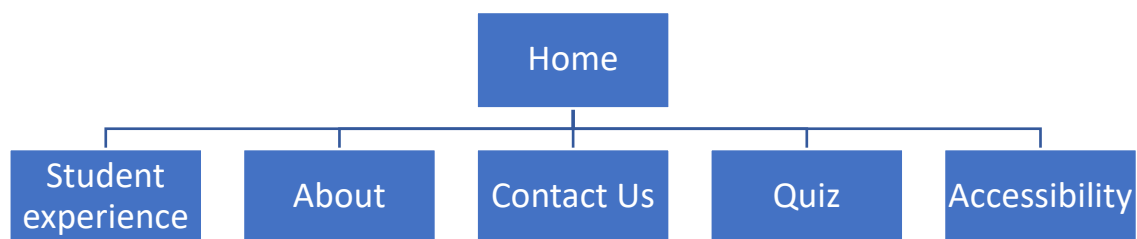The general ethos of the design is to create a website that looks simple and attractive. I feel that it suits the requirement as it covers everything that the requirements say. For example, the home page is attractive and describes what the website is about and the about page describes some of the features and facilities of the top floor. In, terms of accessibility, several steps were taken. All images have an alt tag that will be picked up by a screen reader for the visually impaired, there is good colour contrast as the background is dark and the content is dark and there is sufficient space between each field in the contact form. The font size is good, and the layout is logical. All of these satisfy W3's web accessibility.

```
                          ┌──────────┐
                          │   Home   │
                          └──────────┘
   ┌──────────┬───────────┼───────────┬──────────────┐
┌────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────┐ ┌──────────────┐
│Student │ │ About  │ │Contact Us│ │ Quiz │ │ Accessibility│
│experien│ │        │ │          │ │      │ │              │
│  ce    │ │        │ │          │ │      │ │              │
└────────┘ └────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────┘ └──────────────┘
```

The sitemap is shown above[1]. It is only two layers deep because every page is linked to the home page. The home page is the main page and every other page is beneath. The remaining pages are of the same importance. So, they are in the level below. They are no more levels because there are no web pages linked to the remaining ones.

The menu system I used was simple. It has no banner because I thought it would look better if I kept the background the same as the background of the page. The menu bar will float to the right for desktops are laptops. For phones, it will be displayed across the top. If, the screen is resized to a smaller the size, the menu system will float to the left. I did this so that the website looked more elegant.

[1] Support.google.com. (2019). *Learn about sitemaps - Search Console Help*. [online] Available at: https://support.google.com/webmasters/answer/156184?hl=en[Accessed 14 Nov. 2019]..
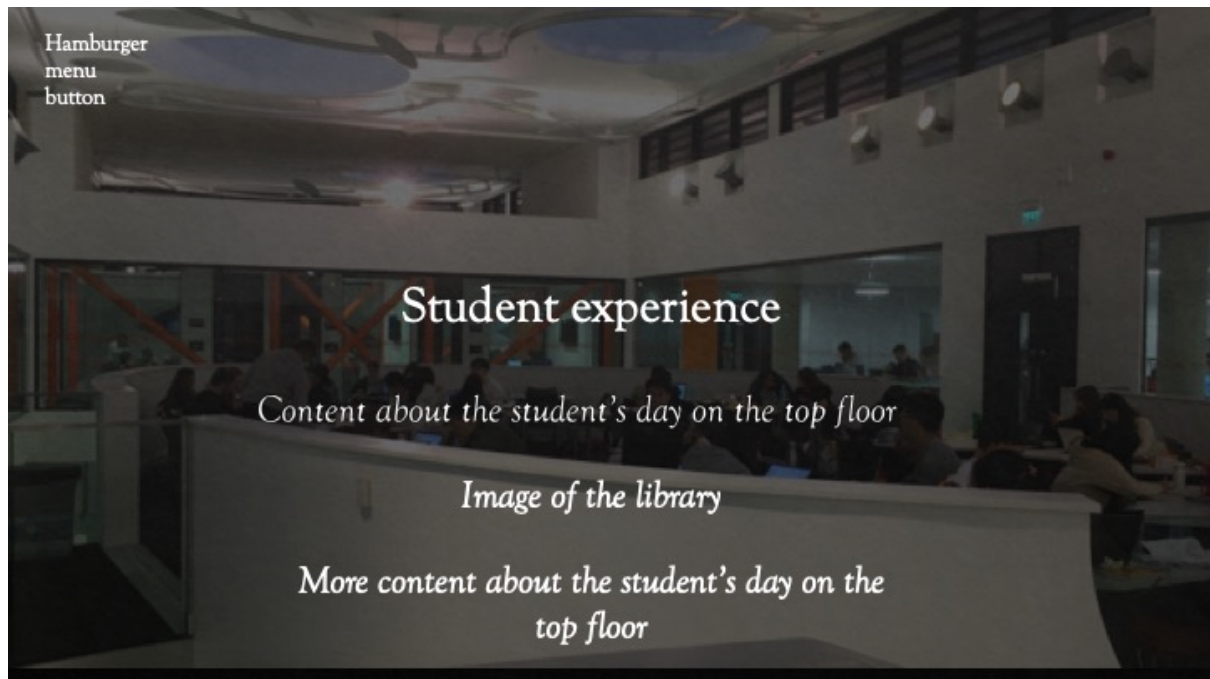
Figure 1- Home page

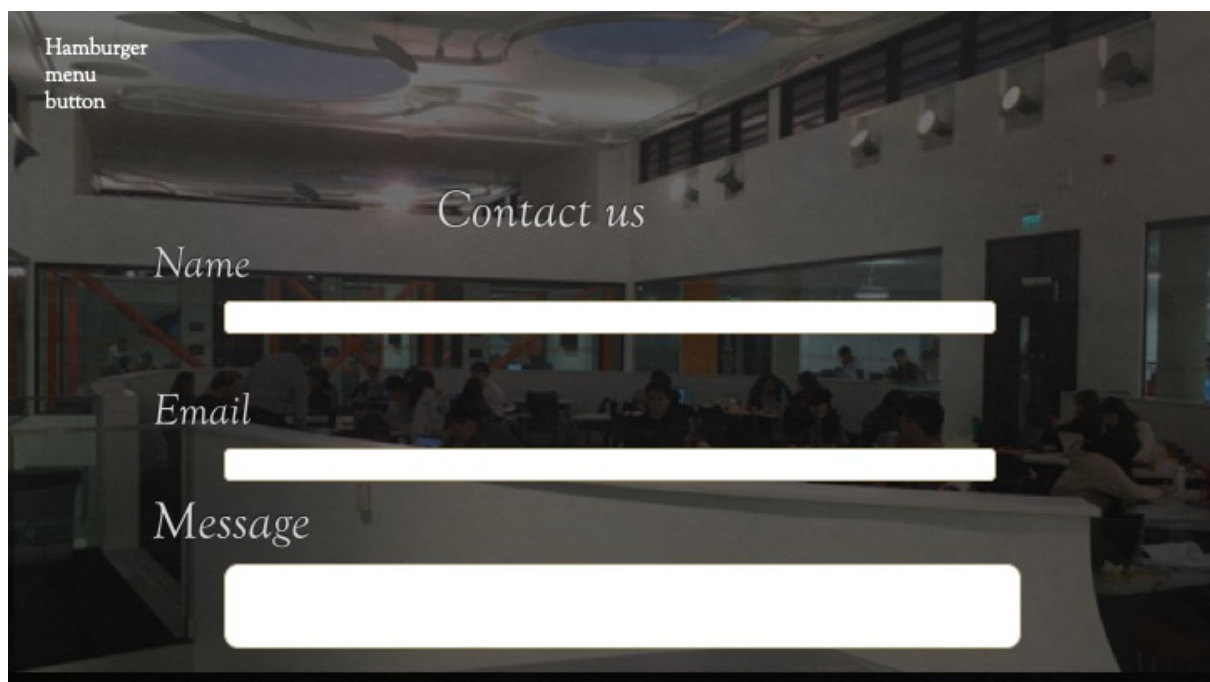*Figure 2- About page*

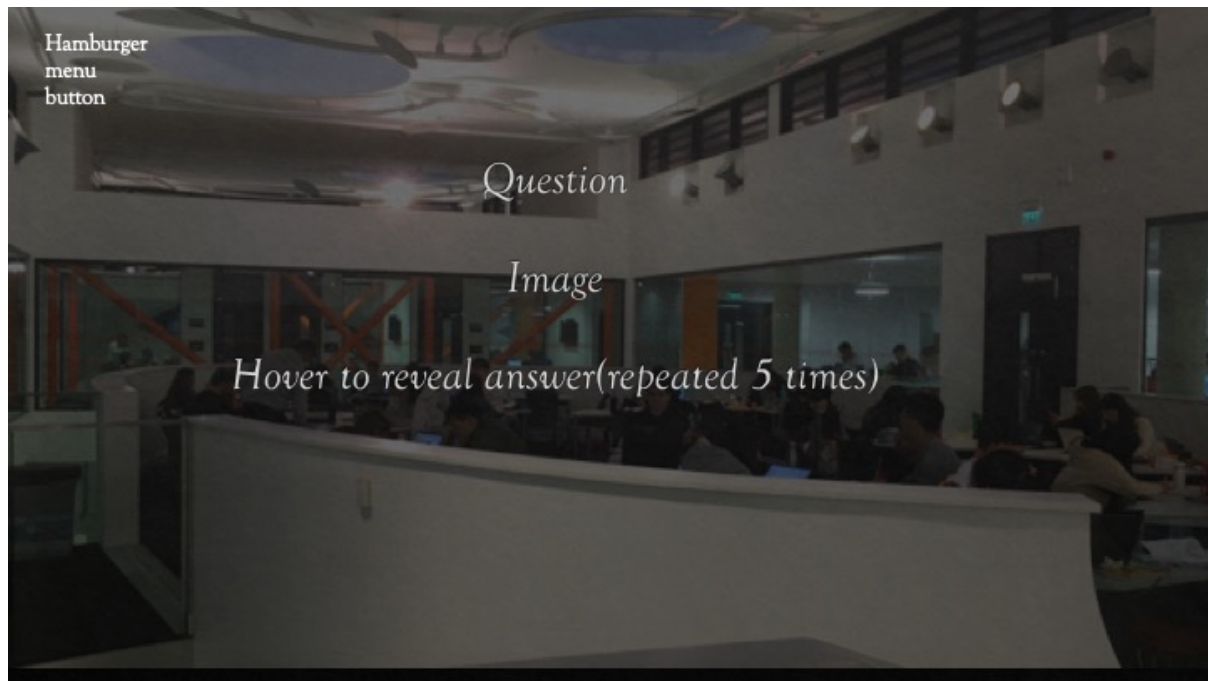*Figure 3- Student experience page*

Figure 4- Contact us page
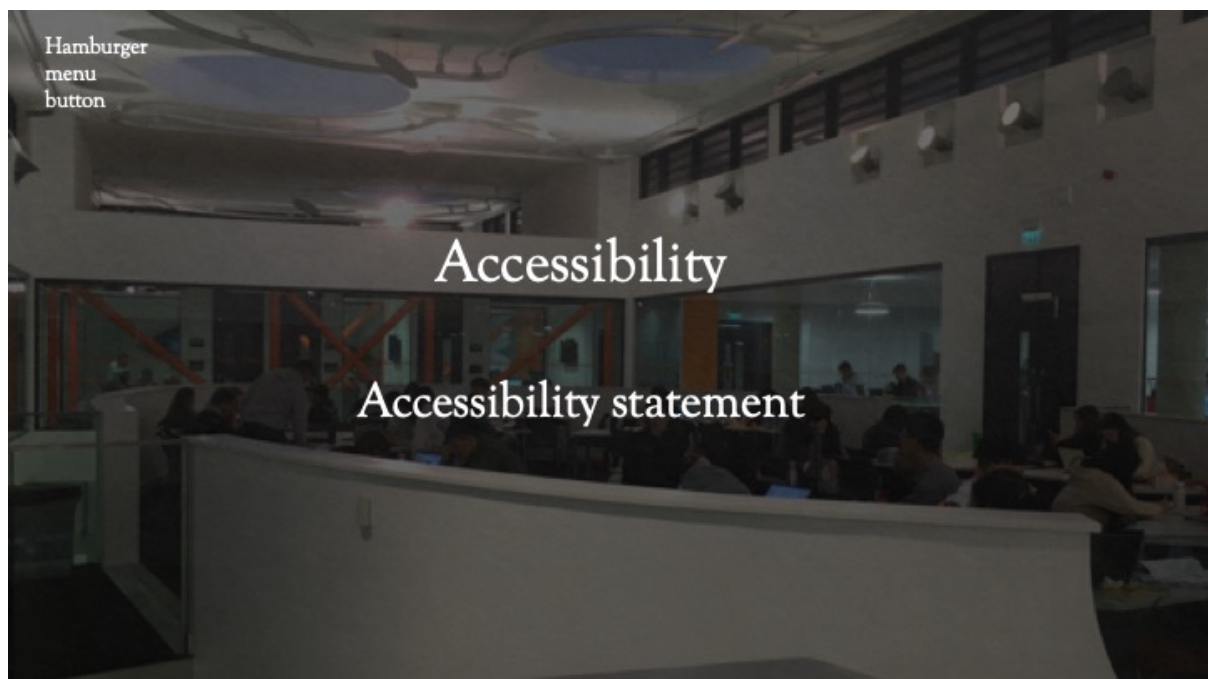
Figure 5- quiz page

Figure 6- Accessibility page

The home page will look the same on both mobile and desktop. The main content of the 'about' page, which describes the features and facilities of the top floor will take up a larger portion of the of the screen on mobile than on desktop. Since, it is good to stack everything on mobile phones[2], I decided to stack the text and image on top of each other. All content will be displayed in the middle of the page for both mobile and desktop. For the contact us

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[2] Anon, (2019). [online] Available at: https://developers.google.com/webmasters/mo bile-sites/. [Accessed 14 Nov. 2019]

page, the labels will not take up the entire width of the main area for mobile and desktop. The quiz page will also look the same on the mobile and desktop with the images and text stacked on top each other. Each page will also contain a hamburger menu button that will open the menu when clicked on.

Since, mobile first responsive web design is being used, the main CSS will be for mobiles and @Media queries will be used for other devices. There will be three break points. These include one for laptops and desktop, one for bigger phones and one for tablets and low-resolution laptops. The breakpoint for laptops is necessary or else the website would be unusable on laptops and desktops. Biggers phone like the iPhone X are usually narrow and long. So, the font-size for the, needs to be changed separately. The breakpoint for tablets is mainly so that when the user resizes the window to a smaller size on a desktop or laptop, the text doesn't become too small.