

MID-MODULE ASSIGNMENT-PORSCHE WEB-SITE

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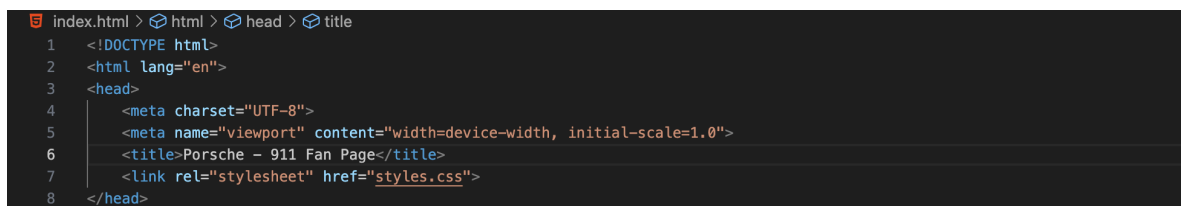
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1. INTRODUCTION

The world of the web is hardly imaginable without websites. We use it daily for different purposes, such as education, financial transactions, or entertainment. Its mass adoption occurred due to a simple use-case and precise problem-solving approach(Krishnan, 2023). Every user must have a great user experience despite disabilities. The approach made was its simplicity, accessibility, and beneficial use case(Jaz, 2022).

2. INDEX.HTML

The document type is HTML with encoding type UTF-8, and the language is marked English. It is crucial for screen-reader integration and resolving accessibility issues. Meta name = "viewport" helps with layout and webpage scaling on different devices. The title is Porsche - 911 Fan Page, and the homepage has a link with styles.css, another file for CSS(Cascading Style Sheets).



```
index.html > html > head > title
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Porsche - 911 Fan Page</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
8  </head>
```

Figure 1. Header.

The head assigns the header for the website. It also has a "nav" bar with two buttons for the home and history pages. These buttons have links with corresponding HTML pages. The "ul" helps to create an unordered list in the HTML. Inside the unordered list, the element "li" defines each item. The main section creates the main content in the HTML file. It has "H2", the second important header, with assigned colour and position in the main content. Paragraph <p> creates a paragraph for the main page. With the help of "style=," we can adjust position, colour, etc. The "<Div>" element organises and structures content on the website. The class used inside is "sidebar" which helps to apply and adjust child element functionality within the class. The child elements are photos assigned by the link. The alt text helps screen readers for resolving accessibility issues.

```

8  </head>
9  <body>
10 <header>
11   <h1 style="position: relative; top: 0px;">Porsche - 911 Fan Page</h1>
12   <nav>
13     <ul>
14       <li style="position: relative; top: 10px;"><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
15       <li style="position: relative; top: 10px;"><a href="about.html">History</a></li>
16     </ul>
17   </nav>
18 </header>
19 <main>
20   <section>
21     <!-- Textual description of Porsche 911 -->
22     <h2 style="position: relative; top: 5px; left: 180px; color: red;">Elegancy </h2>
23     <p style="margin-top: 20px;"><p>The Porsche 911 isn't just a car; it's an emblem of automotive excellence, embodying the essence of the Porsche brand. Since its inception in 1963, the 9
24
25     At the heart of the Porsche 911 is a commitment to engineering perfection. Each iteration of the 911 pushes the boundaries of automotive technology, showcasing Porsche's dedication
26
27     But beyond its technical prowess, the Porsche 911 carries with it a rich heritage and a passionate community of enthusiasts. For decades, the 911 has been celebrated on race tracks
28
29     What truly sets the Porsche 911 apart, however, is its ability to transcend generations. From the classic air-cooled models of the past to the cutting-edge, high-performance machine
30
31     Moreover, the Porsche 911 represents more than just a mode of transportation; it's a statement of individuality and style. With its unmistakable silhouette and timeless design cues,
32     In essence, the Porsche 911 isn't just a car; it's a legend. It's the embodiment of Porsche's relentless pursuit of perfection, its storied racing heritage, and its enduring legacy
33
34     </p>
35   </section>
36
37
38
39   <div class="sidebar">
40     
41     
42     
45 </main>
46

```

Figure 2. Body.

Inside the section, there is another element for an unordered list. Its child element has <a href> inside for providing external links. The name on the link helps to understand what the button links to. The footer element creates a footer with the corresponding naming.

```

45 </section>
46 </section>
47 <section>
48   <h2 id="official-page">Official Web Page</h2>
49 </section>
50 <section>
51   <ul>
52     <li style="position: relative; top: 550px; left: -1058.5px;"><a href="https://www.porsche.com/international/models/911/">Official Porsche 911 Webs
53   </ul>
54 </section>
55 </main>
56 <footer>
57   <!-- Footer content -->
58   <p> Porsche 911 Fan Page. All rights reserved.</p>
59 </footer>
60 </body>
61 </html>
62
63
64

```

Figure 3. Footer.

2.1. About.HTML

The page for Porsche's history is structurally similar to the homepage. The header, body, and footer are fundamentally analogous. The main difference is in video linkage from YouTube. The frame height, width, autoplay, full screen, picture-in-picture, web share, and others ease user experience while watching the video. The video has alt text for users with disabilities.

```

<section>
  <!-- Video and audio description of Porsche 911 -->
  <h2 style="position: relative; top: -20px; left: -30px;color:red;"> Test Drive </h2>
  <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/DZAdVY9kKbc?si=fEk_fKaLJQms29qg8" title="Porsche Test Drive"
  frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share"
  allowfullscreen style="position: relative; left: -250px;"></iframe>

```

Figure 4. Video Linkage.

2.2. CSS(Cascading Style Sheets)

The alterations of CSS(Cascading Style Sheets) help to change each element and locate graphics semantically. Primarily, I have reset the default margin and padding. Each selector's name corresponds to the HTML element name. In the selector, "header," padding creates spacing between content and element. It enhances readability and is a standard for good graphics. The "nav," "nav ul," and "nav ul li" selectors help with proper navigation alignment, size, colour, and others. The selector "Main" styles the main content area, while the "main section" alters elements within the element "main."

```

1  /* Reset default margin and padding */
2  * {
3    margin: 0; /* Adjust the margin */
4    padding: 0; /* Add padding for spacing */
5    box-sizing: border-box; /*alter default css box border */
6  }
7
8  /* Style the header */
9  header {
10   background-color: #ffff; /*adjust background color to white */
11   color: black; /*adjust font color to white */
12   padding: 30px; /* Add padding for spacing */
13   text-align: center; /*adjust text location to center */
14 }
15
16 /* Style the navigation menu */
17 nav {
18   margin-bottom: 20px; /* Add margin below the navigation menu */
19   text-align: center; /*adjust text location to center */
20 }
21
22 nav ul {
23   list-style-type: none; /*alter default css box border */
24 }
25
26
27 nav ul li {
28   display: inline; /*remove default bullet points */
29   margin-right: 20px; /* Adjust the margin to move right */
30   top: 20px; /* Adjust the distance from the top */
31   color: blue; /*adjust font color to blue */
32 }
33
34
35 /* Style the main content area */
36 main {
37   display: flex; /* Ensure image overflow */
38   justify-content: space-between; /* control how flex items are positioned */
39 }
40
41
42 main section {
43   width: 80%; /* Adjust the width as per your preference */
44   padding: 20px; /* Add padding for spacing */
45 }

```

Figure 5. CSS Header and Main.

The footer displays the bottom section. The sidebar alters the image section.

```

47  /* Style the footer */
48  footer {
49      background-color: #fff; /*adjust background color to white */
50      color: #000; /*adjust font color to white */
51      text-align: center; /*adjust text location to center */
52      padding: 20px; /*adjust padding to 20px */
53      position: fixed; /*adjust position to be fixed */
54      bottom: 0; /* Position from the bottom */
55      width: 100%; /* Adjust the width as per your preference */
56  }
57
58  /* Add margin to the external links */
59  section:last-child ul {
60      margin-top: auto; /* Adjust the margin-top as needed */
61  }
62
63  .sidebar {
64      width: 400px; /* Adjust the width as per your preference */
65      position: fixed; /* Position the sidebar relative to the viewport */
66      top: 90px; /* Position from the top */
67      right: 300px; /* Position from the right */
68      padding: 20px; /* Add padding for spacing */
69  }
70
71  .sidebar img {
72      width: 100%; /* Make images fill the sidebar width */
73      height: auto; /* Maintain aspect ratio */
74      display: block; /* Ensure images don't overflow */
75      margin-bottom: 10px; /* Add margin between images */
76  }
77
78  #official-page {
79      color: red; /*giving red color to font*/
80      margin-left: -1000px; /* Adjust the margin to move it to the left */
81      margin-top: 400px; /* Adjust the margin to move it down */
82  }
83
84

```

Figure 6. Footer CSS.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Creating a website is a responsible task. It should manage accessibility and usability issues for a great user experience(Jaz, 2022). My goal was creating an easily understandable website for users.

REFERENCES

- Jaz, J., (2022), *What's the Difference Between Usability and Accessibility?*, available at:
<https://www.accessibility.com/blog/whats-the-difference-between-usability-and-accessibility>
- Krishnan.K.V, (2023), *Digital Adoption – What it is & Why it is Important*, available at:
<https://www.pty.io/blog/what-is-digital-adoption-and-why-is-it-important/>