor** |
| **Organization** | Student presents information in logical, interesting sequence which audience can follow. | Student presents information in logical sequence which audience can follow. | Audience has difficulty following presentation because student jumps around. | Audience cannot understand presentation because there is no sequence of information. |
| **Response to Questions or Critique** | Student demonstrates full knowledge (more than required) by answering all questions and critiques with explanations and elaboration. | Student is at ease with expected answers to all questions and critiques, but fails to elaborate. | Student is uncomfortable with information and is able to answer only rudimentary questions. | Student does not have grasp of information; student cannot answer questions about subject. |
| **Web Presence** | Student's website has been updated and engages as well as enhances to the overall presentation. | Student's website has been updated and adds to the overall presentation. | Student's website has not been updated or shows a lack of engagement for the presentation. | Student's website is seriously lacking various components and detracts from the presentation. |
| **Engagement/ Impact** | Student is fully engaged with audience with enthusiasm | Student presents with minimal impact. | Student presents with low engagement and impact. | Student needs to improve presenting with impact. |
| **Elocution** | Student uses a clear voice and correct, precise pronunciation of terms so that all audience members can hear presentation. | Student's voice is clear. Student pronounces most words correctly. Most audience members can hear presentation. | Student's voice is low. Student incorrectly pronounces terms. Audience members have difficulty hearing presentation. | Student mumbles, incorrectly pronounces terms, and speaks too quietly for students in the back of class to hear. |