



Informatics Institute of Technology Department of Computing

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Group Coursework Report

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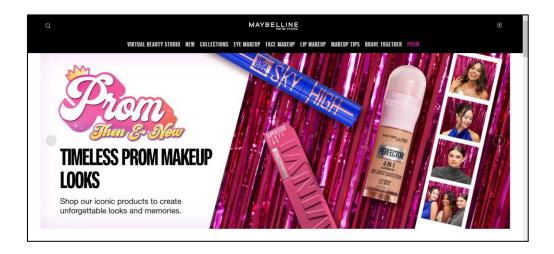
1. Introduction

Our project is an interactive AI powered fashion and beauty system designed to revolutionize the way users experiment with hairstyles and makeup virtually. The platform offers personalized recommendations for hairstyles, hair colors and makeup shades tailored to individual face types and preferences. To get the ideal look, users can also virtually apply various shades of makeup to their lips, eyes, and face. Next, the user can download an image with all the specifications needed to achieve the desired appearance, which they can then present to their own cosmetic professional to recreate whenever it works for them. Through this application, users may also place orders for a variety of cosmetics and associated products. Our team comprises the following members:

- 1. Demini Waidyantha 2330937 Student 1
 - Presentation Page
 - Sign-up Page
 - Gallery Page
 - Editor's Page
- 2. Senuli Wickramage 2330973 Student 2
 - Main page
 - Quiz Page
 - Editor's Page
- 3. Gihanga Sandothmi 2330912 Student 3
 - Products Page
 - About Us Page
 - Editor's Page
- 4. Onara Gamage 2330977 Student 4
 - Review Page
 - Editor's Page

2. Research on existing systems

2.1. Meybelline NewYork



Maybelline is a famous cosmetic brand that sells high quality products at accessible prices. In their website, they've adopted an eye-catching approach for the content display, featuring grids, big typography, and large, high-quality images. Apart from the standard product sections, the Maybelline site has a Trend tab that enables customers to be updated with the latest trends in the beauty industry. Currently the trend tab contains products related to Prom which is a trending topic in USA now.

With the help of this modern website, customers can get products directly and stay updated about all the latest trends in the beauty industry. The overlapping photos on this website give it a modern feel. This website conveys modernism with its overlapping photos, colorful blocks, diverse product pages, and atmosphere.

Additionally, they provide clients with useful tools like virtual try-on, foundation finder to assist them in finding the most suitable items for their needs. It provides personalized recommendations to help customers maintain a seamless beauty care routine. It's a pleasant bonus that attracts visitors to stay on the website longer and do more exploring.

2.1. SKKN By Kim



The SKKN website is a clean, modern, and serene interface that connects users with some of the trendiest beauty products available today. This trendy website plays with a smooth color palette and a clean layout to ease users on their journey. From the image-heavy homepage to the consistent, mauve coloring in the typography and the product packaging, this website is consistent and fluid from homepage to checkout.

This creates a seamless and streamlined, user-friendly experience that encourages users to keep shopping. This is also a very image-heavy, text-light website. Product pages are made up of only images and products with the minimum of explanations and replication. But these images really do stand out against the clean, white background.

In this website, navigation has been made effortless, and picking products are equally easy. And product pages are also straightforward and heavy with shades and colors open for choosing. They're bright and airy and clean which immediately soothes and excites visitors.

Overall, this is a web design that is intimately engaging and straightforward. With its minimalist layout, and the attractive graphics, the design's simplicity naturally attracts engagement and creates a smooth and appealing customer's journey.

3. Technical Discussion

3.1. Student 1

Each member of our team contributed to the development of Beauty.com, focusing on specific tasks assigned to them. Role of the student 1 involved creating various HTML web pages, designing and implementing the sign-up page, gallery page, and the editor's page. Additionally, integrating JavaScript functionalities for form validation and user interaction.

Implementation Details:

Presentation Page:

HTML:

- The HTML structure consists of a video container (`video-container`) containing a background video (`bg-video`) and content div (`content`) overlaying it.
- Inside the content div, there's a heading (`h1`) welcoming users to Beauty.com and an unordered list (`ul`) displaying team members' names.

```
<div class="video-container">
  <video autoplay muted loop id="bg-video">
     <source src="images/presentation/beauty clip.mp4" type="video/mp4">
     Your browser does not support the video tag.
  </video>
  <div class="content">
     <h1>Welcome to Beauty.com</h1>
     Our Team:
     Demini
        Senuli
        Gihanga
        Onara
     </div>
</div>
```

CSS:

- CSS is used for styling the presentation page.
- The video container ('video-container') is set to cover the entire viewport with 'position: relative'.
- The background video (`bg-video`) is absolutely positioned within the container and set to cover the entire space.
- Content within the div (`content`) is positioned relatively above the video with a higher z-index.
- Styling includes text alignment, font properties, and animation effects for the team member names.

```
.video-container {
    position: relative;
   width: 100%;
   height: 100vh;
    overflow: hidden;
#bg-video {
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    left: 50%;
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
   width: 100%;
    height: 100%;
    object-fit: cover;
    z-index: -1;
.content {
    position: relative;
   z-index: 1;
   text-align: center;
    color: □rgb(109, 96, 22);
    padding-top: 15%;
   margin-left: 55%;
    -webkit-text-stroke: 2px ■rgb(154, 137, 54);
    text-stroke: 2px □rgb(154, 137, 54);
.content h1 {
    font-size: 3.5rem;
    margin-bottom: 30px;
```

JavaScript:

• A JavaScript function is used to redirect users to the main page after a delay of 5 seconds ('setTimeout').

```
// Wait for 5 seconds before redirecting to the main page
setTimeout(function() {
    window.location.href = "index.html";
}, 5000);
```

Gallery Page:

HTML:

- The gallery page HTML includes a header with a logo and navigation links.
- It contains a container (`container`) for the image gallery with individual slides (`mySlides`) and thumbnail images (`column`) for navigation.
- Each thumbnail image is associated with an `onclick` event to display the corresponding slide.
- Navigation buttons ('prev' and 'next') allow users to move between slides.

```
<div class="container">
  <div id="flex-container">
    <div class="mySlides">
      <div class="numbertext">1 / 6</div>
      <img src="images/gallery/g1.jpg" style="width: 100%" />
    </div>
    <div class="mySlides">
      <div class="numbertext">2 / 6</div>
      <img src="images/gallery/g2.jpg" style="width: 100%" />
    </div>
    <div class="mySlides">
      <div class="numbertext">3 / 6</div>
      <img src="images/gallery/g3.jpg" style="width: 100%" />
    </div>
    <div class="mySlides">
      <div class="numbertext">4 / 6</div>
      <img src="images/gallery/g4.jpg" style="width: 100%" />
    </div>
    <div class="mySlides">
      <div class="numbertext">5 / 6</div>
      <img src="images/gallery/g5.jpg" style="width: 100%" />
    </div>
    <div class="mySlides">
      <div class="numbertext">6 / 6</div>
      <img src="images/gallery/g6.jpg" style="width: 100%" />
    </div>
```

```
Next and previous buttons
<a class="prev" onclick="plusSlides(-1)">&#10094;</a>
<a class="next" onclick="plusSlides(1)">&#10095;</a>
<div class="row">
  <div class="column">
     class="demo cursor"
      src="images/gallery/g1.jpg"
      style="width: 100%"
      onclick="currentSlide(1)"
     in the image is an intricate updo. The stylist is meticulously arranging the hair
     into twists and turns, resulting in an elegant and sophisticated look. The updo appears
     to be well-structured and suitable for special occasions or formal events."
  <div class="column">
     class="demo cursor"
      src="images/gallery/g2.jpg"
      style="width: 100%"
      onclick="currentSlide(2)"
      alt="The eyeshadow is applied in a gradient manner, transitioning from purple at the outer c
     orners to blue, green, and finally yellow towards the inner corners."
```

CSS:

- CSS styles the layout, appearance, and behavior of the gallery page.
- It sets the positioning, dimensions, and styling for the image container and individual slides.
- Thumbnail images are arranged in a grid layout with a transparent effect on hover.
- Previous and next buttons are positioned on the sides of the image container.

```
.container {
   margin: 2% auto 5% auto;
   width: 55%;
   position: relative;
}
```

JavaScript:

- JavaScript functions control the slideshow functionality.
- `showSlides` function displays the current slide based on the provided index.
- `plusSlides` and `currentSlide` functions handle navigation between slides.
- Thumbnail images are linked to these functions to allow users to navigate the slideshow.

```
let slideIndex = 1;
     showSlides(slideIndex);
     // Next/previous controls
     function plusSlides(n) {
       showSlides((slideIndex += n));
     function currentSlide(n) {
       showSlides((slideIndex = n));
     function showSlides(n) {
       let i;
       let slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");
       let dots = document.getElementsByClassName("demo");
       let captionText = document.getElementById("caption");
       if (n > slides.length) {
         slideIndex = 1;
         slideIndex = slides.length;
       for (i = 0; i < slides.length; i++) {
         slides[i].style.display = "none";
       for (i = 0; i < dots.length; i++) {
         dots[i].className = dots[i].className.replace(" active", "");
       slides[slideIndex - 1].style.display = "block";
       dots[slideIndex - 1].className += " active";
       captionText.innerHTML = dots[slideIndex - 1].alt;
```

Sign-up Page:

HTML:

- The sign-up page HTML includes a header, sign-up form, and footer similar to other pages.
- The form consists of input fields for name, age, email, and preferences, along with buttons for submission and reset.

CSS:

- CSS styles the layout, appearance, and behavior of the sign-up page.
- It defines the styling for form elements, labels, buttons, and error messages.
- Layout adjustments ensure proper alignment and spacing of form elements.

JavaScript:

- JavaScript function `verifyForm` validates the sign-up form before submission.
- It checks for empty fields and displays an error message if any required field is missing.
- If all fields are filled, it displays a personalized thank-you message and allows form submission.

```
function verifyForm() {
    var name = document.getElementById("name").value.trim();
    var email = document.getElementById("email").value.trim();
    var age = document.getElementById("age").value.trim();

    if (!name || !email || !age) {
        document.getElementById("error-msg").style.display = "block";
        return false;
    }
    alert(
        "Dear " + name +
        ",\nThank you for signing up! The recommended results\n will be shown in a while!"
    );
    return true;
}
```

3.2. Student 2

Student 2 was assigned to make the main page, and the quiz page from the main website, additionally the page editor's page. Page editor's page was created collectively. Therefore, this section includes the technical facts about the individual pages done by student 2.

Main Page

HTML Features

The HTML structure was designed to create clear sections for different content areas of the website. This included header, main content sections (welcome, try-on, gallery, products, reviews), and a footer. Each section was given appropriate IDs for easy styling.

Several anchor tags that connect most of the web pages were added throughout the main page for the user to access several parts of the website.

In the navigation bar, the home element will be shown as the active page through a CSS class applied to it. Styles related to displaying it as active is written in the shared CSS file.

CSS was used to style the HTML elements and achieve the desired visual appearance. Various techniques such as gradients, background images font properties, and various other principles were applied to create an eye catching and engaging layout.

The active page and the navigation bar links when hovered, a border for bottom is displayed. This was done using CSS styling.

```
.active,
nav li:hover {
   border-bottom: 1px solid ■#eec440;
}
```

To get the golden look in our text, a linear gradient for the background of the text is used throughout the website.

```
.logo {
  background: linear-gradient(to right, ■#eec440, ■#fffa8a, ■#ddac17, ■#ffff95);
  -webkit-text-fill-color: transparent;
  -webkit-background-clip: text;
```

In the main page, the display property flex was used in a few areas to lay out a collection of items properly. They were used to control the dimensions and spacing between the items. This was used in the header, to align the navigation bar items, in various sections of the main page, like adjusting the list of images, products reviews and the footer.

```
nav ul {
    font-family: sans-serif;
    font-family: "Urbanist", sans-serif;
    font-weight: 500;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-evenly;
    margin-bottom: -0.5vh;
    background: linear-gradient(to right, ■#eec440, ■#fffa8a, ■#ddac17, ■#ffff95);
    -webkit-text-fill-color: transparent;
    -webkit-background-clip: text;
}
```

```
footer {
   font-family: "Noto Serif", sans-serif;
   font-weight: 300;
   padding-bottom: 20px;
}

#f-content {
   padding: 80px 220px 40px 220px;
   display: flex;
   justify-content: space-evenly;
}
```

To style the links in the main page a CSS class is used. They were styled in order to get a button like effect and a hover effect.

```
.btn {
   font-family: "Noto Serif", sans-serif;
   font-weight: 100;
   display: inline-block;
   margin: 1.4%;
   color: ■#ddac17;
   border-radius: 18px;
   padding: 0.51rem 1.9rem;
   font-weight: 300;
   background-color: □rgba(189, 183, 107, 0.32);
}
```

Quiz Page

There are two sections on this page. They include the section for answering the quiz questions and the section for the user to send queries about the website. In the quiz section, there is a button that says Start Quiz. When that button is clicked, a JavaScript function will be called.

```
<section id="quiz">
  <h3>Take the Beauty Quiz and earn discounts on your next purchase!</h3>
  <button onclick="startQuiz()" class="form-btn">Start Quiz</button>

</section>
```

This will trigger the startQuiz() function in my attached JavaScript file. In the quiz, 5 questions are displayed using the prompt box in JavaScript and the answers will be checked. If the cancel button is clicked it will end the quiz, but with no points. To get points, all 5 questions should be answered. Here the score is initialized to 0. When questions are answered, and they are correct the score will be increased by 2, and if the answers are wrong, the score will be decreased by 1. This happens for all the questions. Example of one question is shown below.

```
function startQuiz() {
  var score = 0;

var answer1 = prompt("What is the most common hair color?");
  if (answer1 === null) {
    return; // Cancelled, exit the quiz
  }
  if (answer1 && answer1.toLowerCase() === "brown") {
    score += 2;
  } else {
    score -= 1;
  }
```

Then, after all the questions are answered, the quiz score is stored in the localStorage for the shop page to access. Because the shop page gives discounts according to the quiz score they get. Then the final score is displayed on the screen using the function showScore().

```
var answer5 = prompt("What type of brush is commonly used to detangle hair?");
  if (answer5 === null) {
   return; // Cancelled, exit the quiz
  if (answer5 && answer5.toLowerCase() === "wide-tooth comb") {
   score += 2;
   score -=
 localStorage.setItem("quizScore", score);
 showScore(score);
function showScore(score) {
 var resultsDiv = document.getElementById("results");
 resultsDiv.style.display = "block";
   resultsDiv.textContent =
      "You have earned " +
     score +
      " points. You can claim the points in your next purchase.";
   resultsDiv.textContent
      "Unfortunately, you scored " + score + " points. Better luck next time!";
```

showScore() function is used to display the score on to the screen. For that a p element with the id results is already written in the html code, but with nothing inside it. Additionally, it is set to display: none using an inline style. So, in the function that p element will be accessed using the getElementById() function. Then its style will be set to display: block to make it appear on the screen. Then the textContent will be declared according to the scores.

```
<section id="quiz">
  <h3>Take the Beauty Quiz and earn discounts on your next purchase!</h3>
  <button onclick="startQuiz()" class="form-btn">Start Quiz</button>

</section>
```

In the next section, the queries section, a form is inserted. When the submit button is clicked, the JavaScript function valudateForm() will be called.

That function is made to validate the required elements of the form. If the required spaces are not filled it will display an error message on the screen using the same procedure used to display the quiz results. When the all the required spaces are filled and the submit button is clicked, an alert will be displayed on the webpage saying that query was sent.

```
var name = document.getElementById("name").value.trim();
var email = document.getElementById("email").value.trim();
var querySubject = document.querySelector('input[name="q-subject"]:checked');

if (!name || !email || !querySubject) {
   document.getElementById("error-msg").style.display = "block";
   return false;
}

// Display the success message
alert("Your query has been sent!\nThank you!");

return true;
}
```

To get the query details a text area element is used instead of a text type input element. To get the topic of the query, radio buttons were used. Those radio buttons were also styled.

3.3. Student 3

Role of student 3 involved creating various HTML web pages, designing and implementing the Products page, about us page, and the editor's page. Additionally integrating JavaScript functionalities for adding items to the cart.

Implementation Details:

Products Page:

HTML:

- A section showcasing different products can be found within the main material. Every product has an image, a name, a price, and an "Add to Cart" button shown.
- The shopping cart features, such as a list of the items placed to the cart and an order form, are also included in the section.

CSS:

- The main section's elements feature gradient backgrounds, transparent text, and background clips.
- Form labels and inputs inside of.form-group have styles applied to their appearance and behavior, including transitions and placeholder text.

```
main {
    font-family: "Noto Serif";
    display: flex;
    margin: 6vh 0;
}
h1 {
    background: linear-gradient(to right,  #eec440, #ffffa8a, #ddac17, #fffff95);
    -webkit-text-fill-color: transparent;
    -webkit-background-clip: text;
}
aside {
    text-align: center;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    width: 25vw;
    border-left: 0.5px solid  rgba(221, 172, 23, 0.297);
}
section {
    text-align: center;
    width: 75vw;
}
```

```
.form-group {
 width: fit-content;
 margin: 0;
.form-group input {
 width: 24px;
 padding: 6px 8px;
 font-size: 18px;
 border-radius: 5px;
 border: 2px solid ■rgb(184, 177, 78);
 background-color: transparent;
 color: ■rgb(184, 177, 78);
 transition: all 0.5s ease;
.form-group input:focus,
textarea:focus {
border-color: ■rgb(184, 177, 78);
.form-group input::placeholder,
textarea::placeholder {
                                     .form-group input:focus + .form-label,
                                     .form-group input:not(:placeholder-shown) + .form-label,
                                     textarea:focus + .form-label,
.form-group .form-label {
                                     textarea:not(:placeholder-shown) + .form-label {
 top: 14px;
                                       transform: translate(5px, -22px);
 left: 8px;
                                       background-color: transparent;
 font-size: 18px;
 padding: 0 10px;
                                       font-size: 14px;
 color: ■rgb(184, 177, 78);
                                       color: ■rgb(184, 177, 78);
 pointer-events: none;
 transition: 0.15s all ease;
```

JavaScript:

• The JavaScript code provided enhances the shopping experience on the webpage by managing a shopping cart functionality. It initializes necessary elements, enables users to add, remove, and update items in the cart dynamically.

```
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function () {
    const addToCartButtons = document.querySelectorAll(".add-to-cart");
   const cartItems = document.querySelector(".cart-items");
   const cartTotalPrice = document.getElementById("cart-total-price");
   const placeOrderForm = document.querySelector("form");
    const placeOrderButton = document.getElementById("place-order-button");
    let cart = [];
    // Function to add item to cart
    function addItemToCart(name, price, quantity = 1) {
     for (let i = 0; i < cart.length; i++) {</pre>
       if (cart[i].name === name) {
         cart[i].quantity += quantity;
         updateCart();
          return;
     cart.push({ name, price, quantity });
     updateCart();
     showPlaceOrderForm();
```

```
function updateCart() {
 cartItems.innerHTML = "";
 let totalPrice = 0;
 cart.forEach((item) => {
   const cartItem = document.createElement("div");
   cartItem.classList.add("cart-item");
   cartItem.innerHTML =
   <div class="cart-item-details">
     <span class="cart-item cart-column-name">${item.name}</span>
     <span class="cart-price cart-column-prize">Rs.${
       item.price * item.quantity
     }</span>
   <div class="form-group cart-quantity cart-column">
       item.quantity
     <button class="remove-from-cart" data-name="${</pre>
      item.name
   cartItems.appendChild(cartItem);
   totalPrice += item.price * item.quantity;
 cartTotalPrice.textContent = `Rs.${totalPrice}`;
```

About Us Page:

HTML:

• The "About Us" title and several sections containing the bios of the team members make up the primary section. Descriptive paragraphs can highlight the characteristics and goal of the website.

```
<h1 class="heading">About Us</h1>
<section class="contain">
 <div id="s1">
   <h3>Demini Waidyanatha</h3>
   <span>Student 1</span><br />
   <span>RGU ID: 2330937</span><br />
   <a href="../EditorsPage/Student1.html" class="to-editor"</pre>
     >About the Editor</a
   <h3>Senuli Wickramage</h3>
   <span>Student 2</span><br />
   <span>RGU ID: 2330973</span><br />
    <a href="../EditorsPage/Student2.html" class="to-editor"</pre>
    >About the Editor</a
 <div id="s3">
   <h3>Gihanga Sandothmi</h3>
    <span>Student 3</span><br />
    <span>RGU ID: 2330912</span><br />
   <a href="../EditorsPage/Student3.html" class="to-editor"</pre>
     >About the Editor</a
   <h3>Onara Gamage</h3>
   <span>Student 4</span><br />
   <span>RGU ID: 2330977</span><br />
    <a href="../EditorsPage/Student4.html" class="to-editor"</pre>
     >About the Editor</a
```

```
  Welcome to Beauty.com, a site where technology and beauty collide!
  We are excited to present to you a cutting-edge platform that puts
  the worlds of beauty and fashion at your fingertips. At Beauty.com,
  we know how important it is to feel and look your best,
  and we're here to help you do just that.
```

CSS:

• The HTML's headings, divs, links, and paragraphs may all be styled thanks to the CSS implementation. Text alignment, font attributes, hover effects, and background images are some of its features.

```
h1 {
    text-align: center;
    font-family: "Noto Serif";
    font-size: 2rem;
   margin: 2%;
   margin-bottom: 3%;
    background: linear-gradient(to right, ■#eec440, ■#fffa8a, ■#ddac17, ■#ffff95);
    -webkit-text-fill-color: transparent;
    -webkit-background-clip: text;
  .contain {
   width: 45vw;
    margin: 2% auto;
   display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
   object-fit: cover;
  .contain div {
   margin: 0 0.3%;
   height: 60vh;
   width: 10.2vw;
    transition: 0.5s ease-in-out;
   opacity: 0.6;
    border-radius: 6px;
    align-content: flex-end;
    text-align: center;
    font-family: "Noto Serif";
    font-weight: 500;
    color: transparent;
```

```
color: ■white;

margin: 0 0.5%;

margin-top: -4.5%;

height: 63vh;

width: 14vw;

opacity: 1;

box-shadow: 0 0 2px □rgba(242, 217, 14, 0.4), 0 0 4px □rgba(244, 202, 76, 0.4),

0 0 8px □rgba(244, 202, 76, 0.4), 0 0 16px □rgba(244, 202, 76, 0.4),

0 0 32px □rgba(244, 202, 76, 0.4);

.to-editor {

background-color: □rgba(255, 246, 127, 0.442);

color: □rgb(40, 40, 40);

/* text-shadow: 0 0 2px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4), 0 0 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4),

0 0 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4); */

/* background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6); */

}

}
```

JavaScript:

• This JavaScript code dynamically adjusts the font size of the main content on a beauty website's "About Us" page. It includes functions to increase and decrease the font size by 2 pixels each time they're called. These functions ensure the font size stays within reasonable limits, preventing it from going below 10 pixels. By targeting the `<main>` element and updating its font size property, the code provides users with a customizable reading experience, enhancing accessibility and user satisfaction.

3.1. Student 4

Review Page

In this technical discussion, we will delve into the implementation details of a review page with personalized newsletter and feedback forms. The implementation includes HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create a dynamic and interactive user experience.

HTML Structure

The HTML structure defines the layout of the page and includes two main sections:

- 1. **Review Display Section (Section 1):** This section is responsible for displaying the reviews fetched from an XML file. Each review is presented with an image, name, rating, and description.
- 2. **Form Section (Section 2):** This section contains two forms one for subscribing to a personalized newsletter and another for providing feedback. Each form includes input fields for name, email, and in the case of the feedback form, a text area for leaving comments.

CSS Styling

The CSS styling is essential for enhancing the visual appeal and user experience of the page. Key styling aspects include:

1. **Dropdown Styling:** Custom styling is applied to dropdown menus for selecting background and text colors.

```
/* The container <div> - needed to position the dropdown content */
.dropdown {
position: relative;
display: inline-block;
}

/* Dropdown Content (Hidden by Default) */
.dropdown-content {
display: none;
position: absolute;
background-color: □black;
min-width: 160px;
box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px □rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
z-index: 1;
}
```

2. **Review Card Styling:** Reviews are presented in visually appealing cards with a hover effect, indicating interactivity.

```
.review {

width: 350px;
height: 550px;
padding: 10px;
margin-top: 70px;
border: 5px solid;
margin-right: 15px;
margin-left:10px;
position: relative;
top: -5px;
left: -5px;
right: -5px;
bottom: -5px;
box-shadow: 0 0 15px 10px  rgba(208, 143, 3, 0.964);
border-radius: 10px;
}
```

3. **Form Styling:** Input fields and buttons in the forms are styled for consistency and user-friendliness.

4. **Responsive Design:** The page layout is designed to adapt to different screen sizes for optimal viewing on various devices.

JavaScript Functionality

JavaScript plays a crucial role in adding interactivity and functionality to the page. Key functionalities include:

1. **Fetching Reviews from XML:** JavaScript fetches reviews from an XML file and dynamically adds them to the review display section.

- 2. **Dropdown Menu Functionality:** JavaScript enables the dropdown menus for selecting background and text colors, updating the page styling accordingly.
- 3. **Form Validation:** JavaScript validates user input in the newsletter subscription and feedback forms to ensure data integrity before submission.

```
// Check if fullname and email are not empty
if (fullname === '' || email === '') {
    alert('Please fill in all required fields.');
    return false;
}
```

4. **Custom Success Message:** Upon successful form submission, JavaScript displays a customized success message, enhancing user feedback.

```
function showSuccessMessage() {
    // Get the fullname from the form input
    var fullname = document.getElementById('fullname').value.trim();

    // Display the customized success message
    alert('Dear ' + fullname + ', you have successfully subscribed for a personalized newsletter.');
}
```

Conclusion

The implementation of the review page demonstrates the integration of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create a seamless user experience. By fetching reviews dynamically, providing interactive dropdown menus, and ensuring form validation, the page offers both functionality and aesthetic appeal. This technical discussion highlights the key components and functionalities of the implementation, showcasing the importance of each aspect in creating a compelling web page.

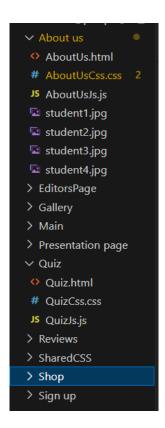
4. Discussion of UX/UI principles/Applications/Justifications

4.1 Navigation Techniques

To structure the website and ensure effective navigation, we've organized the folders and designed the navigation system as follows:

Folder Structure:

- Each folder represents a different page or section of the website.
- Within each folder, there are separate files for HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and any associated media files like images or videos.
- This organization keeps the files related to each page or section contained within its own folder, making it easier to manage and maintain the website.



Website Navigation:

- Header Navigation Bar: The header contains a navigation bar with links to different sections of the website. The active link is highlighted to indicate the user's current position.
- Smooth Scrolling: Implemented smooth scrolling for internal page links using CSS ('scroll-behavior: smooth; to enhance the user experience.
- Logo: The logo serves as a clickable link that takes the user back to the home page ('index.html').
- Breadcrumbs: Although breadcrumbs are not explicitly implemented in the provided code, they can be added to indicate the user's current location within the website's hierarchy. Breadcrumbs can be incorporated by modifying the HTML structure and CSS styling accordingly.

This setup provides a visually appealing and easily navigable structure for the website, ensuring that users can explore different sections with ease and always understand their current location within the site.

4.2Color balance/selection/consistency

To ensure good color balance, selection, and consistency for the beauty.com website, which sells cosmetics products using gold and black colors, here's an overview of the color combination, composition, graphics, and relevant CSS codes:

1. Color Combination:

 Gold and Black: Represent luxury, sophistication, and elegance, which align with the beauty and cosmetics industry.

2. Composition and Visual Structural Elements:

- Background: Use a black background throughout the website.
- Text and Buttons: Utilize gold for text and button elements to create contrast and visual appeal.
- Forms and Input Fields: Employ gold borders and placeholder text to maintain consistency with the color scheme.

3. Graphics:

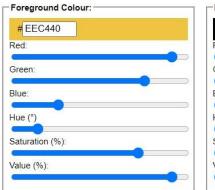
- Logo: Ensure the logo features gold elements against a black background to establish brand identity.
- Images: opt for high-quality product images with gold accents or overlays to match the color scheme.

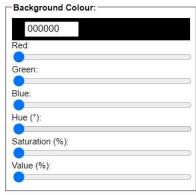
4.3Color Contrast Test

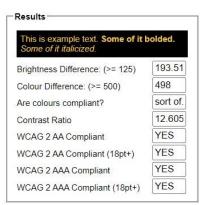
snook.ca

Colour Contrast Check

Date created: January 11, 2005 Date last modified: January 11, 2015



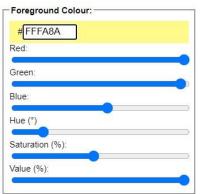


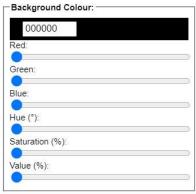


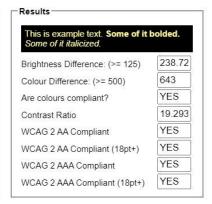
snook.ca

Colour Contrast Check

Date created: January 11, 2005 Date last modified: January 11, 2015



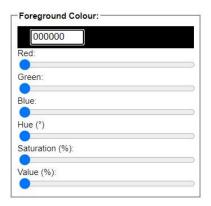


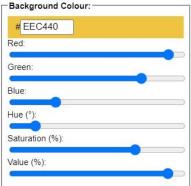


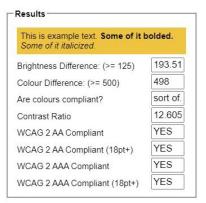
snook.ca

Colour Contrast Check

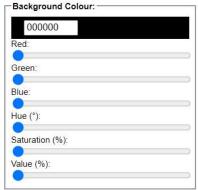
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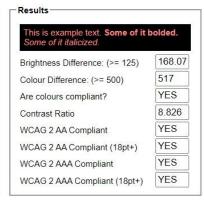












4.4Typography / consistency

To ensure that the proposed website is appealing, suitable for its purpose, and legible, I utilized a combination of typography elements such as fonts, font sizes, colors, and styles. Here's how I ensured these aspects and maintained consistency throughout the website:

Fonts:

• Main Font: "Noto Serif" and "Urbanist" are the primary fonts used throughout the website. "Noto Serif" provides a classic and elegant look suitable for headings and main text content, while "Urbanist" offers a modern and clean appearance, ideal for smaller text and details.

```
/* Font Family */
body {
    font-family: "Noto Serif", serif;
}

/* Heading Styles */
h1, h2, h3 {
    font-family: "Noto Serif", serif;
}

/* Body Text */
p {
    font-family: "Urbanist", sans-serif;
}
```

Font Sizes and X-Height:

- Hierarchy: Different font sizes were chosen to create a clear hierarchy and guide the reader's attention. For example, larger font sizes were used for headings (e.g., h1, h2) to make them stand out, while smaller font sizes were used for body text and smaller details.
- X-Height: The chosen fonts have balanced x-heights, ensuring readability across different screen sizes and devices.

```
/* Heading Styles */
h1 {
   font-size: 2rem;
   font-weight: bold;
}

h2 {
   font-size: 1.5rem;
}

h3 {
   font-size: 1.25rem;
}

/* Text Styles */
.bold-text {
   font-weight: bold;
}

.italic-text {
   font-style: italic;
}

.underline-text {
   text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Colors and Styles:

- Color Palette: A cohesive color palette consisting of warm tones (e.g., #eec440, #ddac17) and neutral shades was used to create visual harmony and convey the brand's identity. Linear gradients were applied to texts and backgrounds to add depth and visual interest.
- Text Styles: Various text styles such as bold, italic, and underline were applied sparingly to emphasize important information, titles, or links without compromising readability.

Content Relevance and Consistency:

- Paragraph Titles and Subtitles: Consistent font sizes and styles were applied to paragraph titles and subtitles (e.g., h2, h3) across different sections of the website to maintain visual consistency and guide the reader through the content.
- Text: Body text and descriptions were kept consistent in terms of font size, color, and style to ensure readability and coherence throughout the website.
- Small Font: Smaller font sizes were used for details and secondary information, ensuring that they are legible but not overpowering or distracting.

4.5 Accessibility

Web accessibility is when websites are designed and developed to make them accessible to everyone. For example, people with disabilities are given accessible tools like screen readers, website readers etc. The websites that are created should be designed and developed in such a way that those website readers can accurately read the content. Web accessibility techniques are used to clearly define the content in the webpages. These accessibility techniques reduce the barriers for all users to access and interact with websites despite their ability levels. Our website is aligned with accessibility techniques in a few categories including text, images, and forms. Accessibility techniques could also be used on tables, but tables were not included on our website. HTML accessibility techniques used on the website for each category is given below.

Text Accessibility Techniques

- Specifying the languages used on the website for screen readers.
- Using the title tag for the screen readers to uniquely identify pages.

• Using sematic html elements to improve the meaning and the structure of the website. Ex: nav element for navigation bar instead of just a list

• Using address element to store the email address of the website.

• Using proper heading hierarchy (<h1>, <h2>, <h3>) to structure the document.

```
<pr
```

Image Accessibility Techniques

• Using the `alt` attribute to provide a descriptive text alternative for informative images.

ASK FROM GALLERY

• For decorative images, use an empty `alt` attribute (`alt=""`) to indicate to screen readers that the image is decorative.

• Functional Images–Alt="describe the functionality of the link or button"

ASK FROM CART

Form Accessibility Techniques

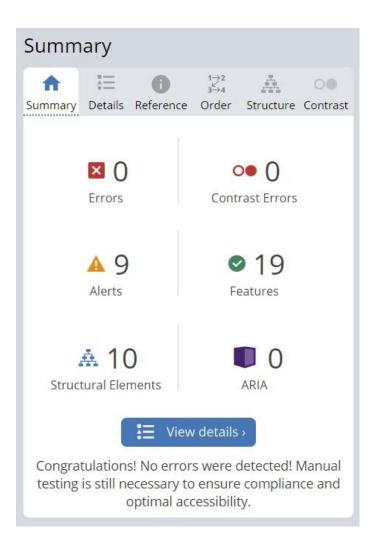
• Using <label> elements with the `for` attribute to associate labels with form controls.

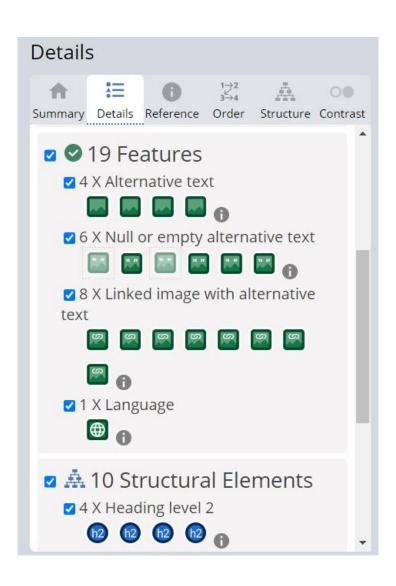
- Providing clear and concise instructions or hints using the `placeholder` attribute or nearby text.
- Using appropriate input types (`type="text"`, `type="email"`, etc.) to enable built-in browser validation and support for assistive technologies.

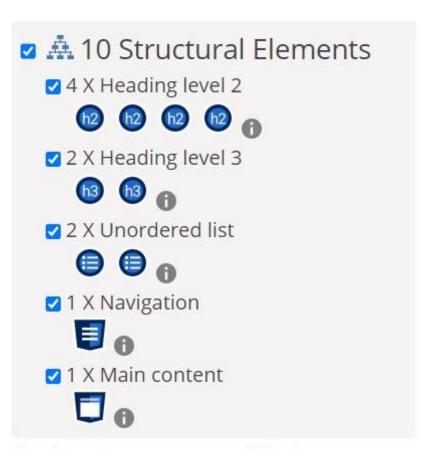
```
<div class="form-group">
    <input type="text" name="name" id="name" placeholder="Name" />
    <label class="form-label" for="name">Name<span class="error">*</span></label>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
        <input type="email" name="email" id="email" placeholder="E-Mail" />
        <label class="form-label" for="email">E-Mail <span class="error">*</span></label>
</div>
```

4.6Accessibility Test

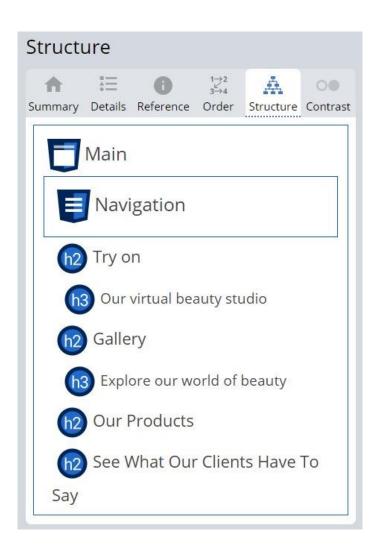
Main page



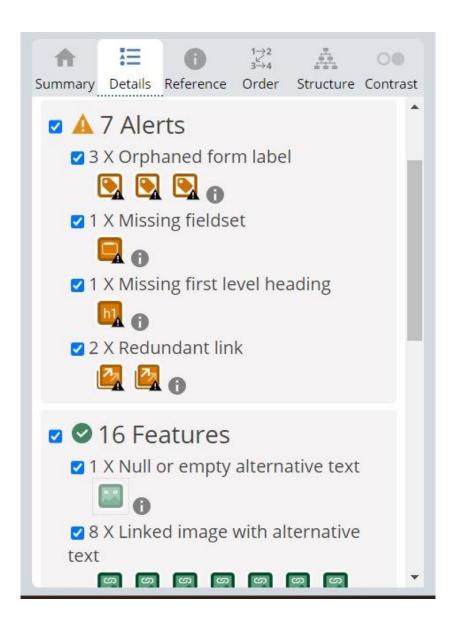


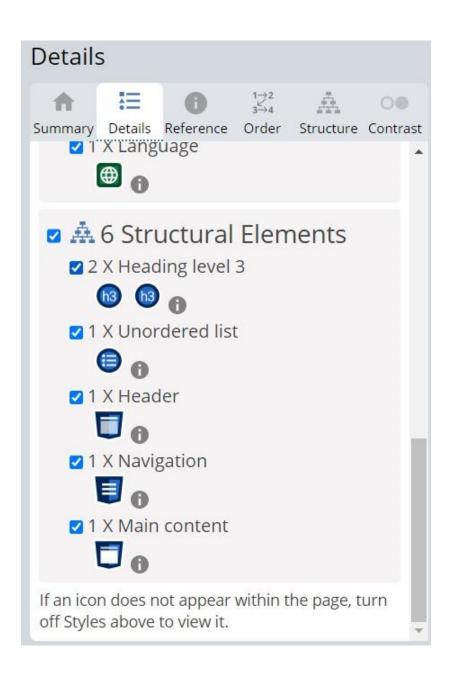


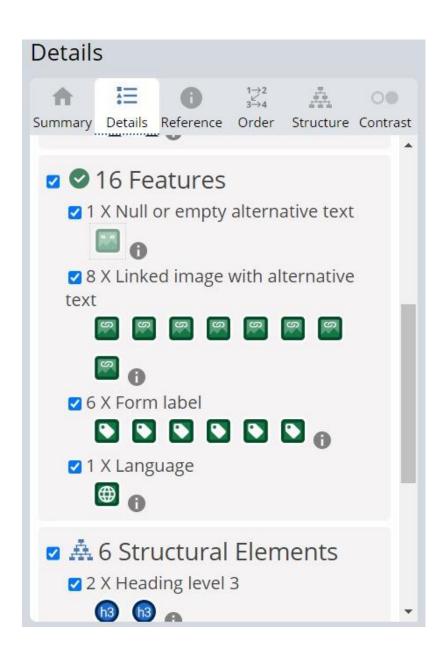
If an icon does not appear within the page, turn off Styles above to view it.

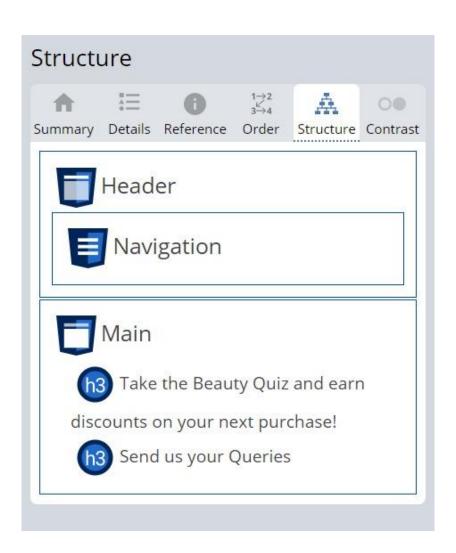


Quiz page

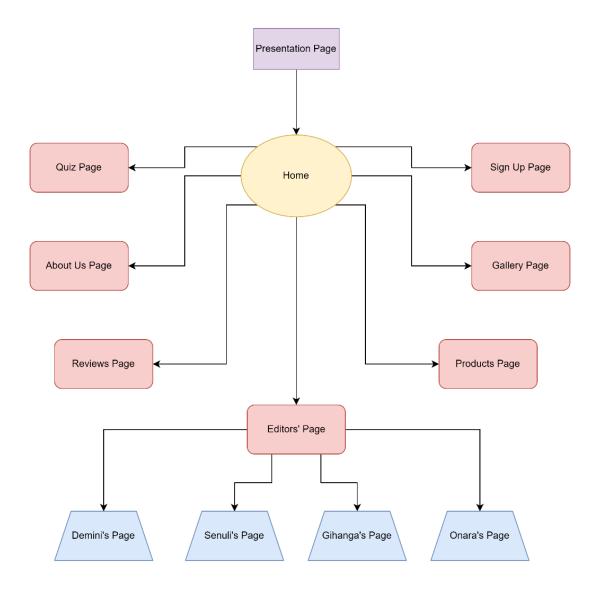








4.7Site Diagram



5. Self-Reflection

During the course of our cooperation on this project, everyone of us contributed in a unique way to the project's success. Here, we talk about the difficulties faced, the lessons discovered, and possible areas for development.

Student 1: In my time as Student 1, I concentrated on creating HTML websites and putting necessary JavaScript features in place. I helped with form validation, pop-up alerts, and the creation of the gallery, signup, and presentation pages. In spite of obstacles like cross-browser compatibility, I worked with my group to come up with fixes. My goal going ahead is to improve my knowledge of CSS and JavaScript.

Student 2: In order to increase user engagement, I built HTML pages and added JavaScript functionality. I made the main website and the quiz page, which included inquiry forms and JavaScript quizzes. In spite of obstacles like page optimization, I worked well with others to produce a user-friendly website. I want to get better at JavaScript so I can work on more projects.

Student 3: I concentrated on HTML design and JavaScript features for product pages and order placement in my role as Student 3. My contributions included JavaScript form validation and the product and about us pages. Despite difficulties submitting the form, working as a team produced effective answers. I want to investigate new technologies and advance my technical abilities.

Student 4: As Student 4, I created HTML sites and put JavaScript features for listings ,newsletter subscriptions and feedback form into practice. I integrated JavaScript features like colour customisation when creating the listing page and activation form. Despite difficulties, working as a team produced positive results. In the future, I want to learn more about JavaScript so that I may create more interactive web content.

Throughout the project, our team faced a number of difficulties, such as successfully managing time, coordinating work, and guaranteeing consistency in design and functionality. But with honest communication, encouragement from one another, and a team mentality, we overcame these difficulties and produced a superb online application.

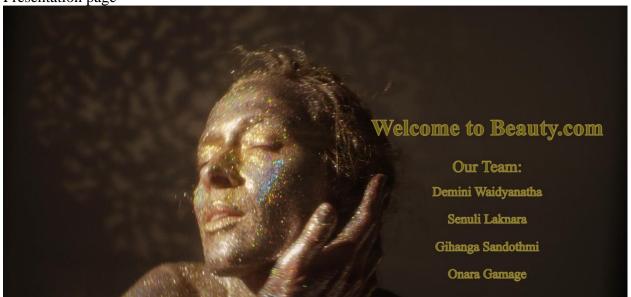
In retrospect, we realize how crucial task delegation and efficient project planning are to maximizing output and streamlining workflow. In order to handle next projects more effectively, we plan to advance our technological abilities and apply more organized project management techniques.

6. References

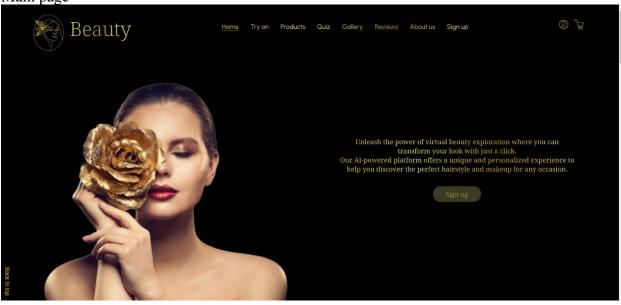
- 125+ CSS cards (no date) Freefrontend.com. Available at: https://freefrontend.com/css-cards/ (Accessed: March 21, 2024).
- 35+ CSS Login forms (no date) Freefrontend.com. Available at: https://freefrontend.com/css-login-forms/ (Accessed: March 14, 2024).
- (No date) *Codepen.io*. Available at: https://codepen.io/kristen17/pen/wvPebxy (Accessed: March 12, 2024).
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- *HTML tutorial* (no date) *W3schools.com*. Available at: https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp (Accessed: March 1, 2024).

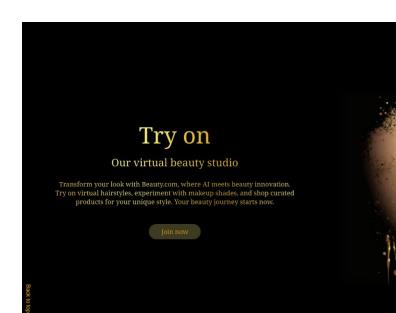
Appendix: Screenshots

Presentation page



Main page





Gallery

Explore our world of beauty









(1) (Section of the section)

More

Back to

Our Products



Face Cream Set Rs. 8,575.00



Gold Body Lotion Rs. 1,575.00



Matte Lipstick Rs. 1,575.00



Face Foundation Pack Rs. 7,605.00



Gold face Serum Rs. 4,575.00

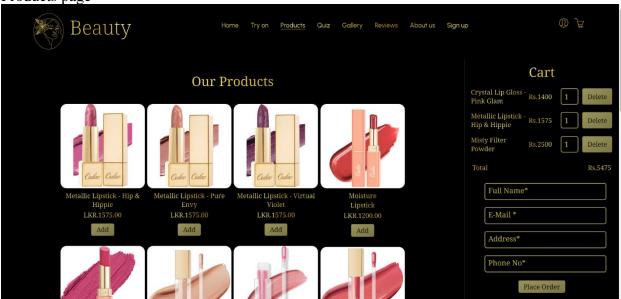
Shop

Back to to

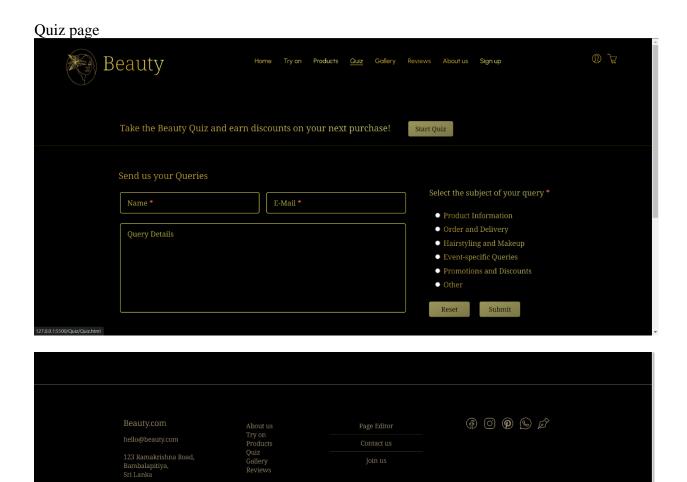




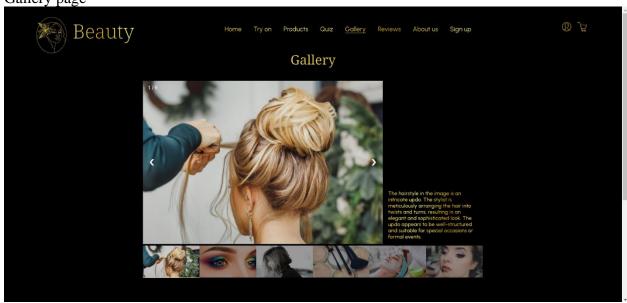
Products page



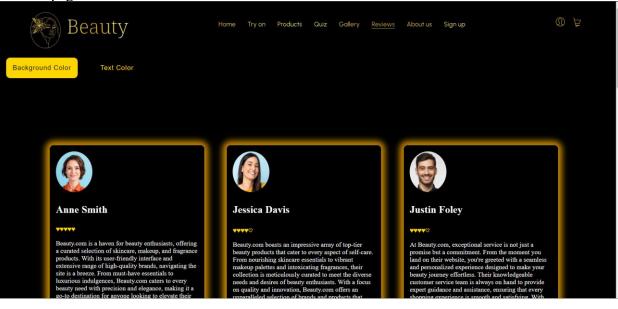




Gallery page









Hannah Baker

Beauty com emerges as a premier destination for beauty aficionados, offering an extensive array of skincare, makeup, and fragrance products. With its intuitive interface and comprehensive selection, navigating the website is effortless, allowing users to explore a diverse range of brands and products tailored to their preferences. Beauty.com's commitment to quality and authenticity shines through its curated selection, ensuring that every purchase meets stringent standards.

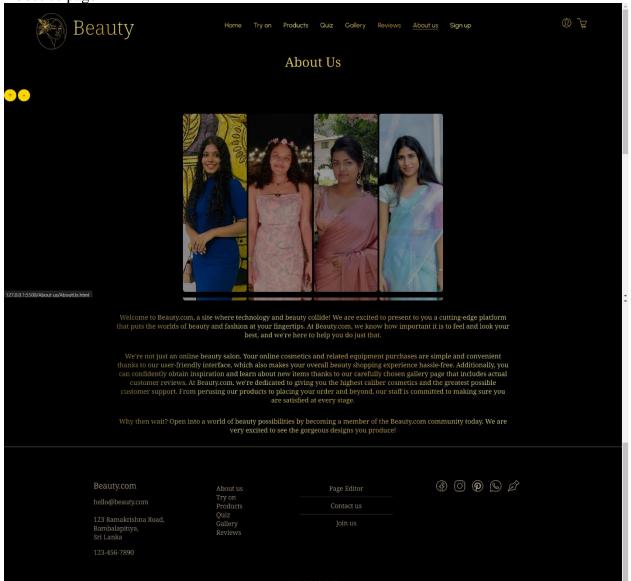


Peter Parker

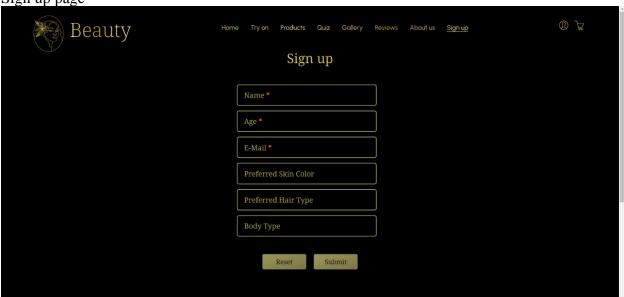
Discover the epitome of beauty indulgence at Beauty.com, where luxury meets accessibility. Immerse yourself in a curated selection of skincare, makeup, and fragrances meticulously sourced from renowned brands worldwide. With an unwavering commitment to excellence, Beauty.com offers a seamless online shopping experience tailored to elevate your beauty regimen. Explore their extensive range of products and embark on a journey of self-discovery, confidence, and unparalleled elegance with Beauty.com.



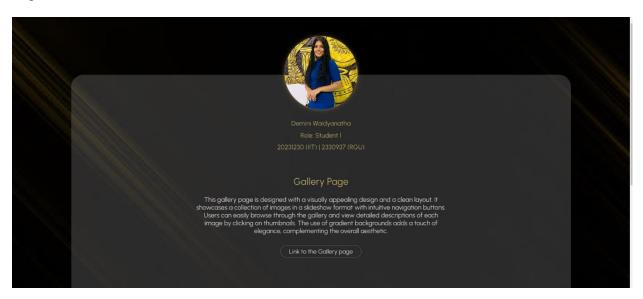


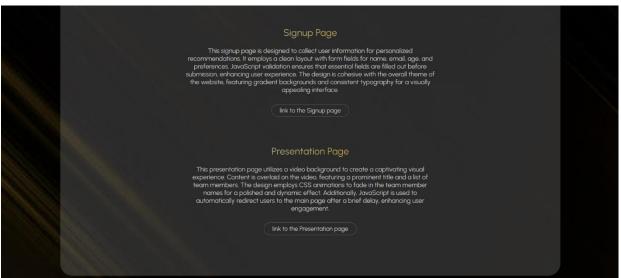


Sign up page



Page Editor - student1





Page Editor – Student 2



