Web – Assignment

Task1: As a web designer and according to capstone project

a. Investigate website appearance with CSS design.

Pseudo-class to declare and define a set of CSS custom properties or variables.

```
:root {
    --color-bg: #F3F8FF;
    --color-main: #F6F1F1;
    --color-main-light: #5c5e6f;
    Same file
```

```
.dark_mode {
    --color-main: #71c6dd;
    --color-main-light: #e1f6fb;
    --color-dark: #3f4156;
    Same file
```

Setting specific styles for the body of the HTML document

```
body {
    height: 100vh;
    background-color: var(--color-bg);
}
```

This CSS rule uses the universal selector * to apply styles to all elements in the HTML document

```
* {
  padding: 0;
  margin: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  font-family: "DM Sans", -apple-system,
BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI", Roboto, Oxygen,
Ubuntu, Cantarell, "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", sans-
serif; //set of each elements this font family
}
```

Setting specific styles for an element with the class “nav-bar”

```
.nav-bar {
    padding: 20px;
    display: flex;  //if changed navbar not be flexable
    flex-direction: row;
    justify-content: space-between;
    background-color: var(--color-dark);
}
```

Setting specific styles for an element with the class “logo”

```
.logo {
    color: var(--color-main); //used variable from root
    font-size: 30px;
    margin-left: 10px;
    font-weight: bold;
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
}
```

Setting specific styles for each a tag

```
a {
    text-decoration: none; //clear unerline
    color: #71c6dd;
}
```

The @keyframes rule in CSS is used to define animations

```
@keyframes transform {
    from {
        transform: translate(-300px,0);
    }
    to {
        transform: translate(0,0);
    }
```

b. Illustrate JavaScript functions you can add to enhance client-side performance.

- **Used this function to change between dark mode and light mode.**

```
var dark = document.getElementById("dark");
        dark.onclick = function() {
        document.body.classList.toggle("dark_mode");
}
```

- **Used this function to allowed user to login on website, after login username text change**

```
document.getElementById("loginForm").addEventListener("submit",
function(event) {
 event.preventDefault();

 var username = document.getElementById("username").value;
 var password = document.getElementById("password").value;

 if (username === "user1" && password === "123456") {
    sessionStorage.setItem("username", "user1");
    window.location.href = "MainPage.html";
 }
 else {
    alert("Invalid username or password. Please try again.");
 }
});
```

```
var username =
sessionStorage.getItem("username");
 if (username) {

document.getElementById('text').innerH
TML = `<a>${username}</a>`;
 } else {
    window.location.href = "login.html";
 }
```

Task2: After finishing your designed project

a. Introduce other techniques you may use for more interactivity.

- Animations and transitions: Use CSS and JavaScript to create smooth visual effects and element transitions. As used
- Audio and video: Integrate multimedia content for a richer experience.
- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data interchange format. It's easy for humans to read and write, and easy for machines to parse and generate. JSON is often used to send and receive data between a client and a server.