**DOCUMENTATION REPORT**

**Your name: Sophie Ding**

**Link to your deployed site: https://sophiedingg.github.io/final-project/**

**Link to your Github repository:** [**https://github.com/sophiedingg/**](https://github.com/sophiedingg/)

My website is a redesign of an existing website for the German restaurant and bar, Heidelberg, in downtown Ann Arbor. I worked on a client team for the business as a creative design member, and I thought that this project would be the perfect opportunity to redesign the Heidelberg website. Each page has a uniform header, navigation, footer, and a “Skip to Content” feature. I indicate the current page within the links in the navigation by adding a solid black border around the correct link in the navigation. In addition, when tabbing or hovering over a link, the solid black border is here as well.

Graphical user interface, website

Description automatically generated In my project, I first used grid in the header to display the restaurant name and to properly align the right and left-facing logos in the right position similar to how the setup is on the original website page.

On the home page, I used grid to properly align all the div containers within the overall website. Since the website layout was essentially a composition of many blocks, I saw grid as the most straightforward way or designing the website. I used grid different from the homework by choosing specific alignment of the paragraph descriptions on the website and menu. Within the home page, I used grid again on a specific div to format list menu items on the website, also different from the homework. I chose the numbers of columns and rows in a way that was most visually comfortable for a viewer between mobile, tablet, and larger screens. For mobile screens, I made sure not to have too many columns. In contrast, on larger screens, I tried not to have a single column as much as possible. I found using Inspect Element a very easy way to check if any change I was making altered the entire grid. It was also very helpful since Inspect Element gave me a list of grid properties that I could use.

On the ratherskeller.html page, I also used grid. Since I had two distinct paragraph sections, I found that it made the most sense to get the styling I wanted with grid rather than flex because I was more easily able to control which items fit in each row than with flex.

I first used flex in the header. Since the header had two stacked components, I used flex and the flex-direction to align the two div components in a single column. I used flex again to style the links in the navigation. Here, I used supporting properties like flex-direction and flex-wrap. I also used flex within div items with a header and a paragraph. This was an easy way to center both the header and paragraph within their container. Finally, I used flex on the club-above.html page to style the gallery of images. Here, I used flex to emphasize important images, sometimes isolating an entire image in a row while have several images in other rows.

To make my pages visually appealing, I used a similar color palette to the original company website. However, since the original website had color contrast errors, I chose colors that were more distinct to prevent these errors. Since the restaurant colors were colors from the German flag—red, yellow, and green—I was careful with my color choices since the three colors all put together could be very overwhelming. I made sure to use a minimal amount of red since it would distract too much from the rest of the page. I also had to account for the images on each page, so I had to make sure the colors I was using for borders matched the colors of the photos on the website. For font choices, I decided to use a readable font that had some sophistication to match the tone of the restaurant.

In my responsive design, I selected to make my tablet breakpoint 675 pixels. When beginning the project and looking at differences between screen sizes of my mobile phone and laptop, I realized that I personally focus on three screens: my relatively narrow mobile phone screen, a split-screen when I am trying to look at two websites or applications side by side, and my large desktop screen. From there I selected 675 pixels as my tablet breakpoint because it was wide enough to require some design changes from the mobile screen without being too similar to a large screen. On the home screen, multiple paragraphs can now fit side-by-side rather than stacked on top of one another, and specific buttons can be more narrow vertically than they were on the mobile app since they can be horizontally longer. On the Club Above page, I was now able to fit two columns on the screen with flex and was able to highlight one particularly important image. Similarly, on my Rathskeller page, I was able to change border colors and widths to emphasize specific images and allow important images to span an entire row.

For my desktop breakpoint, I chose a corresponding value to when I nearly full-screen a website or application on my own laptop. This usually occurred for me at 900 pixels, so I chose this for my media query. In this layout, since I was able to fit far more on a page, on my home page, I was able to put three columns of information adjacent to each other. On both my Club Above and Rathskeller pages, I was able to clearly highlight the most important menu images and border them in red to further distinguish these items as the most important. I also added more padding to specific areas so that the viewer wouldn’t have to read an extremely horizontally-long paragraph. However, I also made sure to add more less padding to some areas that made sense to have on the tablet and mobile view since there was more space on the large screen view and could display all the information. These changes made the viewing experience for a user much easier and more visually appealing.   
 Extra steps I took to ensure that my site addresses accessibility, diversity, and inclusion was that I made sure to add alternative text to all my images. I also made sure to have only one first-item header per page. I also added an html5reset stylesheet, the viewport meta tag, and proper naming conventions. I also made use of tabbing through the navigation to make sure there were no errors. After running through my pages on validators aXe and Wave, there were no errors.

Home Page

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Club Above Page

Graphical user interface, application, website

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Rathskeller Page

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface, website

Description automatically generated

Extra steps I did include making a very complex header. I also went above and beyond to include a background image that set the theme for the overall aesthetic of each page. I also changed a lot of the padding and margins of specific paragraphs and headers, aligning them either to the left or center depending on which was most appropriate for mobile, tablet, or large screen view. First, for my navigation links, I used CSS and JavaScript so that a preview tooltip of each page would appear when hovering over the respective navigation link, and the user can scroll within that preview. On the home page, I included a form so that a user can submit messages to the website. On the website page Rathskeller, I went above and beyond by changing the background color for the gallery of images from green to yellow, two colors that distinguish Heidelberg, with CSS. I also went above and beyond by adding a typewriter animation for my H1 header. Further, on my Club Above page, I included an animation that enables the galleries of images to appear upon scrolling, using CSS and JavaScript to implement the animation.

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| **Criteria** | **Your Expected Score** |  |
| The navigation must clearly display the current page within the nav element. As you visit each page, point out how the navigation bar changes to clearly indicate which page you are currently viewing. Don't forget, color alone should never be used to signify important information. | 5/5 |  |
| Each page should contain a main section that can be reached using a Jump to Content option with the first tab on the page. Main must be after the navigation. Make sure to check that "Skip To Content" works on EVERY page. | 5/5 |  |
| Grid - used effectively.  What elements use grid and which pages are these elements on? How did you use grid differently from the homework? | 10/10 |  |
| Flex - used effectively.  What elements use flex and which pages are these elements on? How did you use flex differently from the homework? | 10/10 |  |
| Visually appealing What did you do to make your page particularly appealing? How did you come up with your color scheme? Tell us more about your font choices, image editing, etc. I am sure there are things that you did that we can't easily see. | 20/20 |  |
| Tell us about your Responsive Design. What is your tablet breakpoint and why did you pick that particular value for your first media query? What is changed in the layout? What is changed in the styling ? Were you careful to not duplicate unnecessary code? | 10/10 |  |
| Tell us about your Responsive Design. What is your desktop breakpoint and why did you pick that particular value for your second media query? What is changed in the layout? What is changed in the styling ? Were you careful to not duplicate unnecessary code? | 10/10 |  |
| Validation | 10/10 |  |
| Accessibility, diversity and inclusion. Include a summary of the steps you took to ensure that your site addresses accessibility, diversity and inclusion. | 10/10 |  |
| Presentation | 10/10 |  |
| “Extras” – What did you do above and beyond the required? | 25/25 |  |