

Com311 Group Project

‘Bob’s Garage’

IMD 6

Team Members:

Rachel Shearer: B00686404

Clea Allen: B00686355

Stephen Montgomery: B00664838

Katrina Doyle: B00642652

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Background Research.....	2
Design Requirements.....	3
Initial Design.....	3
Technologies Justification.....	4
Coding.....	4
Design Justification.....	8
Web Page Hierarchy.....	11
Testing.....	11
Evaluation and Reflection.....	12
Allocation of Work.....	13
Minutes.....	13
Appendix.....	15
References.....	16

Introduction

At the start of the project we are assigned a scenario to base our website around. The scenario is to produce is a car rental website. Before the construction of the website our team has a set range of goals to follow when completing this project, these are set to allow us to be as organised as possible and to create a website that is user friendly and accessible by anyone. Through the development of the website we made sure we were including as many practicals from the semester to ensure the website was easy to use and visually appealing to the user.

Background Research

We have a research collaboration board on Pinterest where we have displayed a range of different design elements and collected our ideas. We have researched vintage colour schemes and got inspired from looking at old styled cars. We have explored a number of different websites for inspiration.

Analysing Hertz.co.uk¹

When a user visits the Hertz website they are immediately greeted with a large banner image, this holds information to show where they are based (in this case in the UK) and also allows the user to immediately type in their details to take out a car for rent. They then follow to tell the user a range of information about them; this can be used to make a personal connection with the customer or to show the customer why hertz should be the business to rent a car from. When scrolling through the website it is noted that there are a range of categories displayed, such as 'family collection' and 'dream collection'. Having this on the website gives them an advantage as it shows the user that this business have a wide range of cars that fit everyone's needs giving the user the ability to find a car suited for them this process of categories can be useful to remember when developing a website with a large amount of content (different range of cars).

Analysing Sixt.co.uk²

Sixt does have a range of differences on their website compared to Hertz, the website seems a lot less packed with information making it a lot easier to navigate through with a clean and simple design. One of the first things you see is a banner allowing the user to see what type of website they are on. On top of the banner you have the ability to arrange a pickup and drop off point, although once the website loads the user seems forced to type in a location as the map appears on load.

Below shows three categories 'Find a station, find a vehicle and mysixt' this allows the user to have easy navigation on the website as well as the top navigation menu. This is also shown along with a slider that allows a brief look at the type of cars they do ranging from 'Luxury Cars' to 'Eco Special', this slide has a limited amount of details shown. This means that if the user wants to find content about a car that isn't shown on this website's home page they have to search the website by going through the 'Find a vehicle' option. This could be a bit more difficult compared to having a search bar.

This website also has a language option meaning that the user can view the website in either french, Spanish or English.

Design Requirements

³ Bob's Garage is a website designed to allow users to rent out a car for a certain amount of time, but, to do this, the website has a range of design needs that need to be met, this involves the ability for the website to be viewed on different platforms such as mobile. This allows the website to be viewed at all times without hesitation and difficulty.

The website needs to be able to show the information without overwhelming the user with a large amount of content and allowing them to complete tasks easily. The website should be able to be user friendly and appealing to individuals of all ages, although our audience would be 17+ years.

Look and appeal is always a very important factor when it comes to a website, the design needs to be eye-catching and finding a design that can implement this can be tricky. Therefore, it is an important requirement to find a colour scheme and layout that makes the ability to see content easily and not overwhelming.

The ability for the user to see images of the cars they are considering to purchase. It is very rare that an individual would purchase, or in this case rent a car without having the ability to view it.

Therefore the website will have a range of photos that have attached information about the product. Although if there is a lot of images, the user would need the ability to narrow it down, therefore a search bar would be included on the website to allow the user to only look at a range of products they are most interested in.

In this case it means that if a user wanted a red car, they would type the word red into the search bar and the images would reduce till only the red cars are the ones on display. This can apply to a lot of features such as the amount of seats/door available in a car or their engine size. When it comes to a website trying to sell an item a search bar can be a very important requirement to make the users experience easier.

The ability to remove and show objects is a large requirement as it means that you are not showing a large range of content within the one page.

Initial Design

Throughout this project of 'Bob's Garage' we didn't just jump into making the website. The first couple of meetings as a team were solely focused on the design of the website and making sure we all thought the conclusion was the best way forward. Once the design is complete on paper this allows the team to then move forward onto the implementation process.

Overall the team decided that the aim of the project was to make a user friendly car rental website with a retro appeal and also making this sometimes unsettling process into an easy one.

On the website the first thing the user sees is the homepage. This page has one main design point; that the user must be able to tell what type of website they are on before they proceed. This also shows there is no intention of misleading the user. The home page introduces the business to the user, includes customer reviews in order to gain favour and trust from the user,

advertises deals and introduces the salesmen. The 'hire a car' page is designed to easily allow the user to browse through the range cars on offer similar to the 'Sixt' website mentioned in the background research and to navigate step by step through the process of making a rental.

Another aspect of the design is to make sure the website is able to be viewed on all devices including phones and laptops. This means that each page will need to be responsive.

When talking about the design of the website we all agreed that it good to have a personal appeal, this can be done by including a ranges of sizes to the cars available. Another personal touch we added is the 'Meet The Team' section, allowing the user to see the potential sales person who may have told them about the website.

Before we went onto the development of the website we also decided on the the colour scheme, which is one of the fundamental things on a website which leaves an impact on the user. The colour scheme can suggest the feel of the website and the impression the designer is aiming towards. The colour scheme we have decided upon is a form of blue and orange in a pale pastel form to give the 'Retro' impression. These are also reflected in the logo.

To make the rental process as simple as possible we used a form, which allows the user to add details about themselves and the car. This form is validated, meaning the user cannot submit this for purchase without filling out the important fields. Beside the form shows the design of an overall summary of the purchase, this allows the user to keep track of how long they plan to hire and the price.

Technologies Justification

We have used a number of technologies. These include the programming languages HTML(5), CSS(3), JavaScript (along with the jQuery library) and Ajax. We used software such as Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator in order to create and edit media for the project. We used software such as Brackets and jsfiddle in order to code our project and test certain features before implementation.

Coding

Search functions

Within the website there is a number of different options which would allow the user to search for their rental car, this was important as one of the main objectives of the site was to allow the user to search for a particular model. The search functions were implemented using the JQuery .find()⁴ traversing method, the main benefit of using this as opposed to using a jquery .filter() method was that the .find() method returns the descendants of the DOM element which the user is searching, these descendants would include the Car image, text details such as the name, whereas with the .Filter() method it would remove all the elements apart from what the user

searched for meaning all the navigation elements, header/footer elements and every other content on the page would have been removed.

The main search function is the search box which was implemented by using an input textbox then converting what the user input to a variable which is included in the JQuery code, to make good use of this a number of different tags were added which act as keywords for the user to search for such as car make, model, colour, size and seats. So if the user inputs clio then only the divs and their descendants which contain a class called clio will be displayed, this is to represent the car model clio.

There is also a number of different buttons which have predefined keywords already selected these are car type and colour. These work the same as the search box but have preset search terms for example selecting the red option under the car colour will only show the red cars. An example of the code used is below.

```
$("#red").click(function(){
```

Function initiates when the button with id=red is clicked.

```
$(".carrental").find("div").fadeOut("fast");
```

Finds all "divs" within the main container with the class ".carrental" and fades them out fast. This is to remove all the car options.

```
$(".carrental").find(".red").slideDown("slow");
```

Finds all the divs with the class ".red" within the div with class ".carrental" and slides them down in a slow transition.

All of the search functions use the same style in that it will first remove all the elements within the carrental class and then it will only display what the user has searched for after, be it through the buttons or by using the search box.

Finally, for added usability there is also a "show all cars" button; this is to allow the user to quickly show all the cars if they want to have a look at all of them again.

Cookies

We implemented a number of different cookies.⁵ into our site so that when the user completes the form they will have a confirmation page show up displaying what the user has just completed. Normally this would be done by saving the form into a database using PHP however seeing as we were only using javascript, cookies were the only way to save the form input information and then display it to the user as a receipt. This also meant we could have implemented a log in/registration option if we were to use a secure database that would encrypt the user's password, for this reason we included the option of adding a password and an email but nothing is done with this information.

The information that we wanted to display to the user in the confirmation page was the user's name, this includes both their first and last name; for this we created a cookie called namecookie which joins the first and last name of the user input into a single cookie which is then displayed as 'hello "namecookie" '. We then wanted to display a message to the user telling them when their car will be available which would be the date that the user has chosen as their hire start date, we called this cookie "hirefromcookie". The next line of the confirmation page implements a "teammember" cookie to display the name of the team member who helped the user. The last cookie we implemented was the price of the rental as seeing as this is a

confirmation page that is the main point. All the cookies are set to timeout in 7 days of the user creating them so if the user wants to recheck the confirmation they can simply go to the confirmation page and nothing will have changed. The path for the cookies was set to ";path=/" as without this we wouldn't be able to set the cookies on one page and then get the cookies on another.

To set and get the cookies we used different functions which easily allowed us to do this, these functions seem universal as on every tutorial/research site such as w3schools and MozillaMDN⁶ use almost identical functions. An example of how cookies are set is below.

```
setCookie('rentalcookie', rental, 7);
```

setCookie() calls the setcookie function

'rentalcookie' is the name of the cookie. This sets the name of the cookie

rental is the variable which we have used for the rental price. This sets the value of the cookie.

7 is the amount of days till the cookie expires. This sets the expiry of the cookie.

Calculator

Being a car rental site, we felt that there would be a need to show the user an estimate of how much they could be paying after they have selected a car that they want to rent. The calculator takes the user input for the car selected, date hire will start and the date hire will end and then it calculates the difference in days from the two dates and then multiplies that by a flat amount for each of the cars. In the javascript⁷ when the function receives the dates it is in a number such as 1493375004416, this number is the milliseconds from 01 January 1970, the code we implement then does numerous divisions of this number to get it down to total days then when it has both of the numbers from the hire until and hire from dates it sees the difference in days which is then used to multiply by the car value giving the final rental price. There is also an if function in the calculator so that if there is a promocode applied (which we have set as com311) then the total price of the rental will drop by 20%.

```
if (promoCode == "com311"){  
    rental = rental * 0.8;  
    };
```

The above if statements shows the code to implement the promoCode portion of the calculator, rental being the total rental price then multiplying that by 0.8 is equal to 20% off.

The function rentalCalc() is called when the user has changed the hire until date this is due to it being the last option in the form and this displays the totalprice in the shopping basket. This function is also called when the promocode has been changed, this is so that the user can see in realtime the price change due to the promo.

A simple example of code would be:

```
var rental = total * dropdownVal;
```

var rental will be equal to total * dropdownVal; The total in this instance is the total number of days rental will last and the dropdownVal is the value of the car selected dropdown.

Animation banner

On the website you will see an animation banner on the top of the home page, this is done by creating a range of divs that apply to the css. The JavaScript code shows that the image within

the slides changes every five seconds, giving the user a good amount of time to see the image. The Icon is placed on top of the animation banner to keep with consistency as this appears through all the pages. The dots shown on the base of the animation bar are set so they indicate when a certain image is shown.

The css with the animation bar includes setting the height of the content such as the images and the container holding the banner itself. The css includes a range webkit keyframes which allows you to modify the transition of the images, at the moment they are set to fade. The Dots that are set below the animation bar are also styled here such as their colour and their transition. The Fade shows the increasing of the opacity from ' .4 to 1 '.⁸

Ajax

Ajax is used in the website on the homepage as well, this is included to allow the user to see more about each sales person, therefore adding a personal feel.⁹ This is shown to be one of the main reasons an audience would appear to have more trust within a website and find it more reliable than others as they reveal more information about themselves than others.

The Ajax contains a button that when clicked shows the information; this means that the content is hidden until the user wants to reveal it. Giving the user this option allows them to view what they want to without displaying a big bulk of text within the first view moments of searching the website. The content is still simple and small. Once the reader is finished the text can then be hidden again until the user goes back, giving them control.

Modal options

Within the website you are greeted with a range of images, this images have the ability to be clicked. Once clicked the image enlarges and displays more information about the product. By giving the user the option to click on the images to show the information it means that they do not have to see information that may clutter the screen and make the website look unappealing therefore potentially losing viewers and for a business customers.

The modal shows the viewer information about the car such as: engine size, how many seats, colour and the number of doors.¹⁰ Modals have many advantages such as reducing the need for a large number of website pages while not having to reduce the amount of information, it allows the user to focus on the object they are looking at without the other images to distract therefore keeping it simple for the user to find what they are looking for. Having a modal on the page also reduces the amount of back and forth you can have on a website, this involves going back to your previous page to see certain information, but with a modal you can click the button again to reveal the content.

Validation

In order to create the validation we have added a if, and if else statements against fields and created separate functions for each field. There are functions for each input field in the form carried out using an onchange() function, this provides the user with live validation. The Onchange function allows the form to be validated when they click away from the input box or

onto the next input box. For example for the surname and forename fields, onchange, they are checked if they are left empty, if they contain only numbers(using `.match(/^\d+$/)`) and for length (using `.length`) to check if they are more than 29 characters, if any of these are met, an error message will appear next to the field. If they are then correctly filled in, onchange, the error message will disappear. There is also one function which finally checks each and every input field onsubmit and applies the same validation rules for these as the onchange functions.¹¹

Smooth Scroll

Smooth scroll is applied to the website but is mostly used on the hire.html page and implemented using javascript. This is because when the user clicks 'Hire' out or in the modal the page will scroll to the rental form. Applying smooth scroll to a website gives a friendly and professional experience.

Alt tags/ title tags / Labels

Within both the home and hire page there is alt tags in the HTML that are applied to all the images, this makes the website more accessible for people who may be using screen readers. Not only does the alt on the car images apply to the modal but these details also allow the user to hear the content about that specific car.

Title tags are applied to the website to assure the user that the pages they are on is still within 'Bob's Garage'. This is applied to all 4 pages. These are specified within the HTML.

Labels are mostly applied onto the forms of the website, such as the hire form and the contact form. This labels are placed to make it easier for the user to fill out the form.

Modal

On the 'Hire.html' page you will see the use of modals, these allow the user to click on the images to enlarge them and to view the details of the car. Within the modal shows a hire button to take them to rental form. Within each image a modal class needed to be applied for this function to work, therefore each image has its own modal applied. The Javascript for the modals is kept within car.js. The javascript identifies the content by its Id name and then pulls the caption from the HTML to display this within the modal, the script also content the 'close' to allow the user to exist the modal whenever they click the 'X' found on the top right of the page. The Css applied to the modal applied the hover to the image and also specifies the content within the modal, such as the image size and the design of the modal itself. This Css also specifies what the images will look like when on different screens, such as a phone or tablet. This is creating using a media query set to 1060px;

Design Justification

Pinterest

We have created a pinterest moodboard ¹² which each team member contributed to. This was to enable us to find inspiration in order to collaborate and combine our ideas for the design of the website.

Form

We have added different headings to break up the information in the form, presenting a clear view of what type of information needs to be keyed in, for example “Register” section is a recognisable heading for the user to fill in information about their name, surname etc. The “Billing Address” clearly identifies to the user this is where they need to key in their address. This is helpful to the user so they can navigate through the form and know what each section requires. We have added a sidebar which acts as a “shopping basket” alongside the form to show users the total amount of days they are renting for and how much the overall rental will cost. This is designed with 2 separate headings which stands out prominently against a blue background with orange headings. Underneath these headings, the user is able to enter a promotional code in order to receive a discount, from our research the discount entry option is usually displayed next to the shopping cart total. Our inspiration for the shopping basket was taken from Amazon's basket, as you can see they have the basket aligned to the right to show the user the items they ordered and the total amount it costs.

Appendix 1 and 2

Form Validation

Required elements in the form contains validation so that if the customer sends the form leaving these fields blank it will show an error message. The required fields are highlighted with asterisk, as from our research this was the most recognised way to highlight required fields¹⁰. Although not everyone would understand this if they are novice computer users, so to ensure all users know what is required we added a simple instruction “* indicates required fields” this ensures everyone understands the form before they begin to complete it. The email is validated so that if the user inputs their email without an @ or .com it will display an error. The reason we added this validation to email is because it's important the company needs to contact the user via email to send a verification email or a receipt invoice for the payment, if they entered a wrong email address this could cause issues for proof of payments etc.

The forename and surname input boxes can only contain letters and cannot be longer than 29 characters, therefore it will ensure the user inputs a correct format for this. The validation on post code ensures that the user inputs the correct format for a postcode, for example “BT77 7MM”, where there needs to be letters you can't place numbers in and where there needs to be numbers you can't place letters.

The age is validated so that the user can't input letters and they need to be 17 years old or older to hire a car, this is helpful for the company so that people under age can not send this form.

The validation occurs when the user inputs the wrong information and clicks away from this/ or onto the next input box so that the form is validated whilst the user is filling out their information, rather than just at the end. This creates a better user experience as it allows errors to be fixed whilst completing the form, resulting in the user completing the form quicker. This is easier for the user to complete and enables them to fix the problems quicker. Validation also occurs on submit, again this is to ensure all information is entered correctly. The validation appears in red, this is to highlight an error, we choose red as from looking at our research most forms present their errors in red, so this is easier for the user to recognise this and fix their issues.

Header section

The header section on the home page contains the logo and a series of background images. The background images of roads create an inviting feel for the user and sets the scene for our theme of creating a retro look to the website. This consistency helps to create trust with our users ensuring we apply the same style and theme on every page.

Animation Banner

Throughout the website one of the first things you will see is the banner with a background image and the company logo. On the homepage we have made this an animated banner, this contains a range of three images which gradually change every 5 seconds. This allows the user to immediately know what website they are on through the presence of the logo. Within the aspect of a business an animation bar can be used to promote a wide range of things such as the feature of different deals of the company and also sharing a wide range of information about the company and the things they are selling. An animation bar also has the possibility of making the website more eye-catching therefore allowing the website to have more viewers if they are convinced to stay. A website with an animated image banner is more likely to make a lasting impression with a visitor than a block of large text/figures.

Search Bar

The search bar is placed on the 'hire a car' page below the header section, as this is one of our main features it makes it easier to recognise and clearly visible for users to search for a car. We found from our research that this would be the most appropriate approach in placing the search bar, as Pinterest have positioned their search bar at the very top of their website which indicates it to be one of their key features.

Appendix 3

Colour

The colour reflects a vintage theme of light orange and blue. The reason¹³ we have chosen the blue is because it reflects a sense of trust in the website, giving the user the confidence of a trustworthy real website. We choose orange¹⁴ as this is a very social colour and inviting to the users, this adds to the effect of creating a welcoming website in ensuring the users have trust in our site. Choosing the correct colour scheme helps in making the site more aesthetically pleasing to the user and helps to achieve a more professional feel.

Navigation

The navigation is positioned at the top so that the users can easily navigate through each page and find information they need without any confusion, having the navigation bar positioned at the top allows users to do this.

Web Page Hierarchy

Throughout the website you will see a range of different pages, these pages have been thought about and designed on paper before they have been created and placed into the web page hierarchy.

As you can see in the appendix there are four pages in our site, starting with the home page (which is the first page the user will see) you can navigate to two pages (hire.html and contactus.html). The user can only get to the confirmation page if they have made a request for a rental car as this page requires cookies to be set before it is seen.

Appendix 4

Testing

Throughout the process of the website we done a range of testing, this involves testing the functionality of the website and the usability. This was done by repeatedly going through the website and testing this with different users. One of the key functions that was tested was the cookies. This is because these are one of the most important things involved on the website as this allows the user to see their 'Confirmation' as they take out a rental car by proceeding onto the next page for them to see their details and the type of car they have registered. Another function that has been tested is the search bar, this is fundamental aspect of the website as it allows the user to look for the type of car they wish to rent. We tested all the functions that we created, on the school server as we went along, when we made a change in the code we would open the html in the browser and check to see if it worked. Once the person who coded the script was happy with how it worked, the other members of the team would then test it themselves on different browsers to check compatibility and to see if they could break it. As part of our testing procedure we created a table where we could tick off the different sections when we had tested an element of the site, this table can be shown below.

Testing table.

	Home	Hire	Contact us	Confirmation
Links	✓	✓	✓	✓
Responsiveness	✓	✓	✓	✓
Images	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buttons	✓	✓	✓	N/A
Form Validation	N/A	✓	✓	N/A

Browser Support	✓	✓	✓	✓
-----------------	---	---	---	---

Evaluation and Reflection

Reflection

Overall the group feels that the design of the website is similar to the ideas and concepts we came up with at the design and research stage of the project process. We feel that the website meets the user requirements, which include good user experience and the ability to book a car rental. The car rental process can be completed in a minimum of 3 clicks which we believe is extremely user friendly. Design features such as the animation banner and the search and sort features, as well as the modal 'about the car' on the hire page increases usability and user experience value.

Evaluation

Throughout the development of our site we took in a number of considerations on what we would have done differently if we were able to use PHP along with Javascript.

One of the major differences would have been how we served our content to the user, if we were using PHP we would have created a database with a number of different tables that would have held our content and then served it to the user on load. The content that we specifically could have saved in tables would have been the Car images and all the Car details such as its name and model. Linking these tables to our search function would have allowed the user to easily search for their model of car as they would simply be searching through the table and then all of its information would be linked together and shown in one go.

Instead of our confirmation page displaying the users form information through cookies we would have saved these details in a customer table and then the user could view their orders on an order page which if they have ordered more than once, would display all previous orders from this customer based on their Unique Key in the table. We also would have given the customer their own profile page which would save cookies of what the customer had previously searched for, then when they logged in again using their Email and password which has been included in our form already, it would display these searches. These would provide a more secure way of storing user information as email and password could be encrypted using php functions such as addslashes and md5 hashing.

Another feature we could have implemented was the ability for the form to be filled in with cookies about the user e.g. the your details section and billing address, upon the user's return to the website, however this is not a secure way of storing sensitive user information.

Allocation of work

Stephen - Research, Search bar and implementation of cookies.

Katrina - validation/creation of forms, styling and research

Clea - Validation/ creation of forms, styling and research

Rachel - Animation banner, modal pop up and about us.

Minutes

Monday, 27 February 2017

Discussing the roles and tasks that need completed.

Discussing the layout of the website in basic terms and how we all interpret the task.

Discussing the best method of rental process making it as user friendly as possible.

Discussing the time frame, to have the website completed by week 10, giving us time to test the website. Deciding on what theme we are choosing for the website.

Discussed how the objectives are going to be met.

Aim for next week: Research.

Everyone is present today.

Monday, 6 March 2017

Everyone attended.

Discussed: Theme of the website, such as the colour scheme, look and feel and drawing up digital wire frames of the website.

Discussing the name of the website (The company aspects of the website "Bob's Garage").

Getting a rough down of the logo and some of the page layouts, for example the placing of the images (The cars available) and the text underneath them. Creating an understanding of what pages are going to link where and by what action.

The information that will be given to you when you look for the specific model type, for example: the car model, brand, price depending on how long, 3/5 door and number of seats (may be important due to the family aspect).

Researching other car rental websites for a form of inspiration and making sure that we are all on the same page with the design element so we are all striving towards the same goal.

Wednesday, 22 March 2017

Today we drew up final digital wireframes and have started coding the html and css layout.

We have also created a logo for the company which we named 'Bob's Garage'

We also decided on what javascript was needed e.g for the search function, a calculator for car rental and cookies.

We have also discussed how we could have used PHP instead of javascript for certain features.

Monday, 27 March 2017

Everyone in attendance, discussed what still needs to be done on the site and who will be doing

what.

What still needs to be done: Form to record user and car information.

Calculator to figure out the car rental price based on dates.

Implementing cookies to save username and other user details.

Saving rental information to show on a new page which will be confirmation page.

Implementing Ajax to show more photos and details of car.

Set up github page to help us work on the site further.

Monday, 3 April 2017

Over the week from the last meeting people have been away doing the things that have been assigned to them.

This week we focused on placing these things together and making them function, there is not a wide range of styling yet but we do plan to do this in the following week.

Things included: Animated bar, validated form, search option (throughout the cars), calculator, hover aspects over images, basic layout of pages covered.

Throughout this meeting we plan to separate who is going to be doing what in the report, depending on the topics which everyone has covered.

Thursday, 13 April 2017

We met up this week to add more styling, adding logo, positioning elements etc.

Creating modal images to add more information for the car to pop up.

Creating cookies for the form and creating a confirmation page for the car hire.

Javascript for date pickers on the forms and calculations for hire prices. Javascript also used for selecting different car types and colours and the search function.

Adding more information buttons on the sales people feature, using AJAX requests.

Deciding on fonts and ensuring the h1, h2's are in the correct places, adding alts and title tags for accessibility.

Monday, 24 April 2017

Everyone is present today, and we spent several hours after class working on the site.

Today we put together the pieces of the website each individual worked on over easter. This included javascript cookies, form validation, modals for the car information and responsive design on both main pages of the site.

Thursday, 27 April 2017

Everyone is present today. We created a confirmation page for the user confirming their rental information using cookies, and a contact page with a javascript google map embedded.

Friday, 28 April 2017

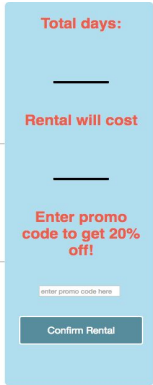

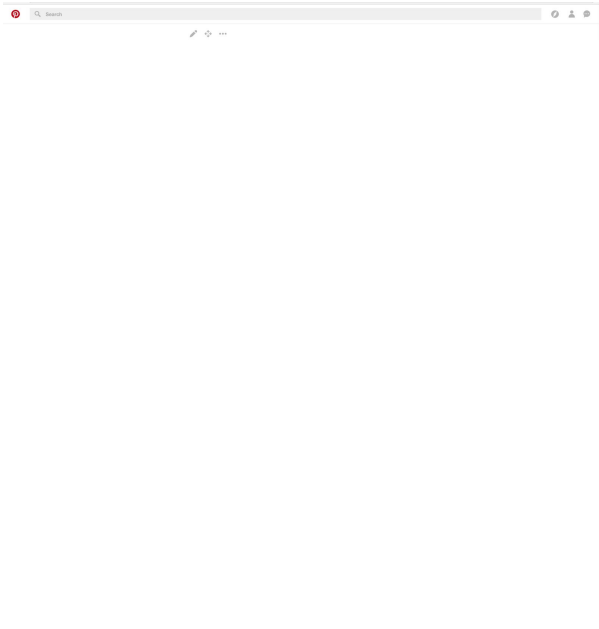
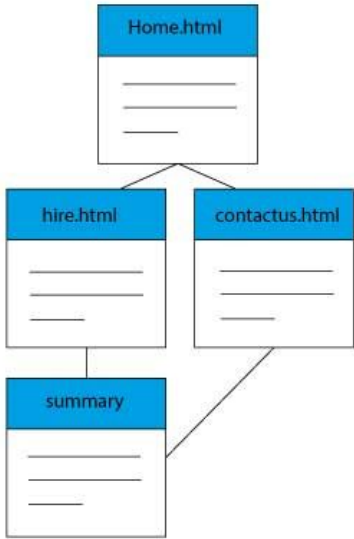
Everyone is present. Today we carried out extra testing on the site, as although we had carried out testing throughout the creation of the site, as we put together individual pieces of code into the website and combined our work we needed to continue testing every function and responsiveness. We added in extra javascript features such as displaying the current time.

We also spent time working on the report.
Throughout the project we have been using github to collaborate our code as well storing backup copies on the university server.

Monday, 1 May 2017

We carried out final testing and changes to our code including making sure we included alt and title tags and that every page of the site is responsive.
We also made final adjustments to the report.

Appendix

	
<p><i>Appendix 1</i></p>	<p><i>Appendix 2</i></p>
	
<p><i>Appendix 3</i></p>	<p><i>Appendix 4</i></p>

References

- 1: <https://www.hertz.co.uk/p/car-hire/uk>
- 2: <https://www.sixt.co.uk/>
- 3: <https://www.web-savvy-marketing.com/2015/05/website-design-requirements-rfp-response/>
- 4: <https://www.api.jquery.com/find/>
- 5: https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_cookies.asp
- 6: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Document/cookie>
- 7: https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_dates.asp
- 8: https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_js_slideshow.asp
- 9: <https://www.shopify.co.uk/blog/32997060-6-ways-you-can-make-your-website-more-trustworthy>
- 10: <http://bigblue.digital/the-pinnacle/march-2016/improving-usability-with-modal-popups>
https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_css_modals.asp
- 11: <https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2009/07/web-form-validation-best-practices-and-tutorials/>
- 12: <https://uk.pinterest.com/KatDoyle1/garage-rental/>
- 13: <https://www.colorpsychology.org/blue/>
- 14: <https://www.colorpsychology.org/orange/>