



SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
APRIL 2022
WEB1201 WEB FUNDAMENTALS
INTERACTIVE CARD

Written by:

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Academic Honesty Acknowledgement

"I, ANEEYSA BINTI REDUAN (Name) verify that this paper contains entirely of my own work. I have not consulted with any outside person or materials other than what was specified (an interviewee, for example) in the assignment or the syllabus requirements. Further, I have not copied or inadvertently copied ideas, sentences, or paragraphs from another student. We realize the penalties (*refer to the student handbook diploma and undergraduate programme*) for any kind of copying or collaboration on any assignment."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "ANEEYSA BINTI REDUAN".

(Student's Signature / Date)

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THEME: EID MUBARAK (HARI RAYA AIDILFITRI)

1.0 MAIN PAGE

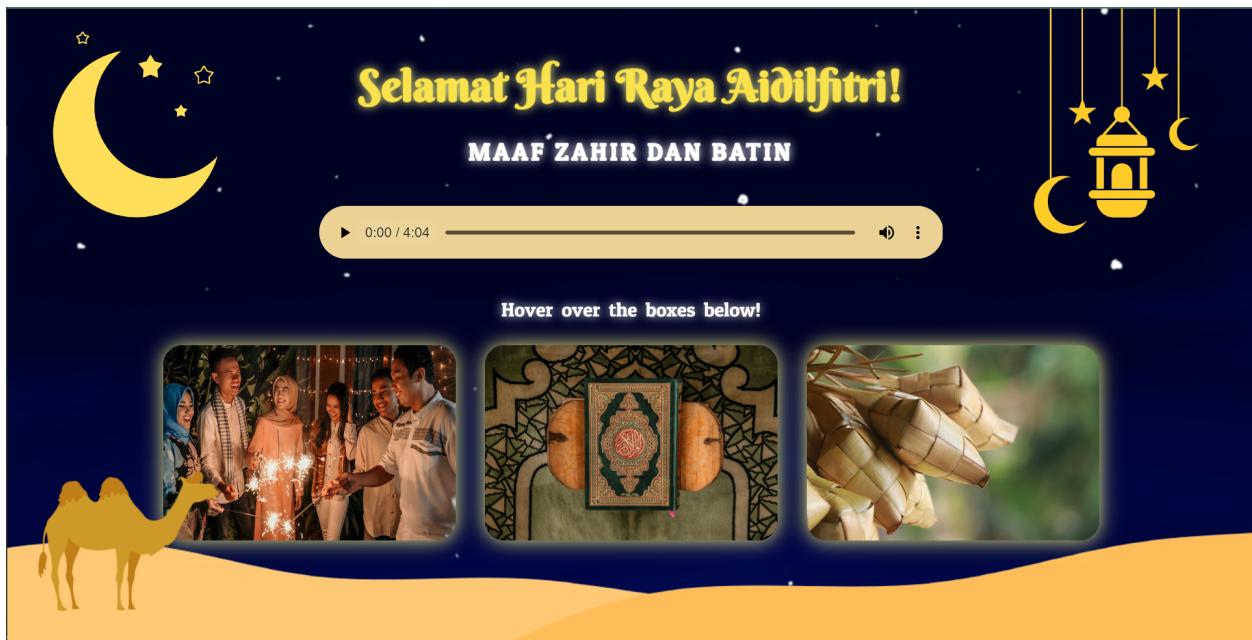


Figure 1: Main page

1.1 DESIGN CHOICE

Eid al-Fitr, also known as ‘Hari Raya Aidilfitri’ in Malay, is a religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide as it marks the end of the holy fasting month of Ramadhan. According to the Islamic calendar, the next day starts after the sun has set on the same day. Hence, the celebration of Eid al-Fitr actually begins once the sun has completely set. The design I have chosen for the backdrop of my main page is a starry night sky overlooking the vast desert which emulates the night of the beginning of Eid al-Fitr in Medina, the birthplace of the religious festival. I have designed a simple interface that is easy on the eyes and not too excessive for the user. To let the user experience a more festive vibe, I have inputted an audio box that plays one of the famous ‘Raya’ songs in Malaysia: ‘Suasana Di Hari Raya’. Other than that, I decided to display three different hover boxes to prompt the user to interact with the card and decide what they want to see. The three hover boxes are hyperlinked to three different pages, which are ‘Message’, ‘Prayer’, and ‘Invitation’ respectively. Once the user hovers over the box, the box is wrapped with a translucent overlay that displays the title of the page and a short description to tell users what to expect when they click on either one of the boxes. To illustrate, Figure 2 below shows what happens when the user hovers over the ‘Message’ box.



Figure 2: 'Message' box when hovered

1.2 COLOR SCHEME AND FONTS

For the main page, I have mainly used the color yellow (#f9e24b, #eced84, #ebd294) and the color white (#fff). The contrast of the two colors against the blue background image allows the elements to stand out even more. I have used the color (#f9e24b) for the title (Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri!) and a brighter yellow (#eced84) as the text's shadow to display a glowing, neon title, emulating a shining star in the sky. Similarly, the three boxes have a box-shadow property that uses the same color. The other instance where I used yellow (#ebd294) is for the audio box in order to match the color of the desert. However, the color of the audio box turns white if the website is opened in browsers other than Chrome and Safari due to the usage of the vendor-prefixed CSS property (-webkit-media-controls-panel). In other browsers, the audio box will turn into its original color, white and grey. Regardless, the overall design will not be affected as I have used the color white (#fff) for some text elements as well as their text-shadow property.

For the fonts, I have decided to use fonts from the Google Font library as I wanted the text elements to have an Arabic style to them. The fonts I have used for the main page are 'Berkshire Swash', 'Patua One', and 'Aref Ruqaa Ink'. Each font has a traditional Arabic flair to it which remind users of Islamic calligraphy. The table below shows the text elements along with their respective fonts.

Element	Font
<h1>Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri!</h1>	'Berkshire Swash', cursive;

<h2>MAAF ZAHIR DAN BATIN</h2>	'Patua One', cursive;
<p>Hover over the boxes below</p>	'Patua One', cursive;
Title and description in hover boxes	'Aref Ruqaa Ink', serif;

1.3 PLACEMENT OF ELEMENTS AND EFFECTS

1.3.1 ELEMENTS



Figure 3: elements on the main page

I have inserted seven images sourced from Canva and Unsplash onto the main page. The placement of the crescent moon and the lanterns allow users to direct their eyes to the middle text elements and the audio box. The users are then led to the disclaimer above the three hover boxes, prompting users to click on any box they would like. The 'camel' and 'orange mound' images hint to users that the overall backdrop takes place in a desert. Lastly, I have chosen three images for the hover boxes which correlate to the various Eid al-Fitr festivities that usually go on during the festive days, namely the playing of fireworks, the reading of prayers, and the cooking of 'ketupat' rice cakes. In order to create a three-dimensional effect, I used the z-index CSS property for the 'camel' image and placed it in front of the 'Message' box. Even though it is placed in front of the box, users still have enough room to hover over the 'Message' box and click on it. Therefore, the placement of the 'camel' image does not interfere with the usability of the page.

1.3.2 EFFECTS

For the effects, I have used the CSS @keyframes rule to make a floating animation for the title text element and a fade-in animation for some elements on the main page. The fade-in animation lets users read the elements of the page one by one, starting with the title greeting and followed by the audio box and hover boxes. This creates a consistent hierarchy within the page which ultimately guides the users on what to do next.

1.4 MEDIA QUERIES

With the intent to accommodate users with different screen sizes, I have included CSS media queries. For example, Figure 4 shows screens with a maximum width of 900 pixels (px) or below will not display the ‘crescent moon’ and ‘lantern’ images to avoid interfering with readability.



Figure 4: Website if the user’s browser window is 900px or smaller

On the other hand, Figure 5 shows that screens with a maximum width of 600px or smaller will have the ‘camel’ image behind the hover boxes instead of in front of the boxes so as to not interfere with usability.

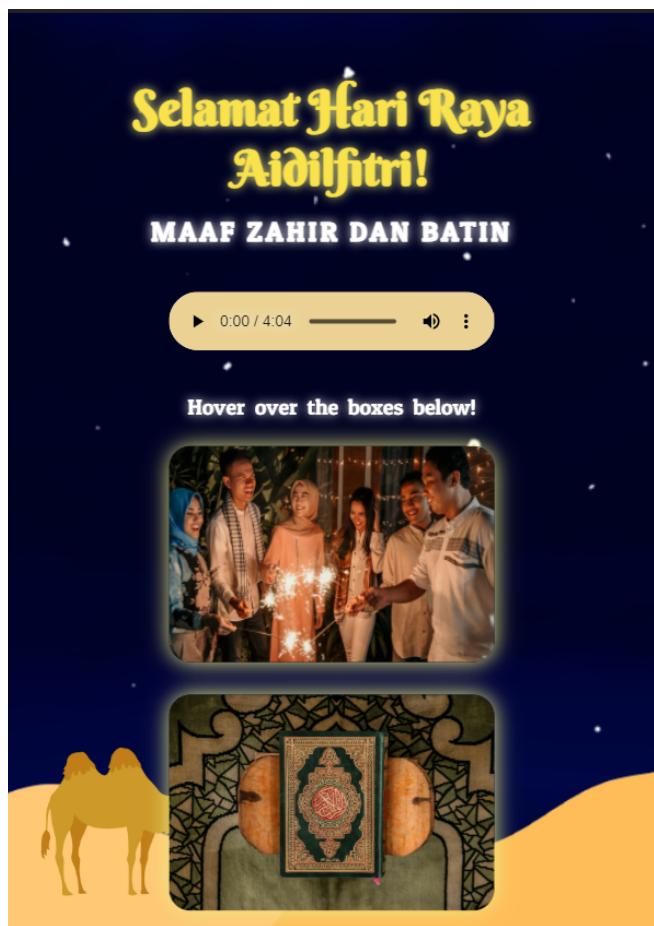


Figure 5: Website if the user's browser window is 600px or smaller

2.0 ‘MESSAGE’ PAGE



Figure 6: ‘Message’ page

2.1 DESIGN CHOICE

The concept of the ‘Message’ page that I wanted to convey is ‘balik kampung’, which means going back to our hometowns. The user is greeted with a car moving towards a wooden house, typically called a ‘kampung’ house. As the car moves closer to the house, fireworks start to appear, making the night sky bright and alive. I have chosen to display fireworks as it is a common tradition by Malaysians celebrating Eid al-Fitr. Figure 7 below shows the fireworks emerging from the left and the right of the message.



Figure 7: Fireworks emerging beside message

Once the car stops, the user is greeted with a long message coming from above. The same background image from the main page has been used to keep up with the general concept of 'the night of Eid al-Fitr'. It is also because of the tradition of going back to our hometowns at night during the eve of Eid to avoid major traffic jams during the day time. To further enhance the user's experience, the user is presented with a 'ketupat' illustration on the top left of the page along with an instruction to click on the 'ketupat' to listen to some music while reading the message.

2.2 COLOR SCHEME AND FONTS

The color scheme I have chosen is similar to the main page with an addition of a few more colors (#f9e24b, #f5cf52). The contrast of the yellow words against the dark blue background image allows users to read the message easily. I have also chosen images (car, house, 'ketupat') that are bright in color to avoid the image elements from dissolving into the background. Besides that, the fonts I have used for the 'Message' page include 'ZCOOL XiaoWei' and 'Berkshire Swash'. The said fonts exude a simple handwriting-style design that resembles most fonts we tend to see in Eid al-Fitr greeting cards.

2.3 PLACEMENT OF ELEMENTS AND EFFECTS

2.3.1 ELEMENTS

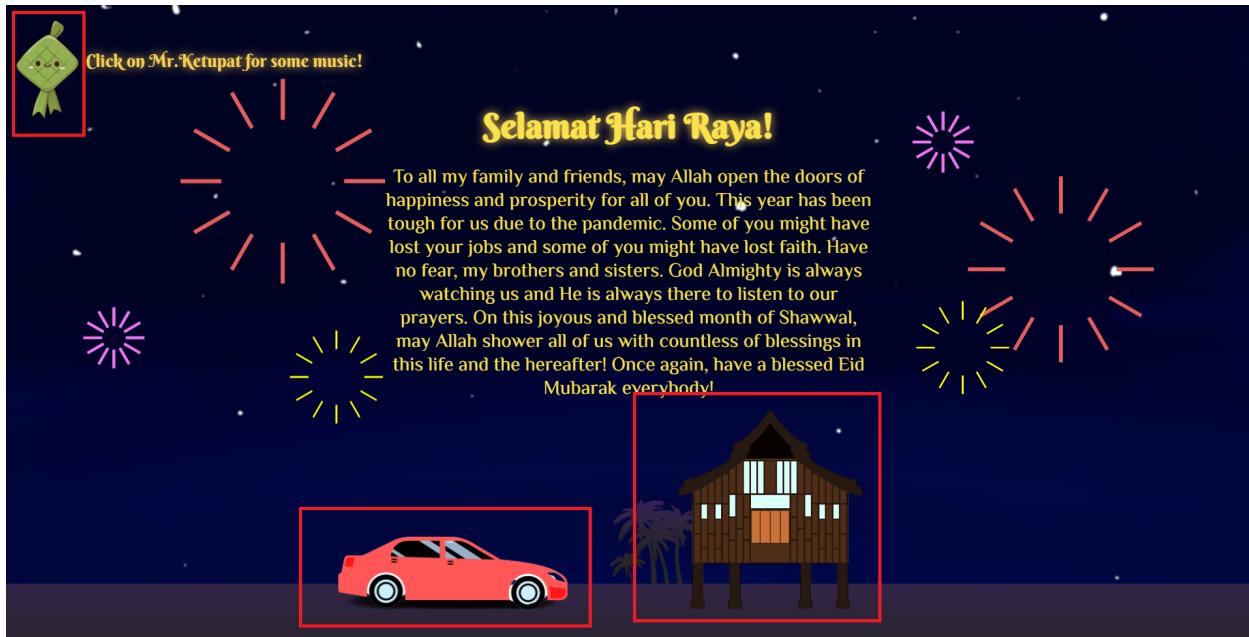


Figure 8: Placement of images on page

As the user enters the page, I have used the transform and animation CSS properties to make the house move towards the car. The placement of the car and the house end up in the middle, right below the message to avoid overcrowding the page. The fireworks on the other hand are placed on the right and left side of the page, enabling the user to focus on the message floating down to the middle of the page. The 'ketupat' illustration, called Mr.Ketupat, is placed on the top left to avoid interfering with the ongoing animation.

2.3.2 EFFECTS

The elements that I have applied multiple effects to include the fireworks, the message, the house, and the car. For the fireworks, I created individual sparks which pointed in 12 different directions. I used the @keyframes CSS rule to create the explosive effect. As for the message, I have used CSS animations (floatDown, floatDownEnlarge) as well to allow the message to float down from outside the viewport. Furthermore, I used the transform property and CSS animations to create the 'moving forward' effect. Lastly, I have also applied CSS animations to create a suspension effect for the car. This displays a more realistic movement of the car moving forward.

2.4 MEDIA QUERIES

The media queries I have included are for users with screens of a maximum width of 500px and below. An additional media query for a maximum viewport width of 320px is added to accommodate iPhone 4 users and those with older iPhone models. Figure 9 exhibits the website with a maximum browser width of 500px whereas Figure 10 shows the website with a maximum browser width of 320px.

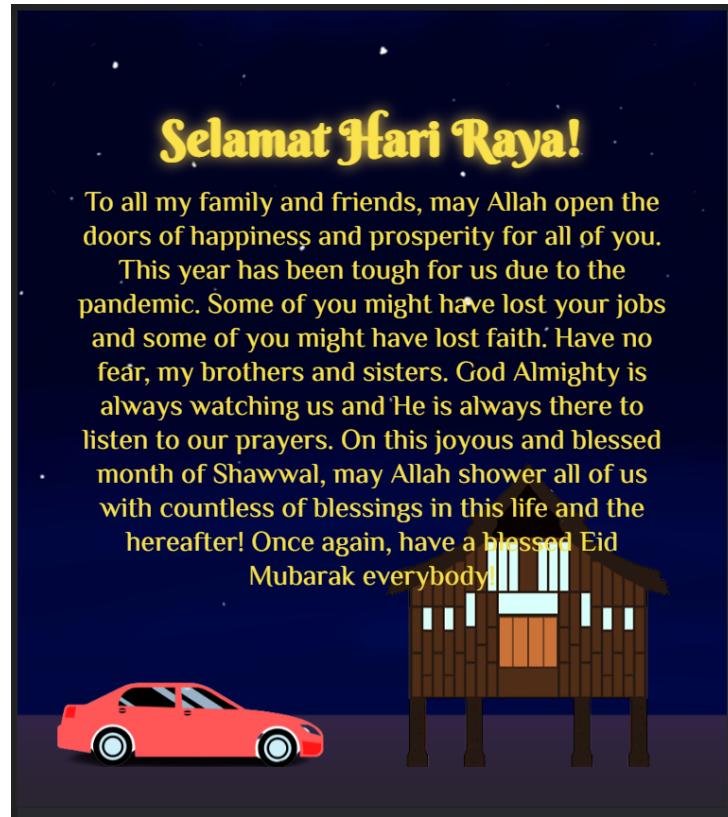


Figure 9: Maximum viewport width of 500px

For screens of 500px and below, the animations applied to the house are omitted to improve readability.

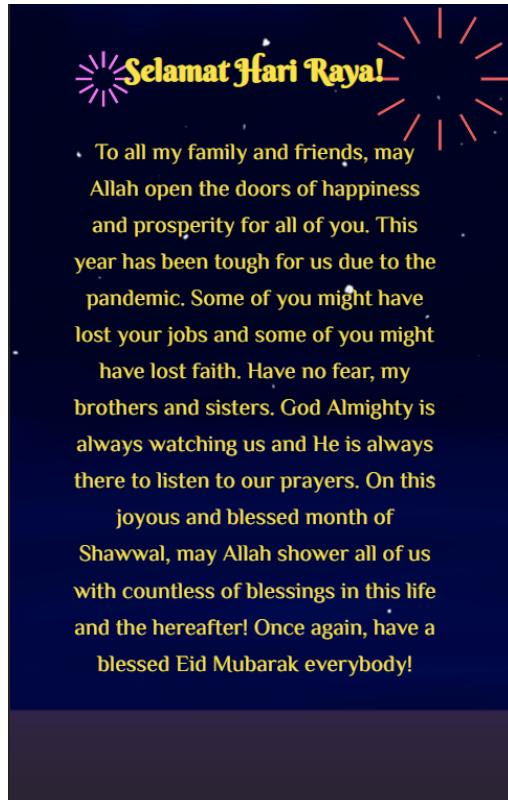


Figure 10: Maximum viewport width of 320px

Users with maximum screen sizes of 320px will be greeted with the message centered in the middle along with firework animations on the top left and right of the page. The car, house, and text animations are omitted to avoid overcrowding the page.

3.0 ‘PRAYER’ PAGE



Figure 11: ‘Prayer’ page

3.1 DESIGN CHOICE

I have designed the page to be simple and straightforward with the main focus being the prayer in the middle. The same background image from the main page is used for a consistent look throughout the whole website. I have also added some mandalas with Islamic patterns on the right and left of the page.

3.2 COLOR SCHEME AND FONTS

For the color scheme, I have used the same yellow palette and added a green (#62a460) shade to provide some contrast. The fonts I used are 'ZCOOL XiaoWei' and 'Berkshire Swash'.

3.3 PLACEMENT OF ELEMENTS AND EFFECTS

I decided to place the prayer in the middle of the page as it is the focal point of the page. The mandalas are placed on the top left and bottom right to add structure to the page. To improve user experience, I added a rotating animation to the mandalas, each with a different speed. I have also added Mr. Ketupat on the bottom left, which acts as a backbutton if the user wishes to be redirected back to the main page. If the user hovers over Mr. Ketupat, a small text that says 'Back to Home' appears.

3.4 MEDIA QUERIES



Figure 12: Screen with a maximum width of 500px



Figure 13: Screen with a maximum width of 320px

4.0 'INVITATION' PAGE

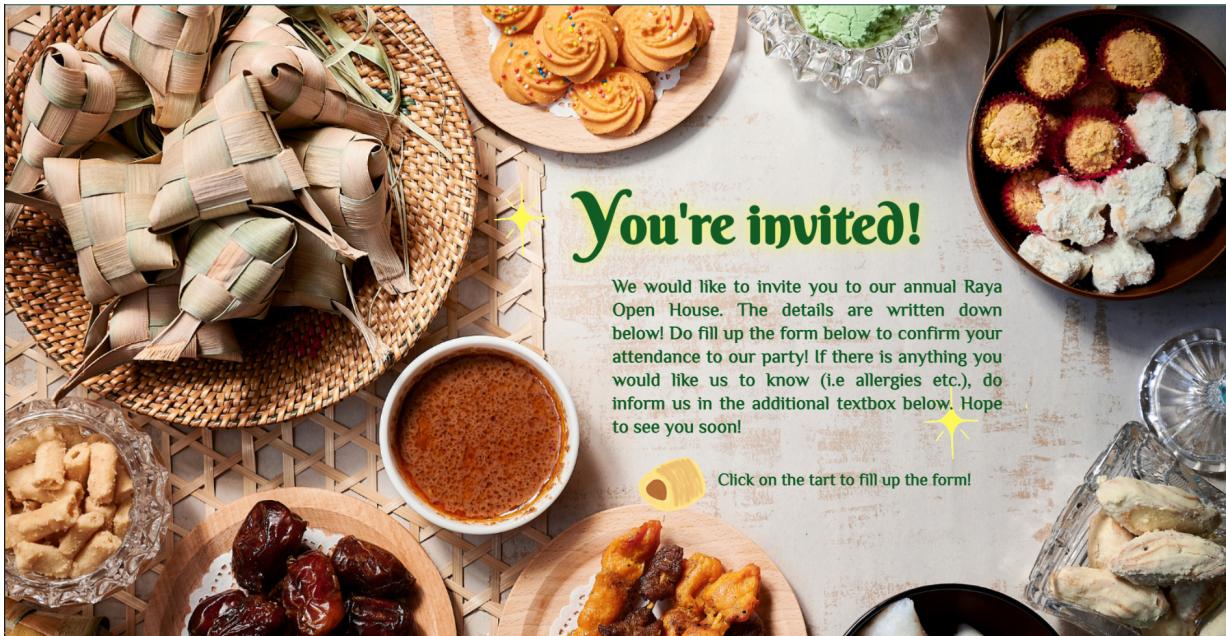


Figure 14: 'Invitation' page #top

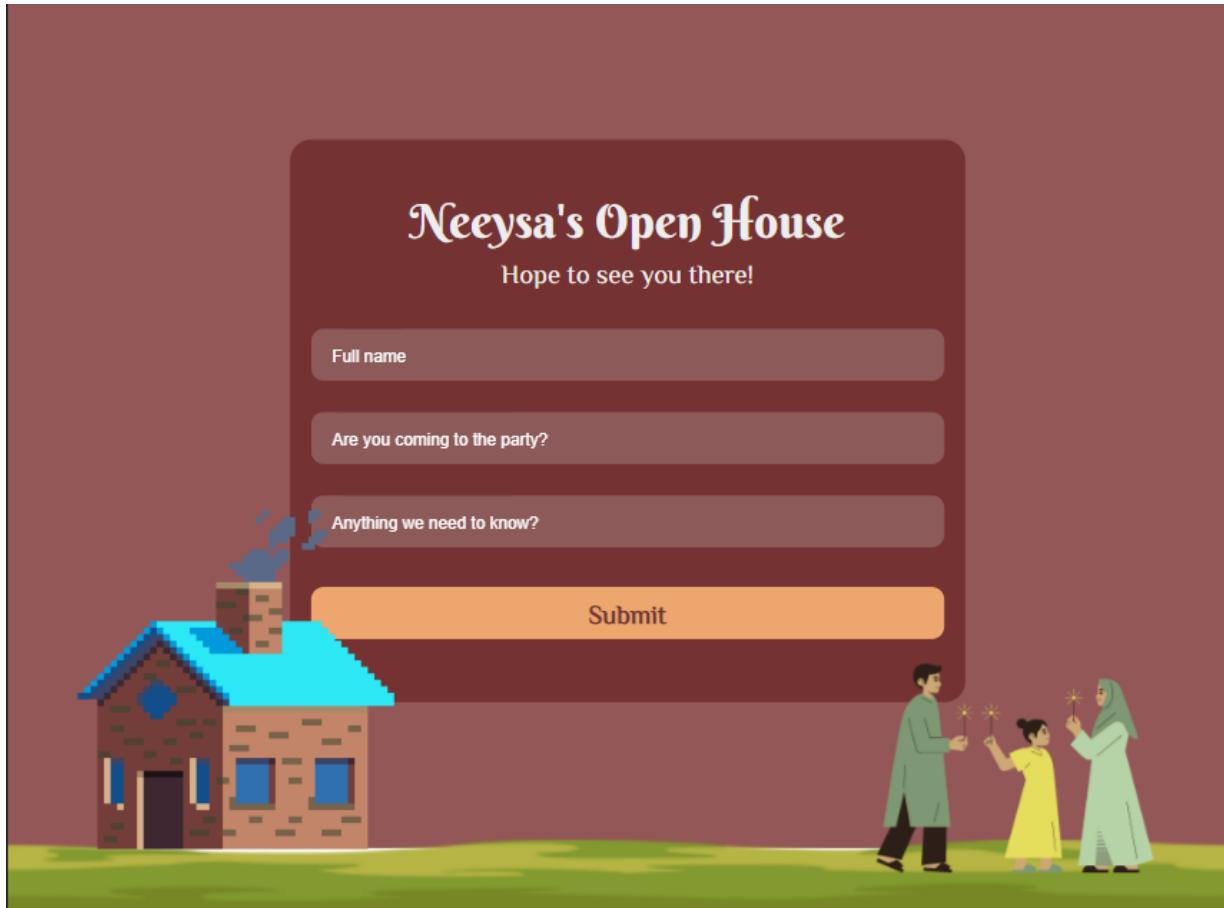


Figure 15: ‘Invitation’ page #bottom

4.1 DESIGN CHOICE

The concept I chose for this page is an ‘open house’ concept. The page is bright and vibrant with brown and nude colors. The top part of the page displays a background image sourced from Canva and showcases the various delicacies that are usually served during the huge feast on the first day of Eid al-Fitr. The bottom part of the page displays a form that users can fill out to ensure their attendance at the open house.

4.2 COLOR SCHEME AND FONTS

The color scheme for this page is slightly different as it includes bright and brownish colors (#743332, #8c5a59, #743333, #eca66e). As the ‘Invitation’ page is the last out of the hover box sequence on the main page, I chose bright colors to signify the morning of Eid al-Fitr where the huge feast begins. The fonts that I used on this page are ‘Berkshire Swash’, ‘ZCOOL Xiaowei’, and sans-serif.

4.3 PLACEMENT OF ELEMENTS AND EFFECTS

The main text element displaying ‘You’re invited!’ is placed at the empty space of the background image along with the invitation message. A tart and a brief instruction can be seen below the message, which directs the user to the bottom of the page where the form is placed. I have inserted a GIF of a house on the left side of the form and an image of a family playing with fireworks on the right side for design purposes. The only effect on this page is on the main text element. A floating animation has been applied to said element.

4.4 MEDIA QUERIES

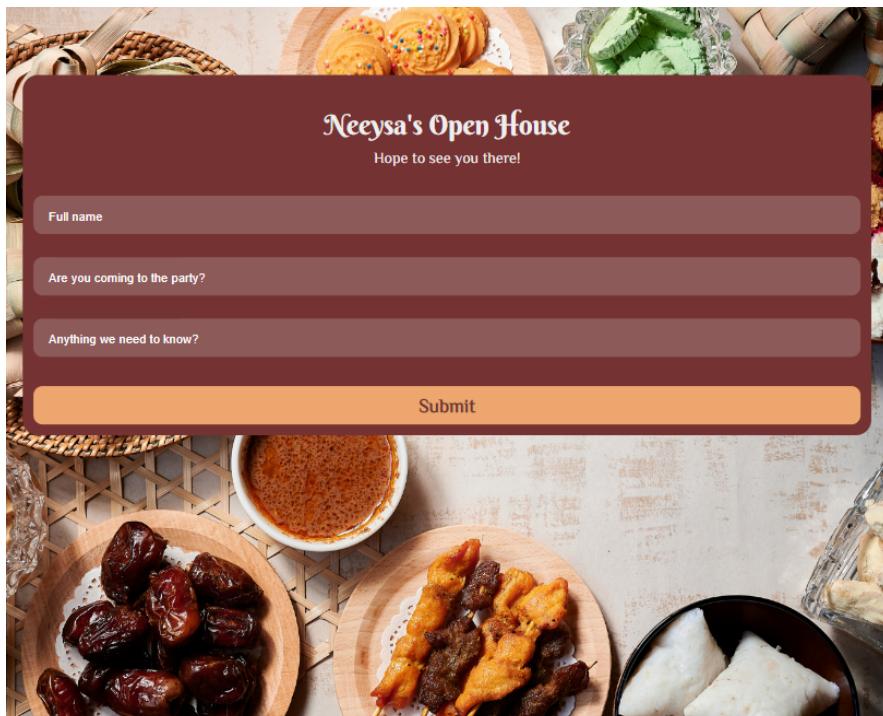


Figure 16: Screen with a maximum width of 1080px

END OF REPORT