

Web Design Synoptic

Task 3

Technical Document

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The navbar was made first on all of the pages which are all connected to the same css file. I took my mockups as a reference and looked at cooking blogs such as 'Pinch of Yum' to figure out the best layout.

Firstly, in the navbar the header tag was used to create a dark pink colored line to use for the aesthetics and looks of the overall page.

The second part was to create the header which consists of the logo on the left and the actual navbar with the buttons to navigate to each page. Each button was set as an `<a>` tag so a link to the other .html page could be passed through it.

For every html page which uses the navigation bar, the index.css was attached to reduce code redundancy.

In the same css file class, the active class was set to underline the button of the page in use on the navbar. The same class was changed in the html page to different button so it would create this effect.

Below the header which contains the logo and the navbar, a third header was created to display the branding slogan. `<div>` tag was used for this and 4 `<p>` tags with two different classes .a and .b to make difference from the words and use them in the same index.css file to create them in two different colors.

After finishing the navbar I started off with creating the Contact Us page. This page included a contact form, which a `<form>` tag was used and all together with the `<h2>` was put in one `<div>` tag "contactForm" (contact.html line 35). In the form tag a mailTo attribute was added which is being called once the submit button in the same form is clicked on.

The form contains 3 input fields.

1. Text asking for the full name.
2. Email asking for a valid email address.
3. Text area asking for a message to be sent in the email.
4. Submit button calling mailTo attribute in the `<form>` tag.

To design the form, a contact.css page was created, and the form was designed using the same classes. The hover over the button is created in (contact.css line 41), when hovered the color of the button and the border are being changed.

In the recipes.html page, the content is made up of different items which are all replicas of each other with the image of the food being changed accordingly. Each item is made of the image, the title with the underline, and the brief description with a "Read More!" link at the end of the sentence, which calls the article page of each recipe.

The focused article pages were made at the end of the project. They consist of the main image of the food, the in-depth description, a step-by-step process of making the dish with the list of ingredients needed.

About Us page content consists of the image which is taking up 58% (about.css line 16) and description which is taking 35%. First part of the page was underlined using the `<hr>` tag which was styled in itself in (aboutUs.html line 50)

The rest of the content was created under the `<hr>` tag and was aligned with the image above. In total it is taking up 40% of the page width (about.css line 40). Another image was placed alongside the description, and

to close off the page a footer was created which was then added to the end of all the .html files. The style of the footer was done in the index.css which is being used by all .html pages, this was done to reduce code redundancy.

The footer contains a logo, social media icons and on the right side, a branding slogan, which was added in the same way as in the third header using the classes a and b to differentiate the words so the colors could be changed (footer content - index.css from line 91 to line 143)

Lastly, the home page was done which has the most functionalities out of all.

Having three buttons at the bottom of the pictures that lead to the recipes page and a "Discover More" button at the bottom of the screen that also leads to the recipes page. The three images on top of the page representing 'Lunch', 'Dessert' and 'Drinks' were created by being put into one div tag with a content tag on it, which size was reduced to 70% (home.css line 7). Same content div got split into three more div tags with the class items which were then designed in the same home.css file. Lastly, each item div had an image with the solid border which was actually designed in the recipes.css line 14, and a button was added. The buttons were positioned at the bottom of the images with the positioning in lines 42-47 in home.css file.

In finalizing the website more content was added to it overall to all the pages. Ex. Adding the description text with Lorem to the AboutUs and Recipes page and at the end <a> tag was added to supply a link that navigates to the article.html.

Article.html is an example of what each focused blog page should look like. All recipes are connected to the same article page since it is being used as a template.

With the exception of the header and footer of the page, article.html is made of an upper, middle, and bottom part. All sections are using almost the same css fonts and sizing of the width of each div. This was used to give a more aligned look and keep it minimalistic.

This is what I have learned and things that I improved on from the start till the end of creating this website:

1. To make the Website more adaptable to different screen sizes, a % must be used instead of pixels or other measuring units when working on the width of the item/div/img etc.
2. Height should not be given any value except auto. Especially if it's filled with content like Lorem or any type of text. This is because when that field changes width as it is given a %, the text inside of it will have to be wrapped in and the height will change accordingly. If the height is assigned a value in that situation, it will cause a collapse and overlapping in the webpage.
3. Padding width can also use the % as a unit which, again, helps a lot with making the website suitable for different screen sizes.
4. <hr> tag can be very useful in different situations. For example, on my website at the start I did not know about it, and I used a <div> tag to create a solid blank line above my header. Instead of that an <hr> could have been used, and I think that it would improve the code itself by clearing up a few lines of useless code.
5. On the recipes page, after creating it I have concluded that it could have been made a bit clearer without the need to set each recipes width to 65% of the page (recipes.css line 7). This could have been done by just setting the content class to 65% and each recipe inside of it could be set to 100% of the width. This could have helped later in dividing each recipe into smaller parts using <div> tags and classes as it would be easier to calculate the percentages.
6. Creating the webpage actually needs to be done by calculating the widths of all the fields of each item (by that meaning, content, padding, border and margin). Once realizing that and taking it more into consideration, Web creating has become a lot easier.

Newsgroup

A newsgroup is a form of Usenet that serves as a discussion place for a specific topic. All newsgroups are distributed through Usenet which uses the NNTP, or Network News Transfer Protocol.

Newsgroups were popular before the web took off, they were forums where likeminded people can talk to each other on the internet. It was mostly used by technology enthusiasts such as software engineers etc.

There are two main types of newsgroups:

- Binary newsgroups, which were used back in 1980 for sharing media files online. These files 8-bit ASCII text which up on receiving had to be converted back into its original format using a decoder like uunecode. This type of file transfer is no longer popular since stuff like blogs and web forums took over. However, some binary newsgroups still exist but they are mostly used for sharing copyrighted or illegal content.
- Text newsgroups, which are only text discussion groups. These groups are not used for sharing files or media, only text.

My website would use newsgroups as a type of comment section under every blog. Everybody would be able to leave their opinion on the recipe, see what others thought about it and discuss their thoughts. A comment section like this is useful for clearing out any misunderstandings and asking for help with any related problem.

Here is what a comment section would look like on my website:



E-commerce

E-commerce is buying and selling goods on the internet. These goods can vary from services to various products to digital goods.

There are different types of e-commerce such as business-to-costumer, which are websites such as 'Asos' where a costumer can buy clothes from the seller, business-to-business, these are the businesses that sell their products or services to other businesses, costumer-to-costumer, which are websites or platforms such as 'Marketplace', where a person can sell their products to other people etc.

E-commerce can also vary in the business models; some of the most common business models are:

- Retail businesses, which are online stores that sell their goods directly to a customer.
- Drop shipping businesses, which are online stores that sell their products through a third party.
- Digital Products businesses, which are online businesses that sell digital goods such as software, e-books, courses, and other downloadable goods.
- Subscription businesses, which are businesses that use reoccurring paid subscriptions for various products or services.

My website can benefit from using a subscription-based e-commerce service to sell recipes, courses that would teach people how to cook, give out tips and tricks and sell video tutorials for cooking. This would fall into a D2C(Direct to Costumer) model, which means that the service would be directly available to the costumer after they subscribe. I would set up a monthly based subscription service that would have 3 tiers of payment and include a variety of content based on the one you choose.

Here is an example of how the course would look like on my website.

Kitchenet

Home Recipes About Us Contact Us Courses

The Kitchen of Internet!

A Beginners Guide To Basic Cooking skills


Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi elit urna, tempus nec massa scelerisque, gravida fermentum tellus. Maecenas at nibh eget est posuere faucibus quis a turpis. Morbi risus risus, condimentum non mi sit amet, maximus mollis sem.

Join - 20€

- What's Included?

Duration	Weekly Study	Language
~	~	~
6 weeks	4 Hours	English

Find Out More



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