

QUICK CALLIGRAPHY

Center Name

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Group

1

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Duration

Start date 19th June 2023

End date 26th July 2023

This is to certify that

Mr. and Ms.:

Vu Minh Tuan

Bui Thi Nhung

Chu Quoc Huy

has successfully designed & developed

eProject: Quick Calligraphy website

Submitted by:

Vu Minh Tuan

Date of issue:

Authorized Signature:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

On behalf of team members. I would like to thank everyone who supported my team to successfully complete this eProject report. Especially, our teacher, she has supported us a lot since we started studying at FPT Aptech. With this eProject, she guided us very meticulously, enthusiastically and strictly. With her guidance, we were able to successfully complete this project. Besides, I also want to thank all the team members, each of whom worked hard to complete the eProject in earnest during the month of working together. Finally, our group would like to say thank you to my classmates and family for sharing and creating for the group the best environment to focus on the project, motivating the members to achieve their goals.

SYNOSIS

The goal of the eProject is that we need to create a website that meets all the requirements of the client, Quick Calligraphy. Quick Calligraphy is an energy company specializing in the supply of various electrical products. They always satisfy customers with professional staff with many years of experience. The main goal of this website is to reach customers who need the best quality electrical products for their home or company. In addition, the products have discounts and promotions for customers, especially the company also supports the direct installation of their products. Customer satisfaction is always the top goal of Quick Calligraphy.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

The Web site is to be created based on the following requirements.

- 1) The home page must describe the keywords or highlight the calligraphy designs with all navigation links defined.
- 2) The site should provide the brief information about calligraphy as from where it originated etc.
- 3) There should be a well-designed menu with necessary sub menu options.
- 4) There should be various categories (forms and styles) like easy for kids, complex for elders and so on
- 5) There should also be categories of designs as Arabic, Indic, Greek etc (more categories can be added)
- 6) Proper description of the letters and fonts must be added in the website.
- 7) Contact us page: contact us details with location should be displayed using Geo Location API (eg. Google Maps).
- 8) About Us
- 9) Feedback form
- 10) Gallery section should be added.
- 11) Color combination must be uniform throughout the project.
- 12) Navigation must be smooth.

CUSTOMER'S REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS (CRS)

Client: Quick Calligraphy

Business/Project Objective:

Calligraphy is the art of forming beautiful symbols by hand and arranging them well.

It's a set of skills and techniques for positioning and inscribing words so they show integrity, harmony, some sort of ancestry, rhythm and creative fire.

Calligraphy can be taken to expert heights. Calligraphy skills are used in many areas of art and graphics, from greetings card design to tattoo artistry. But you don't have to be a pro to express your creative self and have a pleasant effect on the viewer or recipient of your efforts.

Essentially, there are three main types of calligraphy: Western, Arabic, and Oriental. Within each style, there may be several lettering sub-styles or hands. Seeing examples of these styles can help you perfect your art and get inspired to create something amazing.

Here we are aiming to design a website "Quick Calligraphy" which will provide an easy way to learn calligraphy and provide the basic other details about the art.

Input to the system:

- Searching calligraphy images based on type and name.
- User's view and rating on calligraphy images.
- Images slider based on user's interact.
- Pop up information based on user's interact.
- User's information in contact form.
- User's location.
- Feedback about the quality of website and rating scale.
- Links to user's social networking sites.

Output from the system:

- Searching results based on: name, and type of calligraphy.
- Image information by view, and rating.
- Images on slider.
- User's location.
- The site should be able to provide a brief introduction/history about the calligraphy under the Calligraphy and Categories page.
- The location of the foundations on the Contact page.
- Displays Terms of Service and allows users to email directly to the foundations.

Process:

- Display pop up information based on user's interact.
- Display image in slider based on user's interact.
- Filter calligraphy images based on name searching, and type of calligraphy.
- Display image information by view, and rating.
- Validate data input from user.
- Display user's location.

Expected delivery date: 26-July-2023.

List of deliverables:

- Document Word, PDF.
- User Guide.
- Source code.

Hardware/ Software Requirements:**♦ For developer****Hardware**

- A minimum computer system that will help you access all the tools in the courses is a Pentium 166 or better.
- 64 Megabytes of RAM or better.

Software [Either or Combination as per Course/Sem]

- Notepad/HTML editor/CoffeeCup
- Angular / Angular JS / React / BootStrap
- Dreamweaver / Figma
- MS IE / Chrome / FireFox / Netscape /MS Edge

♦ For web users**Hardware**

- A minimum computer system that will help you access all the tools in the courses is a Pentium 166 or better.
- 64 Megabytes of RAM or better.

Software [Either or Combination as per Course/Sem]

- Notepad/HTML editor/CoffeeCup
- Angular / Angular JS / React / BootStrap
- Dreamweaver / Figma
- MS IE / Chrome / FireFox / Netscape /MS Edge

SCOPE OF THE WORK (IN BRIEF)

After a long and detailed discussion, our group has decided to create a website contain the following webpages:

- 1. *Homepage:*** Displays the summary information about calligraphy and the types of its go with illustrations.
- 2. *Calligraphy:*** Display detailed information about the definition, history, and some types of calligraphy and artwork.
- 3. *Categories:*** Display detailed information about the definition, and history of Western, Arabic, East Asian, Indian, and Greek calligraphy and their illustrations.
- 4. *Learn:*** Display calligraphy writing instruction from basic to advanced.
- 5. *Gallery:*** Displays all calligraphy images based on the Category (Western, Arabic, east Asian, Indian, and Greek). In the above categories, images can be filtered by name and type.
- 6. *Contact:*** Display the address of foundations in Google map, and allow customers to message any information they want to Quick Calligraphy.
- 7. *About:*** Display the information of foundations.
- 8. *Feedback:*** Feedback about the quality of website and rating scale.

ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN OF THE SYSTEM

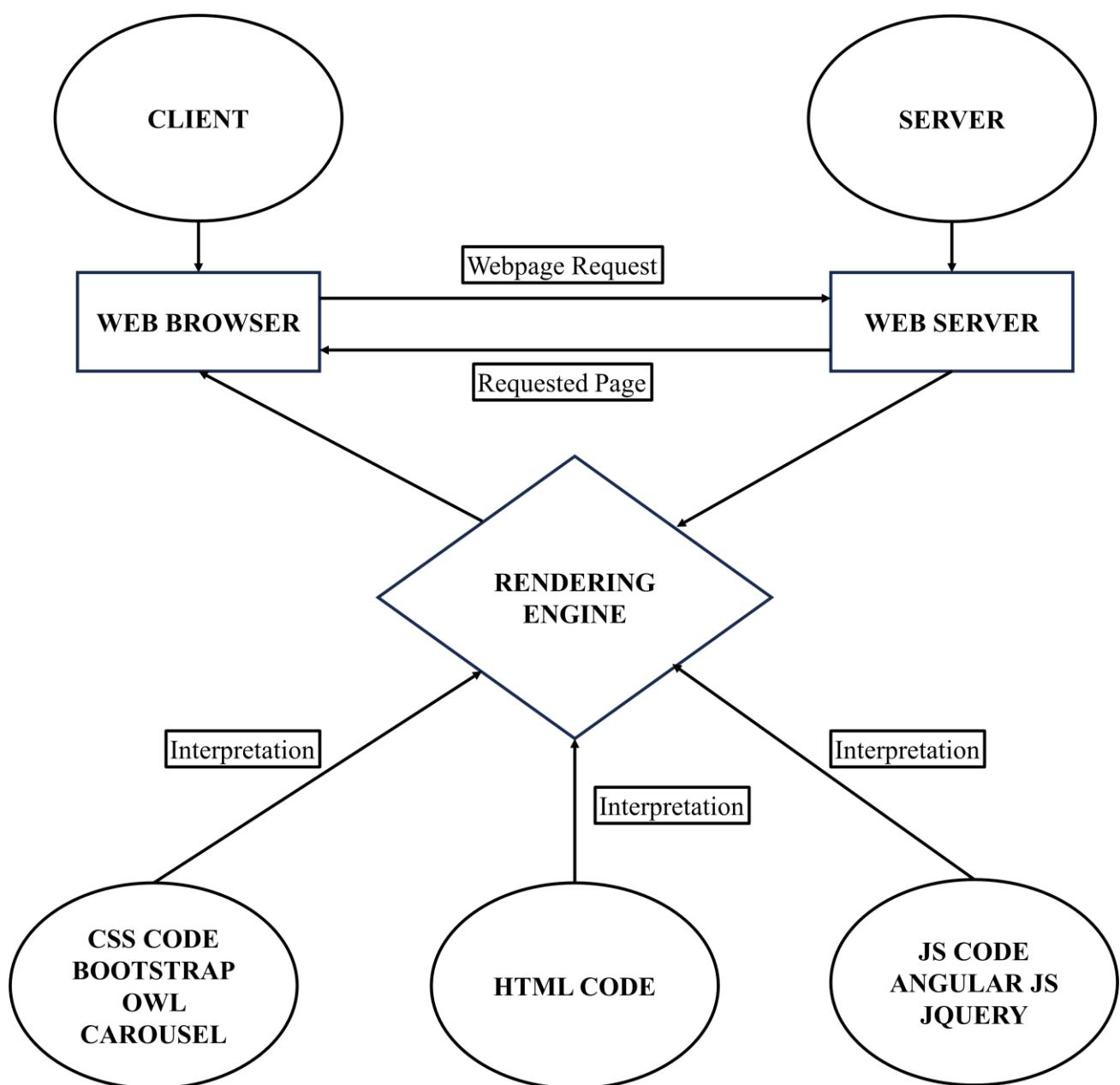
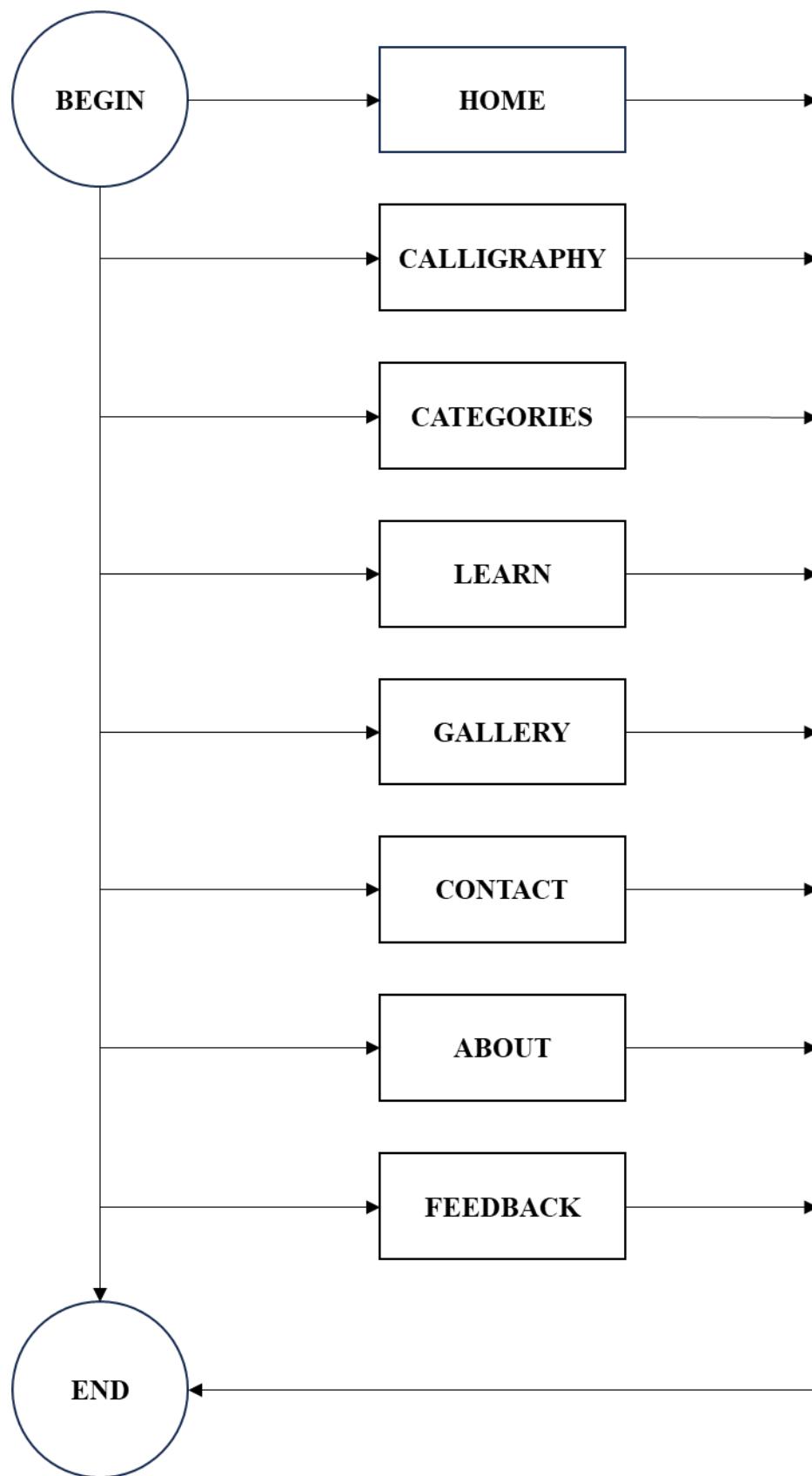


DIAGRAM OF THE WEBSITE



TASK SHEET REVIEW 1

Project Ref. No.:		Project Title:	Activity Plan Prepared By:	Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:			
Sr. No.	Task			Actual Start Date	Actual Days	Team Mate Names	Status
1	Problem Statement	Quick Calligraphy	Tuan	19-June-23	1	Nhung	Completed
2	Analysis of Quick Calligraphy requirements about the website			19-June-23	1	Nhung	Completed
3	The scope of the work (in brief)			19-June-23	1	Tuan	Completed
4	Architecture and design of the system			19-June-23	1	Tuan	Completed
5	Diagram of the website			19-June-23	1	Huy	Completed
6	Task Sheet			19-June-23	1	Huy	Completed

Date:

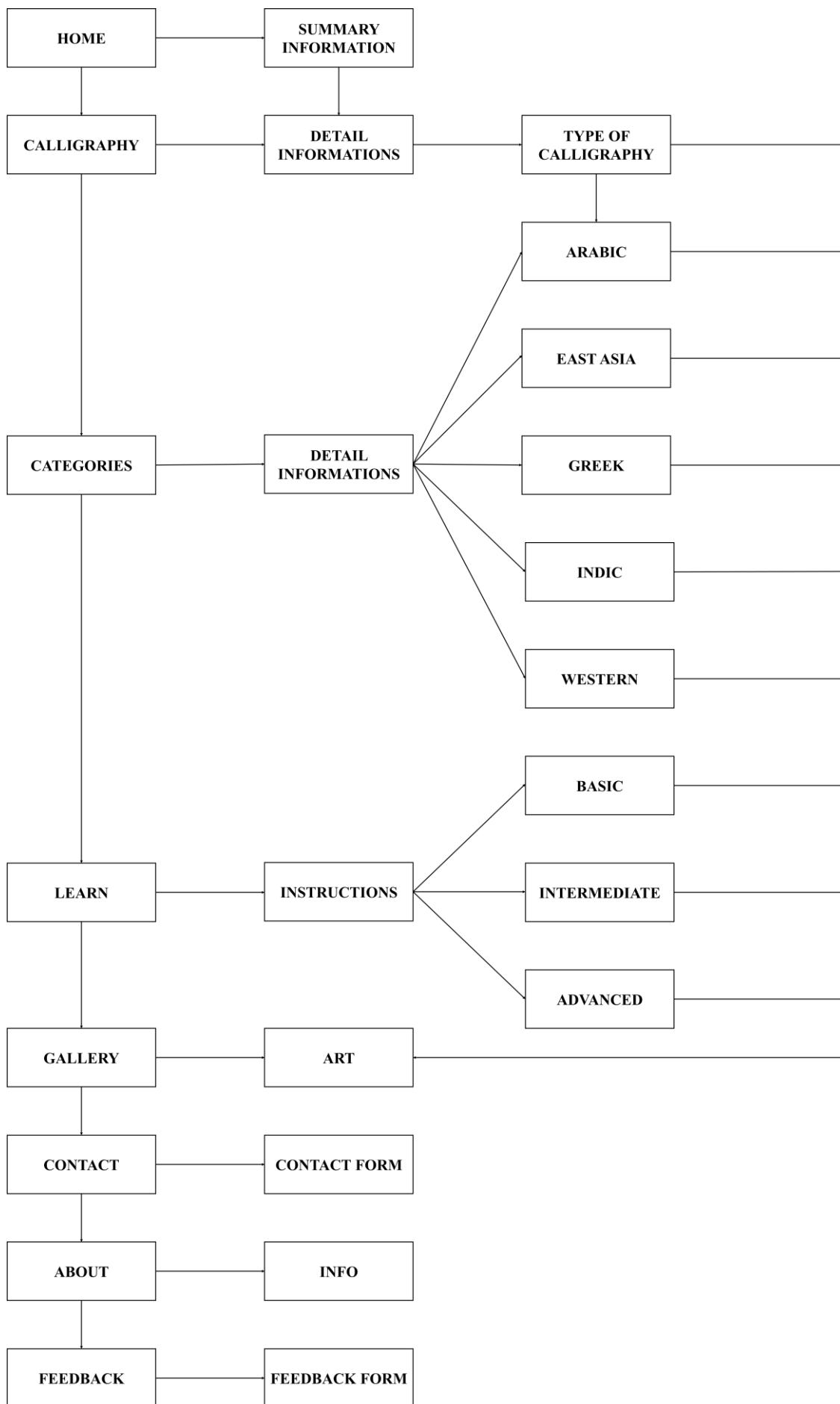
Signature of Instructor:

Ms. Le Mong Thuy

Signature of Team Leader:

Vu Minh Tuan

SITE MAP



MOCK OF THE WEB SITE

1. Home

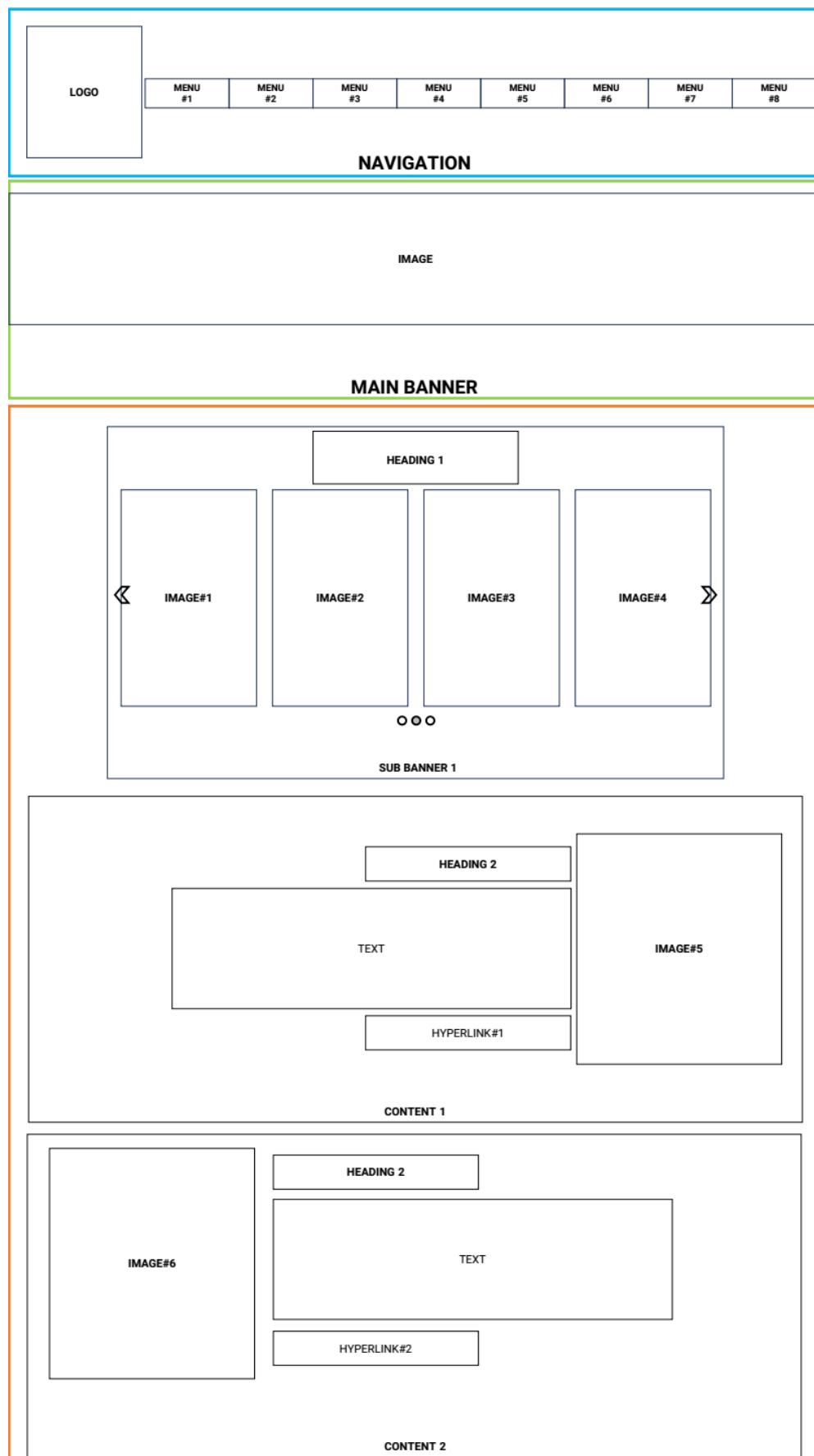


Figure 1: Homepage – part 1

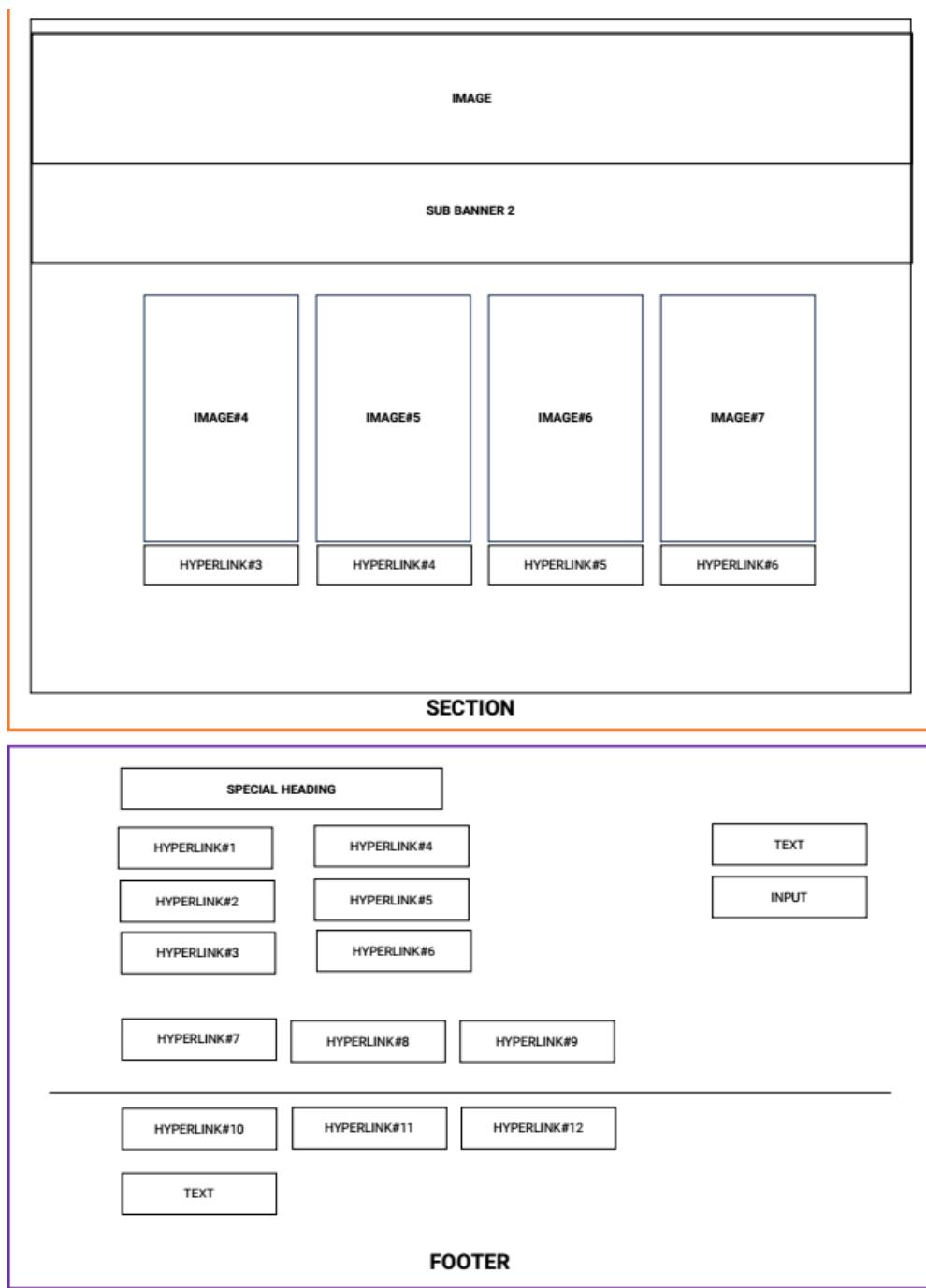


Figure 2: Homepage – part 2

2. Calligraphy

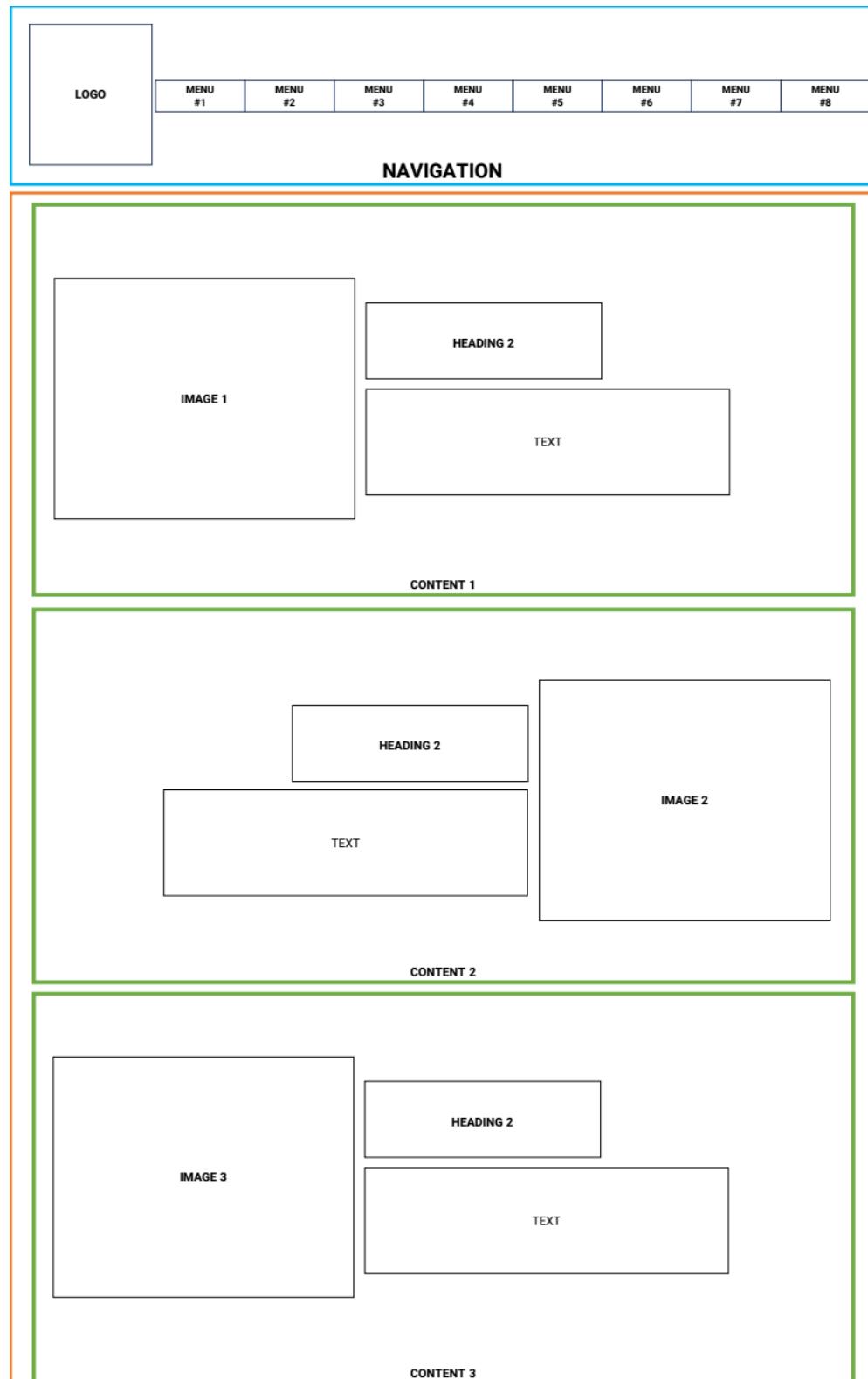


Figure 3: Calligraphy page – part 1



Figure 4: Calligraphy page – part 2

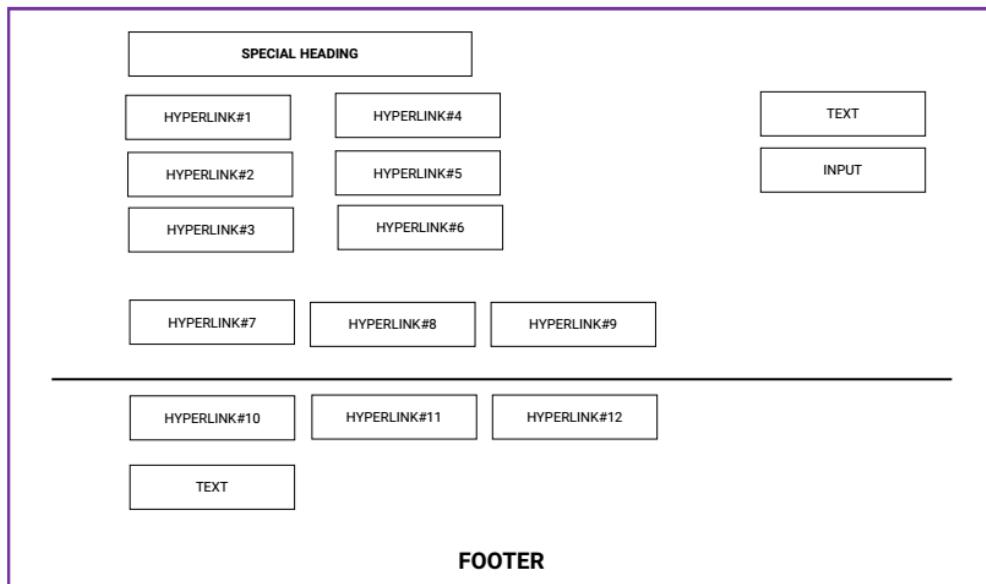


Figure 5: Calligraphy page – part 3

3. Categories (Western, Arabic, East Asian, Indic, and Greek)

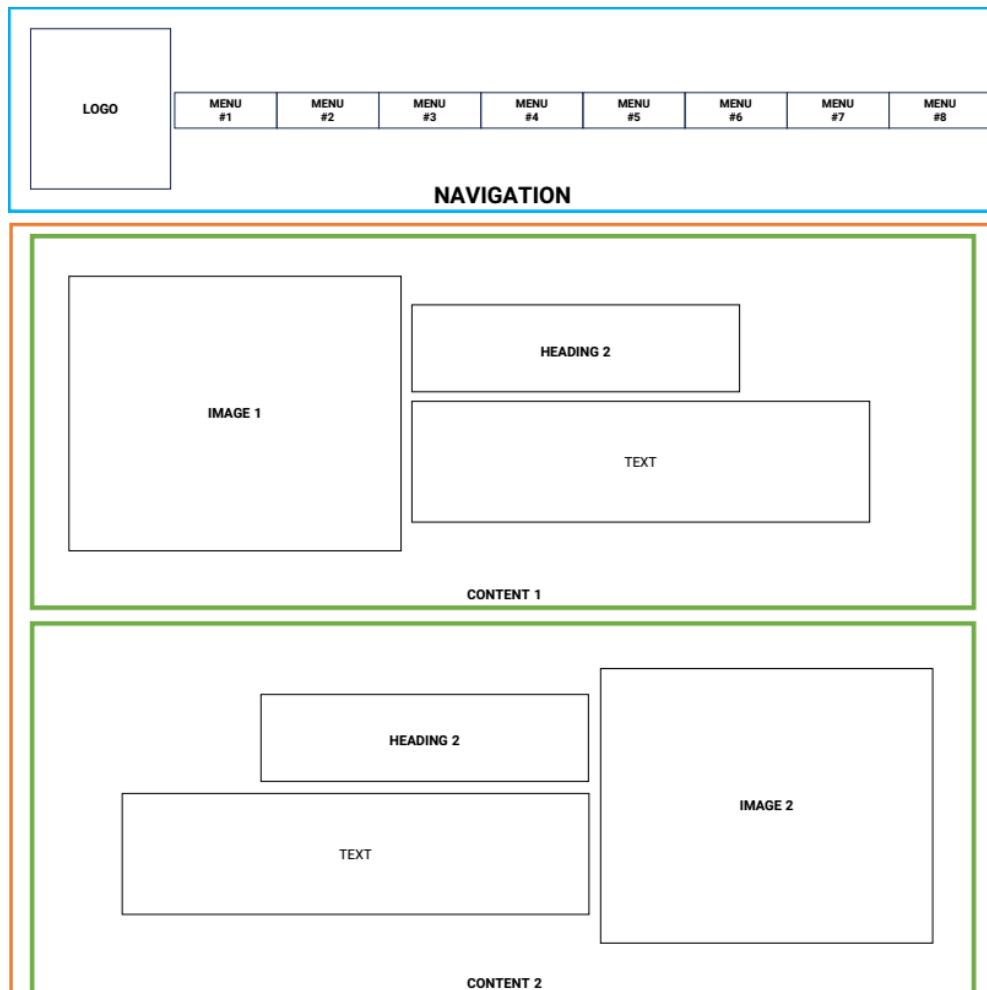


Figure 6: Categories page – part 1

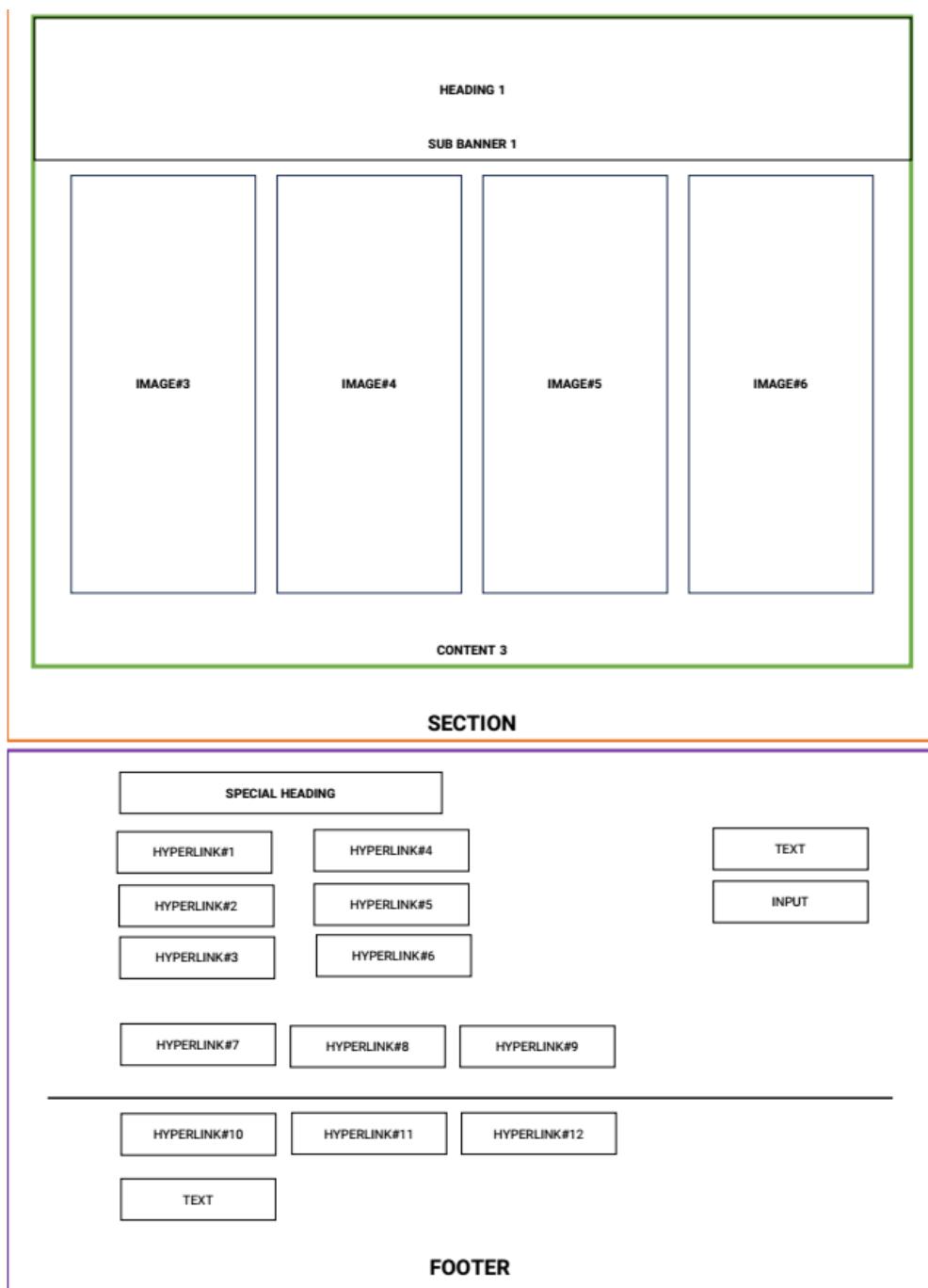


Figure 7 Categories page – part 2

4. Learn

a. Basic level

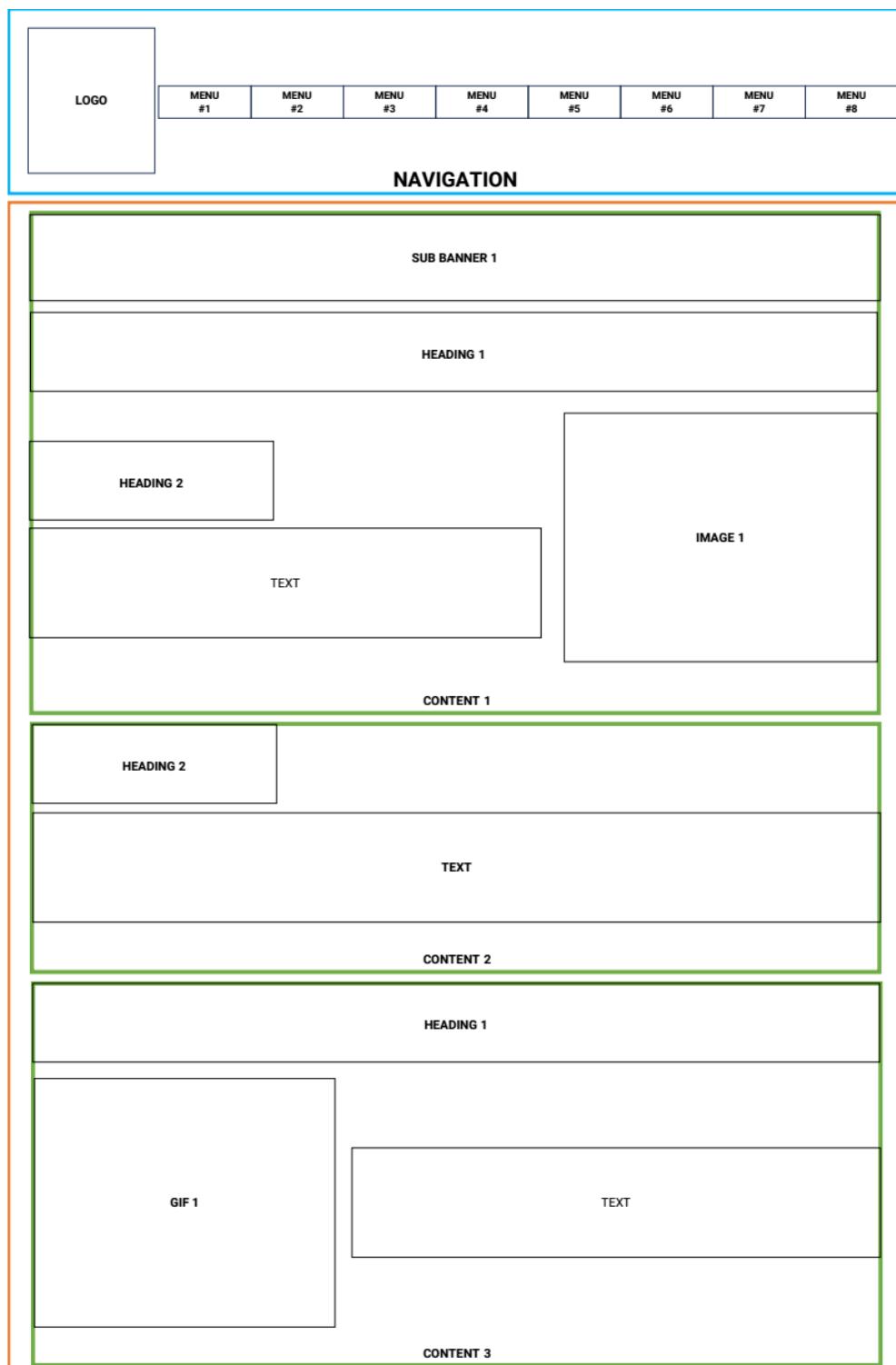


Figure 8: Learn page – Basic level – part 1

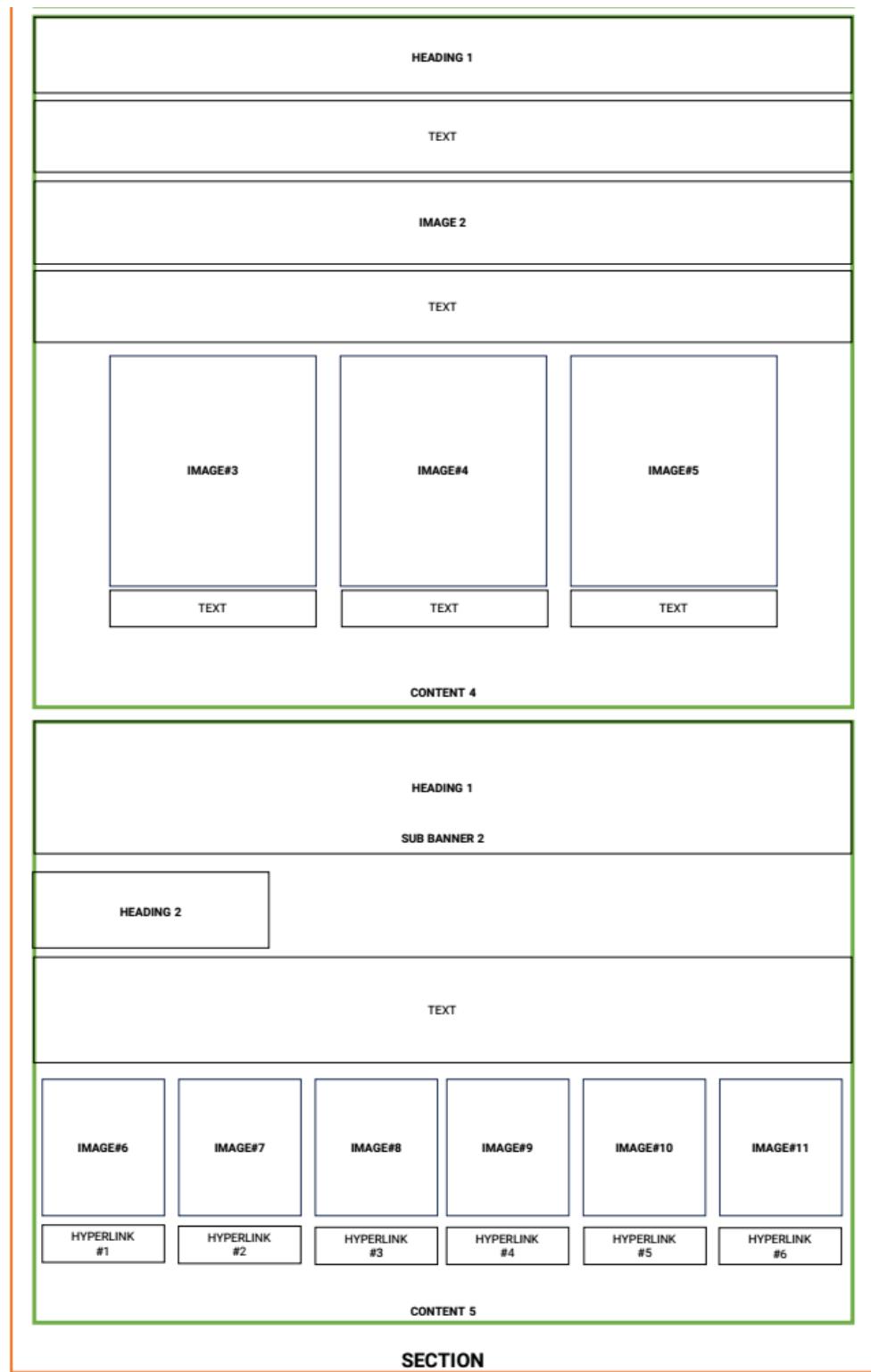


Figure 9: Learn page – Basic level – part 2

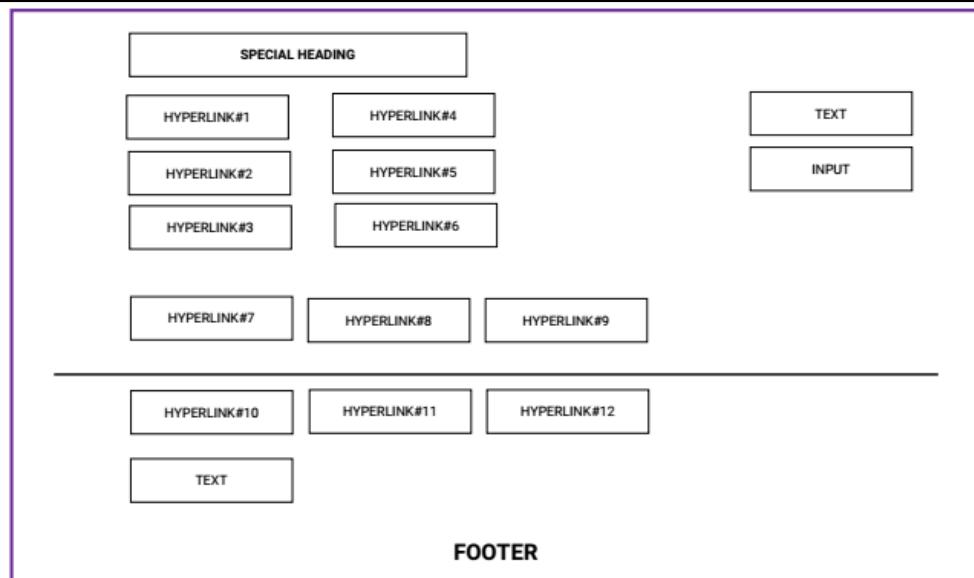


Figure 10: Learn page – Basic level – part 3

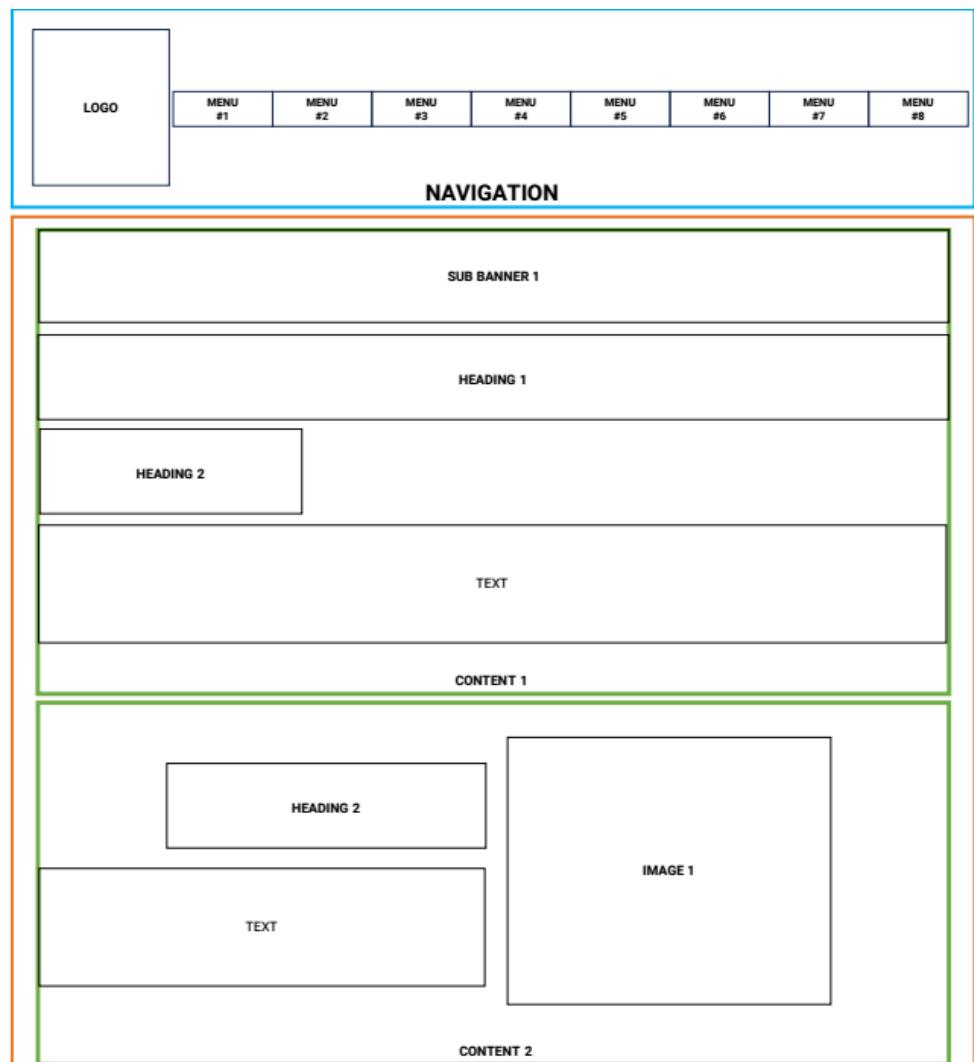


Figure 11: Learn page – Intermediate Level – part 1

b. Intermediate level

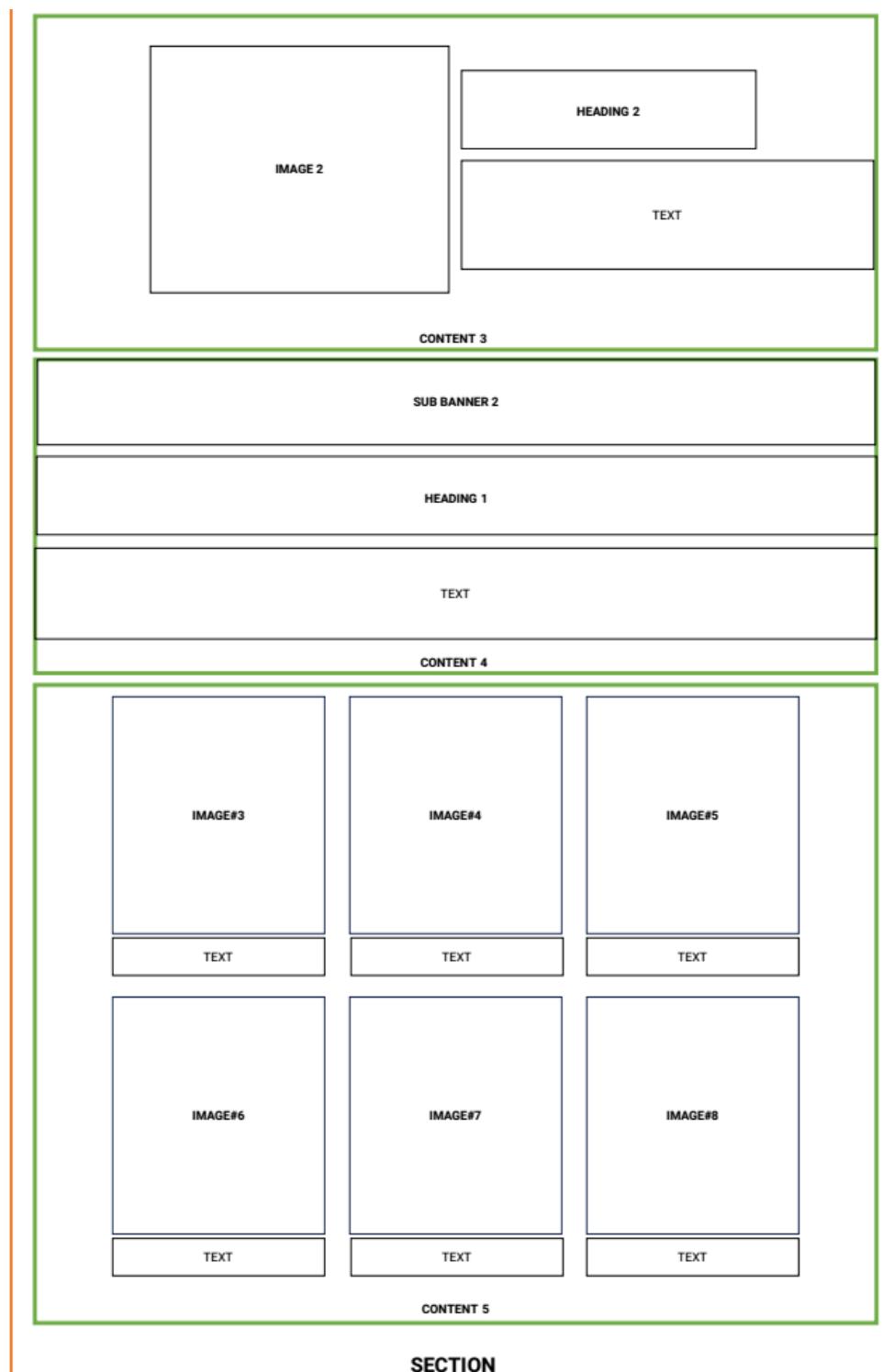


Figure 12: Learn page – Intermediate Level – part 2

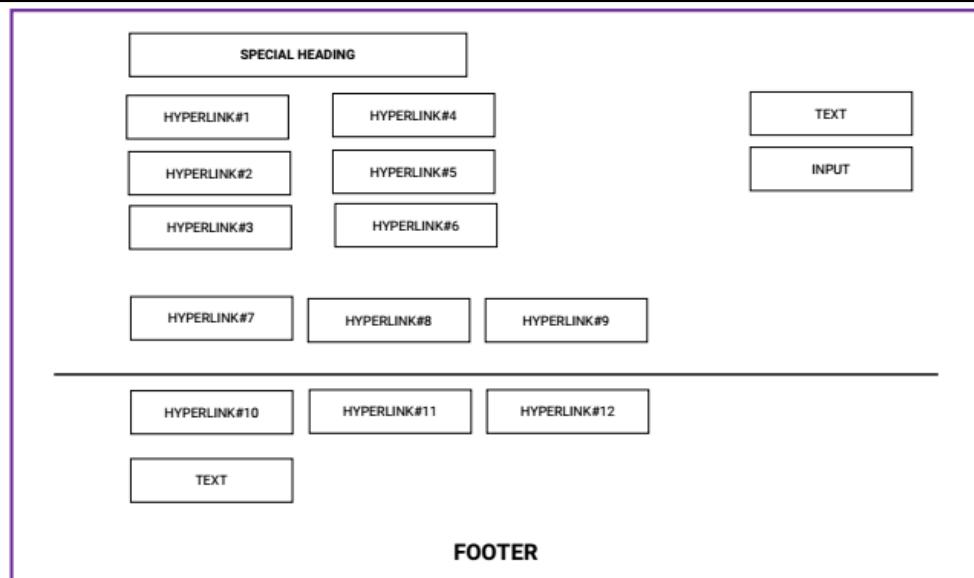


Figure 13: Learn page – Intermediate Level – part 3

c. Advanced Level

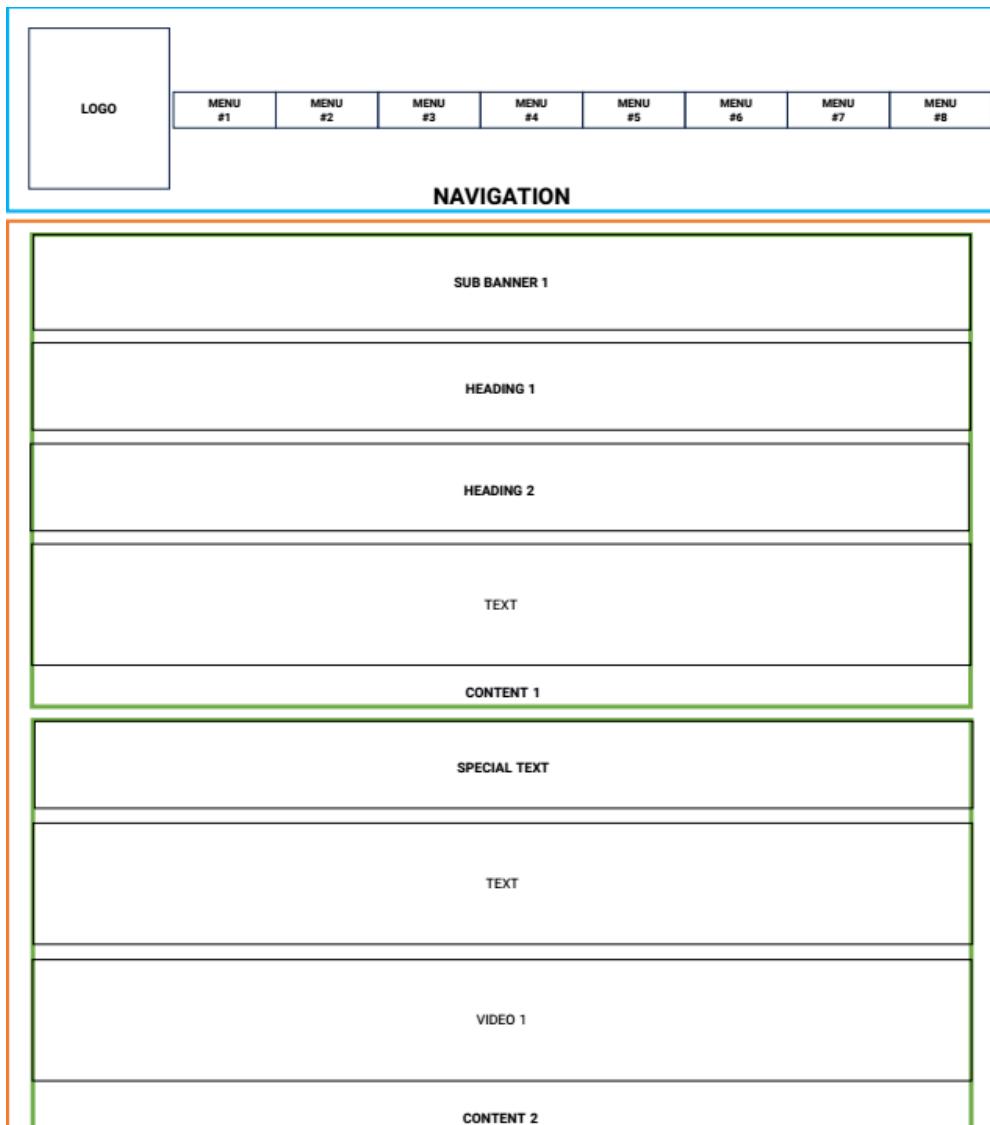


Figure 14: Learn page – Advanced Level – part 1

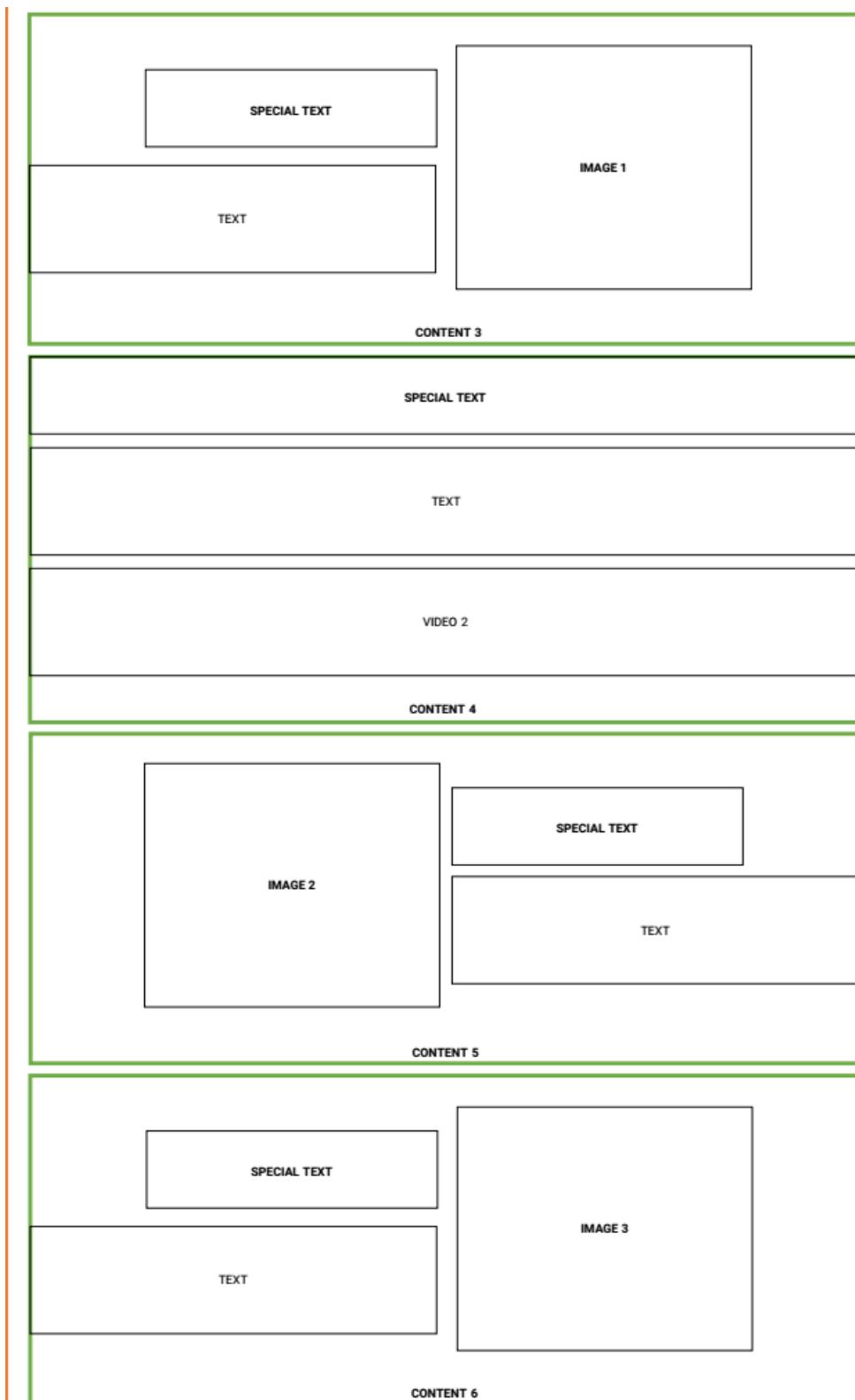


Figure 15: Learn page – Advanced Level – part 2

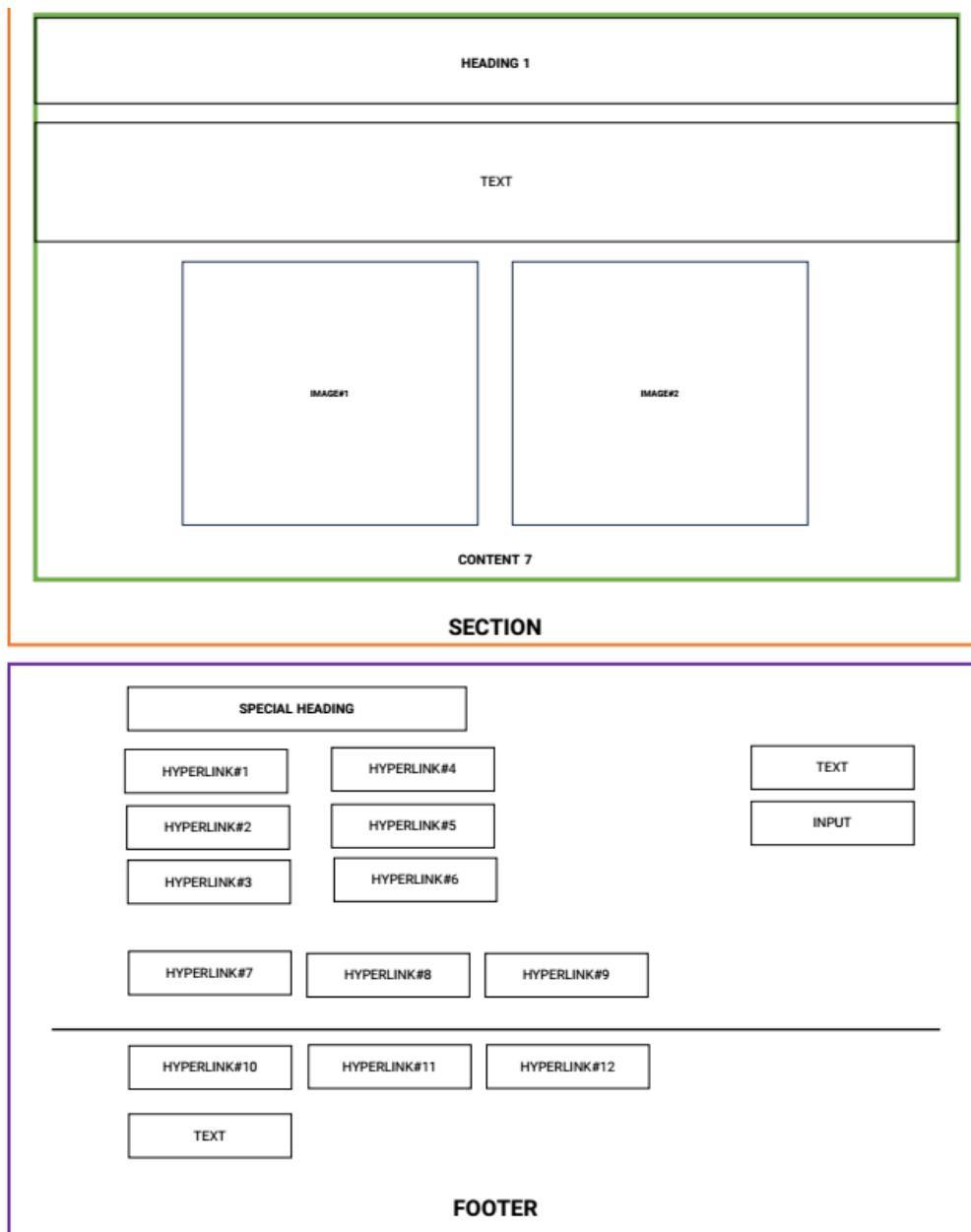


Figure 16: Learn page – Advanced Level – part 3

5. Gallery

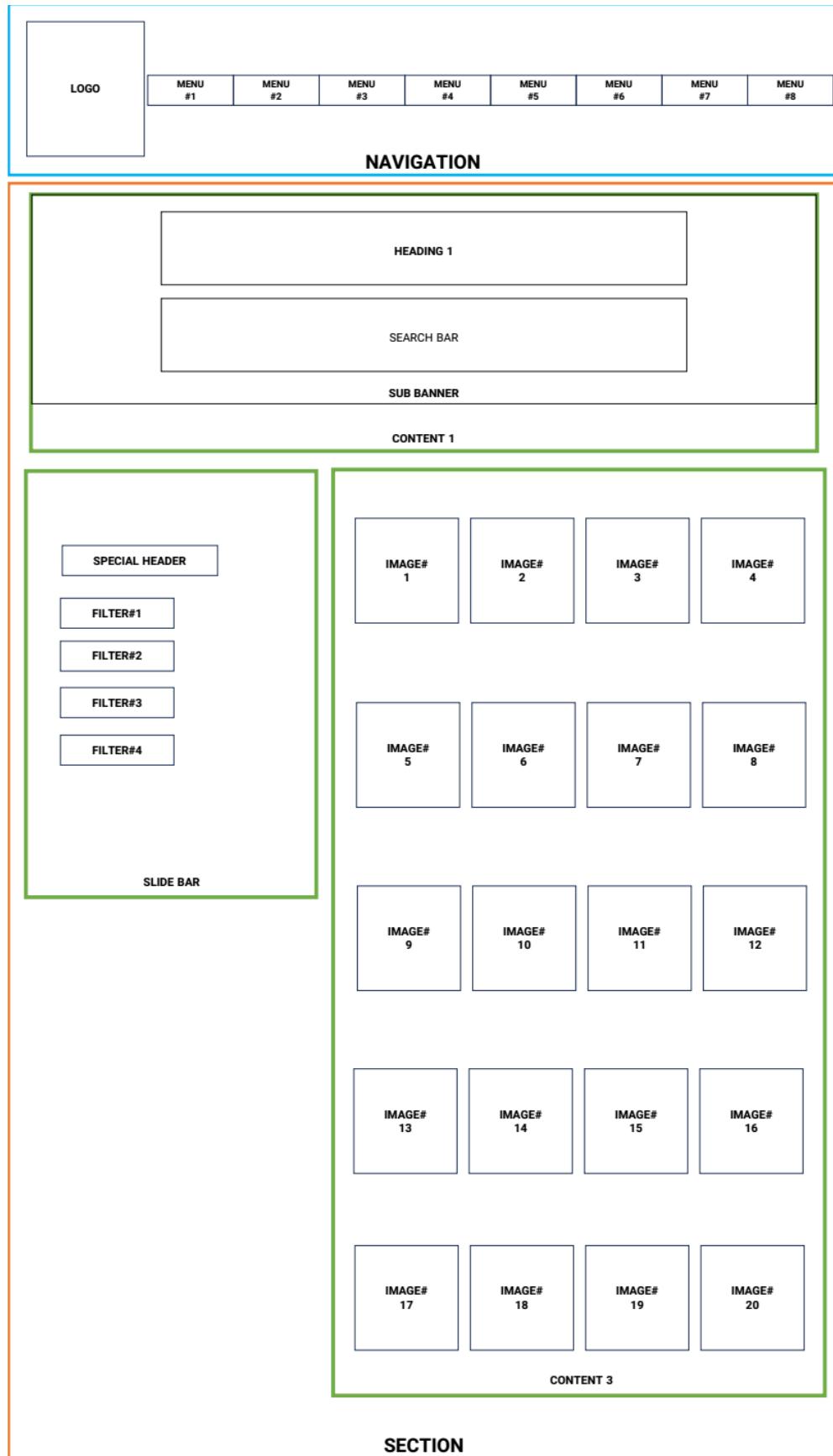


Figure 17: Gallery page - part 1

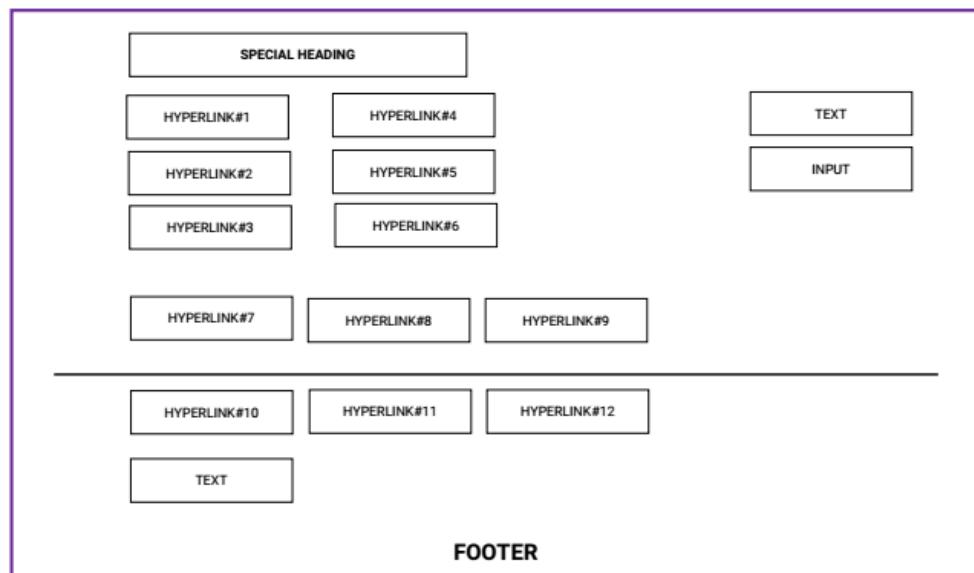


Figure 18: Gallery page - part 2

6. Contact

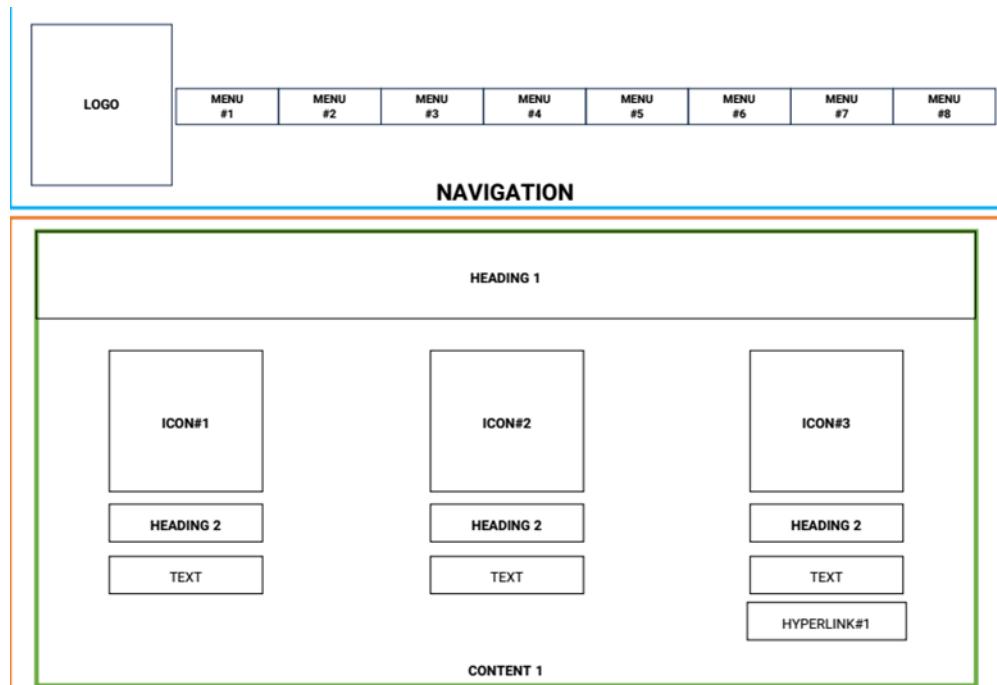


Figure 19: Contact page - part 1

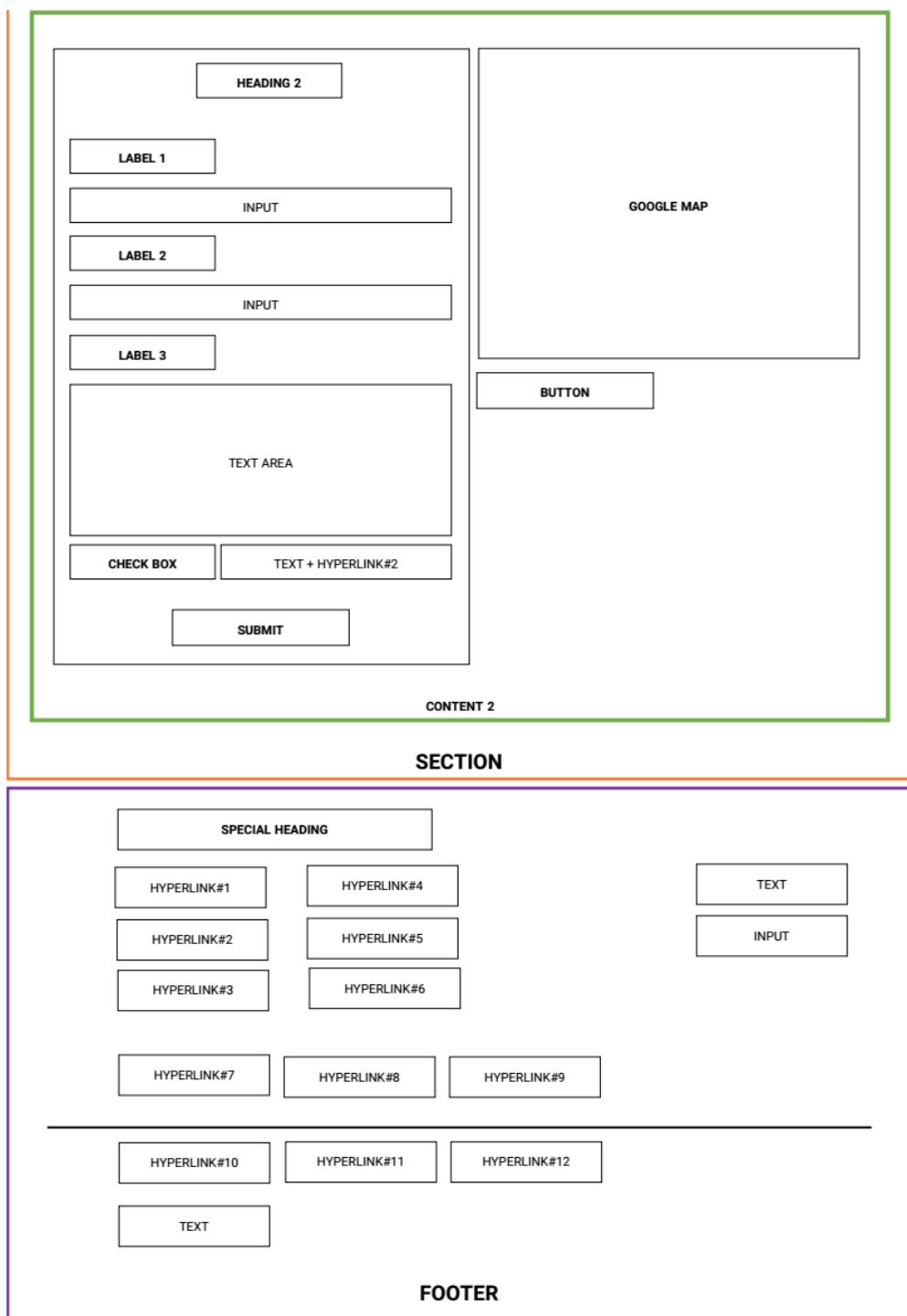


Figure 20: Contact page - part 2

7. About

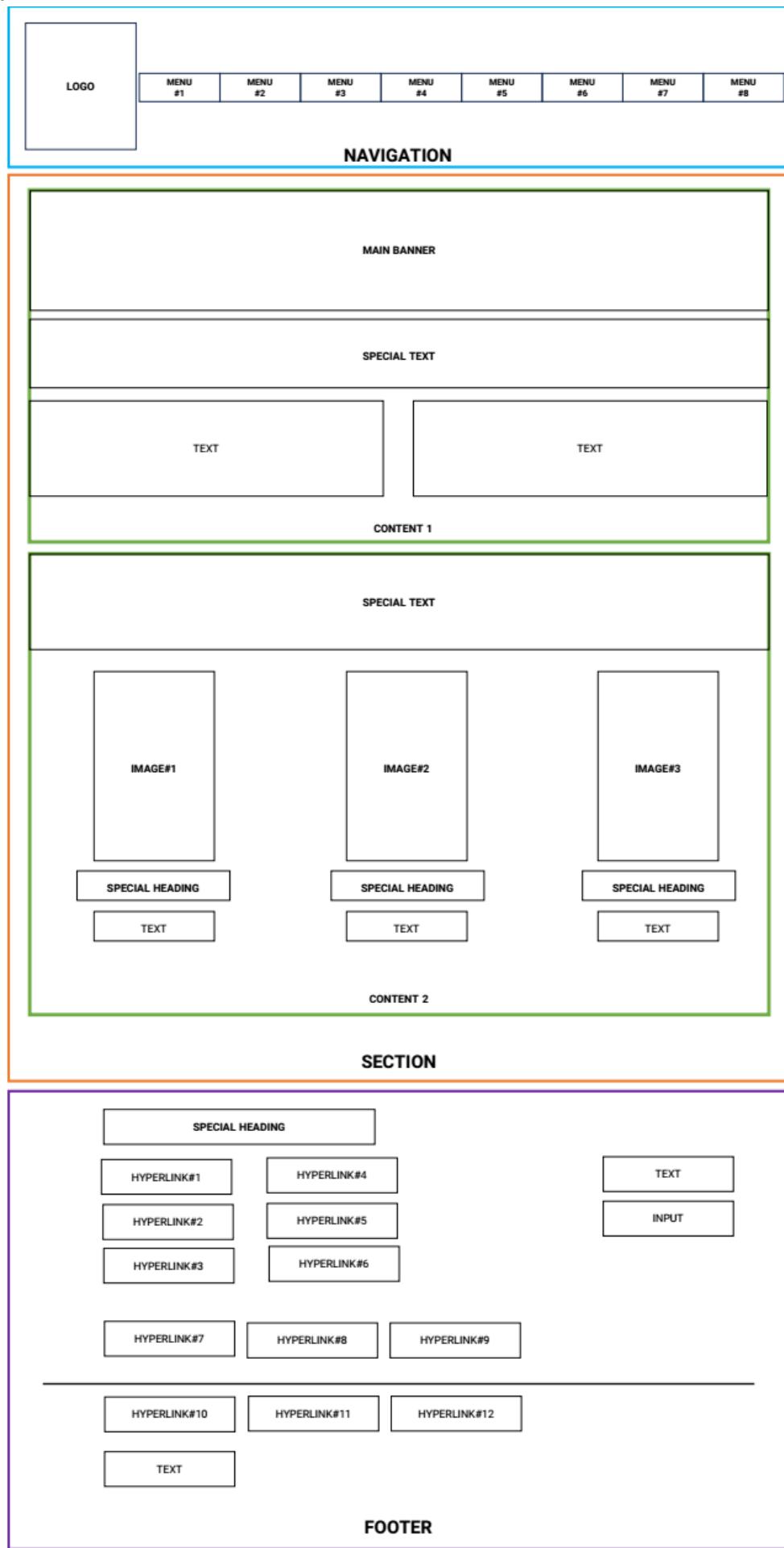


Figure 21: About page

8. Feedback

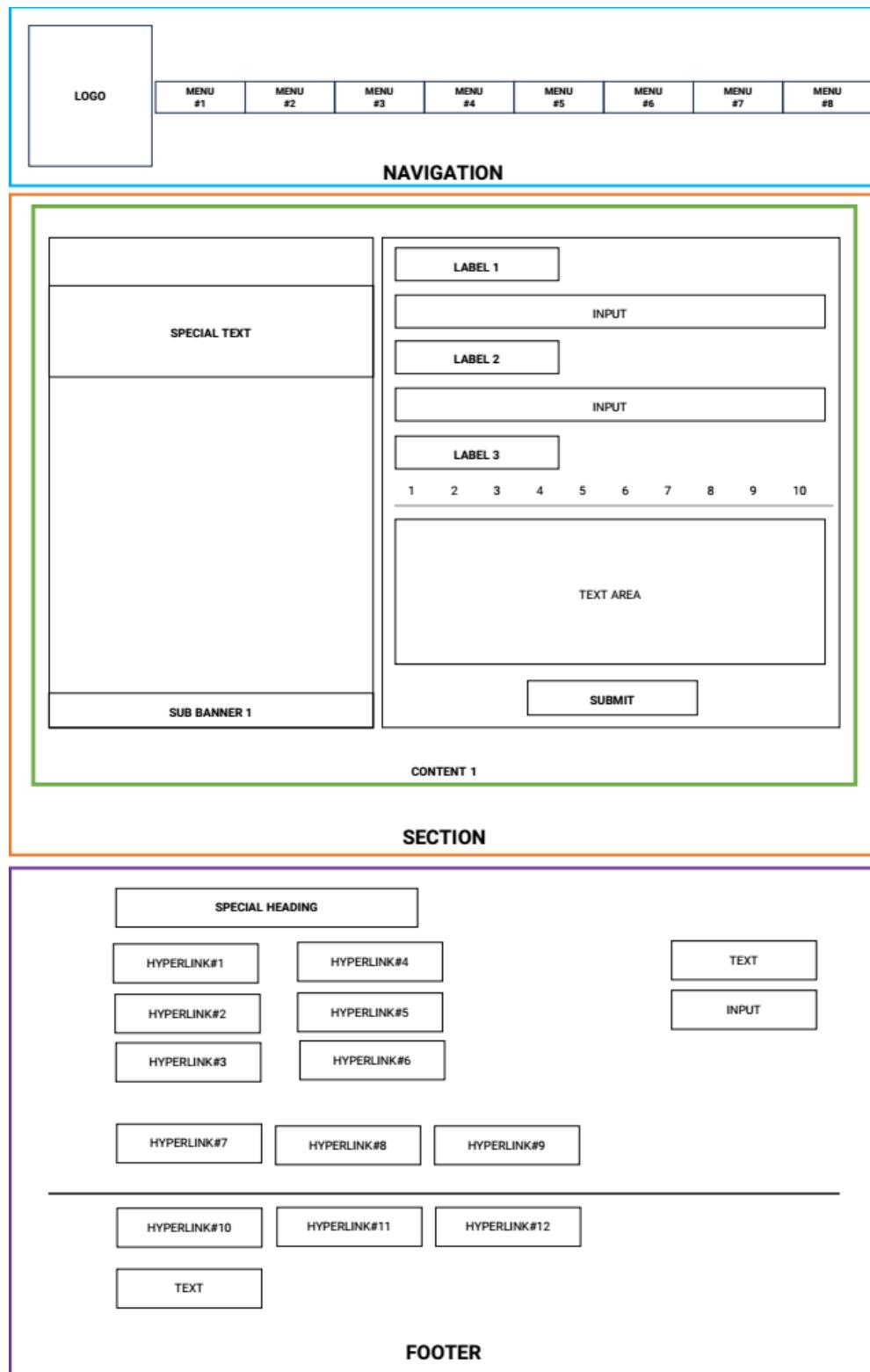


Figure 22: Feedback page

TASK SHEET REVIEW 2

Project Ref. No.: eP/Advertisement Portal Management System/01		Project Title: Quick Calligraphy	Activity Plan Prepared By: Tuan	Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:			
Sr. No.	Task			Actual Start Date	Actual Days	Team Mate Names	Status
1	Site Map			20-June-23	2	Tuan	Completed
2	Mock of the website			20-June-23	7	Nhung	Completed
3	Task sheet			20-June-23	1	Huy	Completed

Date:

Signature of Instructor:

Ms. Le Mong Thuy

Signature of Team Leader:

Vu Minh Tuan

WEBSITE DESCRIPTION

1. Homepage

a) Description

Home page displays following information:

- Slide shows the ancient calligraphy in the world.
- Introduction about what calligraphy is and history of its.
- Summary about five traditions of calligraphy (Arabic, East Asian, Greek, Indic, Western).

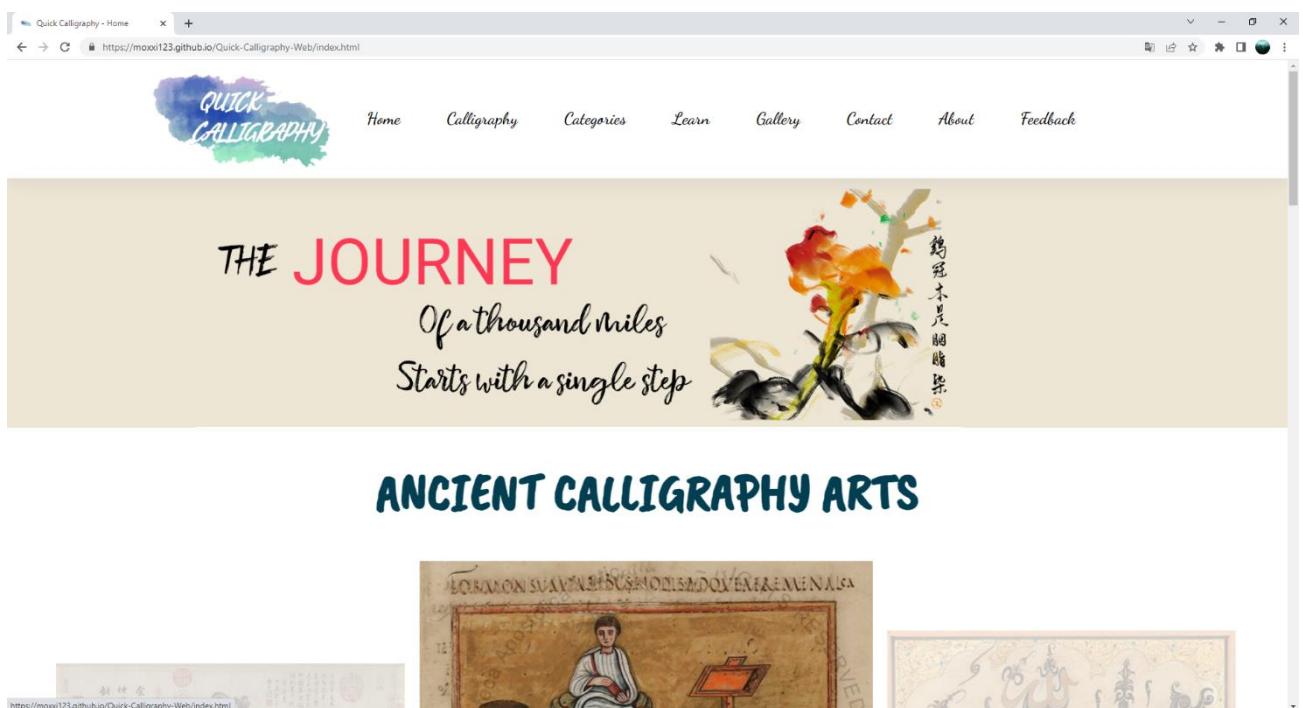


Figure 23: Home – part 1

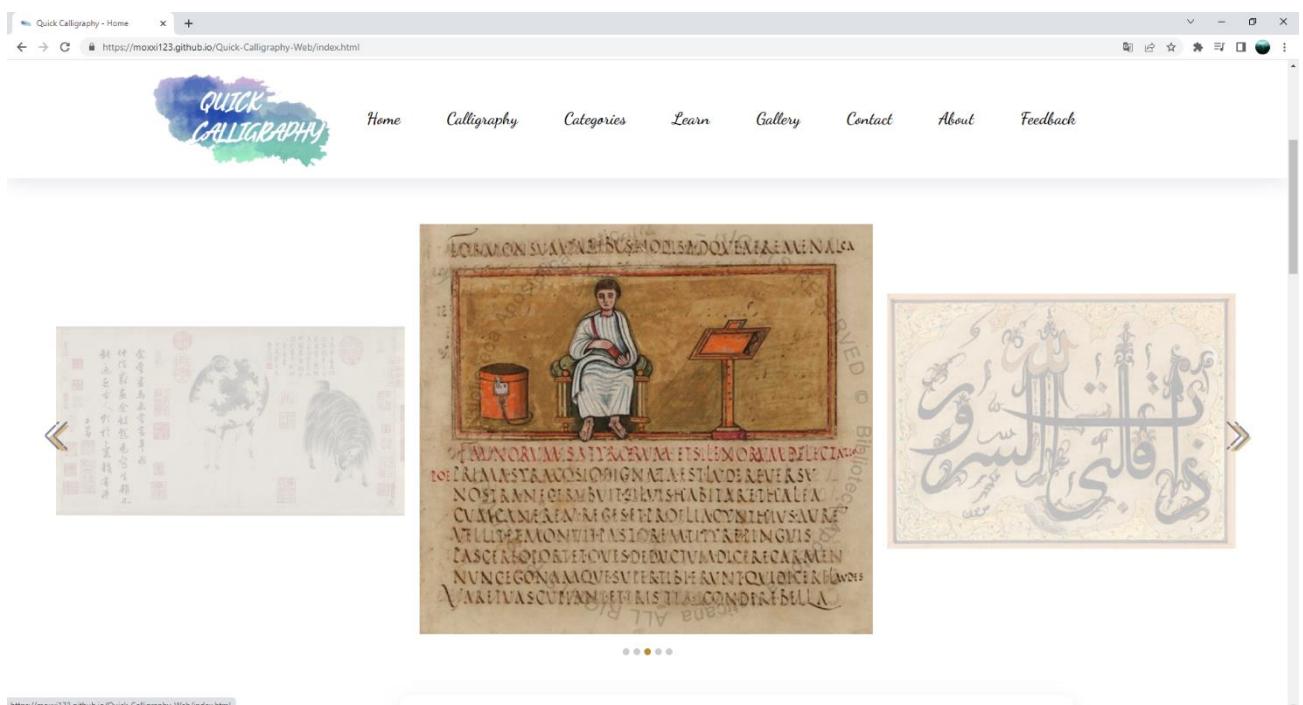


Figure 24: Home – part 2

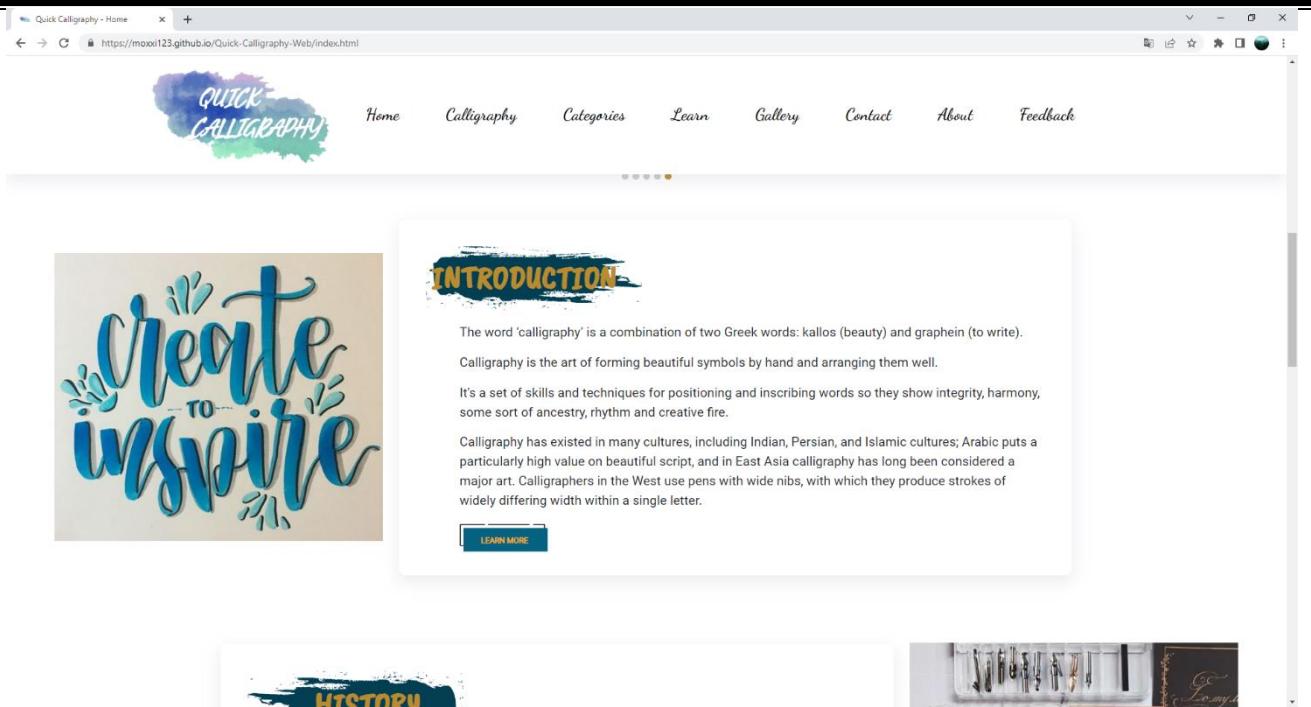


Figure 25: Home – part 3

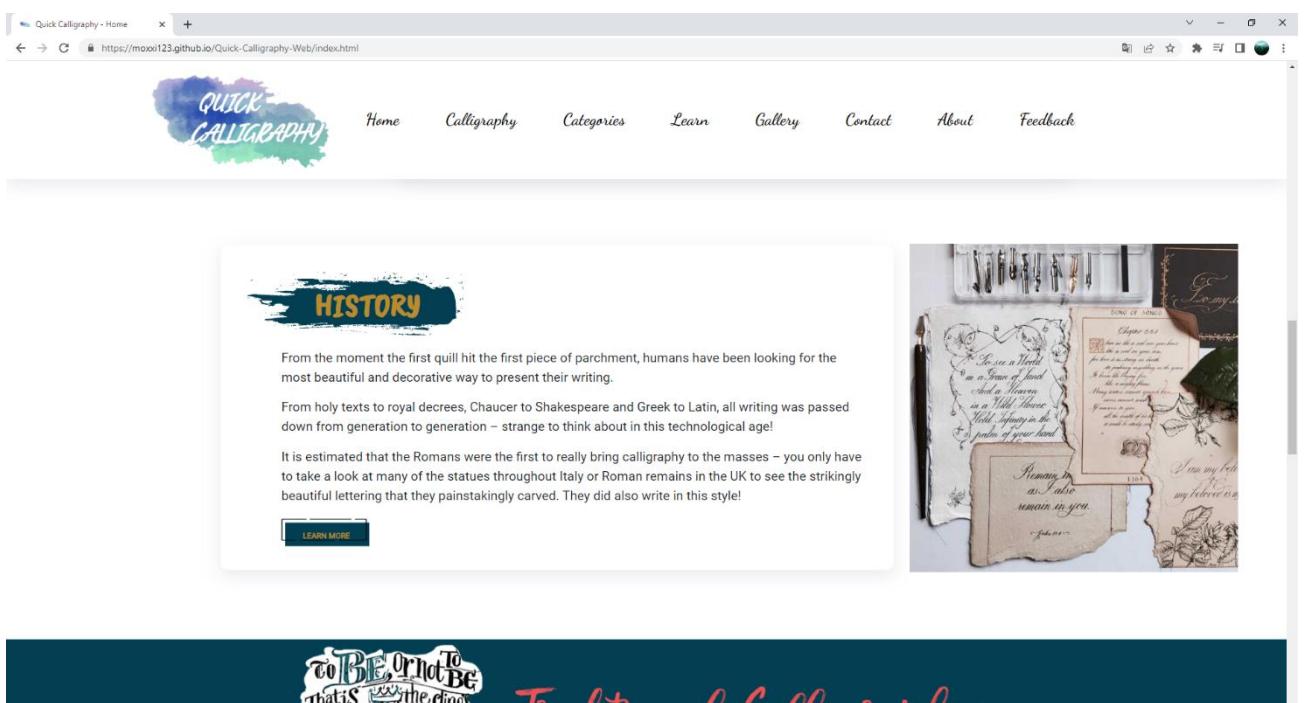


Figure 26: Home – part 4

Arabic
Arabic calligraphy is the artistic practice of handwriting and calligraphy based on the Arabic alphabet. It is known in Arabic as khatt (Arabic: خط), derived from the word 'line', 'design', or 'construction'. Kufic is the oldest form of the Arabic script.

East Asian
As an artistic genre, brush calligraphy holds a central place in the cultural history in

Greek

Indic
Indic writing first appeared in the 3rd century BCE during the reign of Ashoka (c. 265–238 BCE). The leader of a great empire, Ashoka turned from military success to embrace the arts and religion. Ashoka's edicts were committed to stone. These inscriptions are stiff and angular in form. Following the Ashoka style of Indic writing, two new calligraphic types appear: Kharoshthi and Brahmi.

Western
The historiography of Western calligraphy is very closely associated with Romans and Athens-The two great ancient powers of the Western world. They developed the first scripts that was easy to use. With time the Romans also started to get creative with their alphabet and script, using a more cursive style of writing. However, their letters were still clearer and simpler to read, compared to the Christian monks who used more

Figure 27: Home – part 5

Arabic
Arabic calligraphy is the artistic practice of handwriting and calligraphy based on the Arabic alphabet. It is known in Arabic as khatt (Arabic: خط), derived from the word 'line', 'design', or 'construction'. Kufic is the oldest form of the Arabic script.

East Asian
As an artistic genre, brush calligraphy holds a central place in the cultural history in East Asia. The form of the characters used in the Chinese writing system—as well as the other writing systems that were derived from it—have long held a place of special regard in the aesthetic traditions of the region. Brush calligraphy has historically been ubiquitous in the visual culture of China, Japan, and Korea, either as a complement to another kind of image (perhaps a landscape painting or part of an illustrated book) or as a work of art in its own right; consequently, it is central to the study of East

Greek
It may be surprising to know that the printed Greek found in textbooks and Greek New Testaments looks considerably different than the Greek penned by scribes more than a millennium ago. This handwritten Greek was produced in two stages and two distinctly different forms. These forms are known today as "majuscule" and "minuscule".

Indic
Indic writing first appeared in the 3rd century BCE during the reign of Ashoka (c. 265–238 BCE). The leader of a great empire, Ashoka turned from military success to embrace the arts and religion. Ashoka's edicts were committed to stone. These inscriptions are stiff and angular in form. Following the Ashoka style of Indic writing, two new calligraphic types appear: Kharoshthi and Brahmi. Kharoshthi was used in the northwestern regions of India from the 3rd century BCE to the 4th century CE, and it was used in Central Asia until the 8th century. It is characterized by a vigorous pen letter, reflecting the influence of Middle Eastern calligraphy.

Western
The historiography of Western calligraphy is very closely associated with Romans and Athens-The two great ancient powers of the Western world. They developed the first scripts that was easy to use. With time the Romans also started to get creative with their alphabet and script, using a more cursive style of writing. However, their letters were still clearer and simpler to read, compared to the Christian monks who used more

Figure 28: Home – part 6

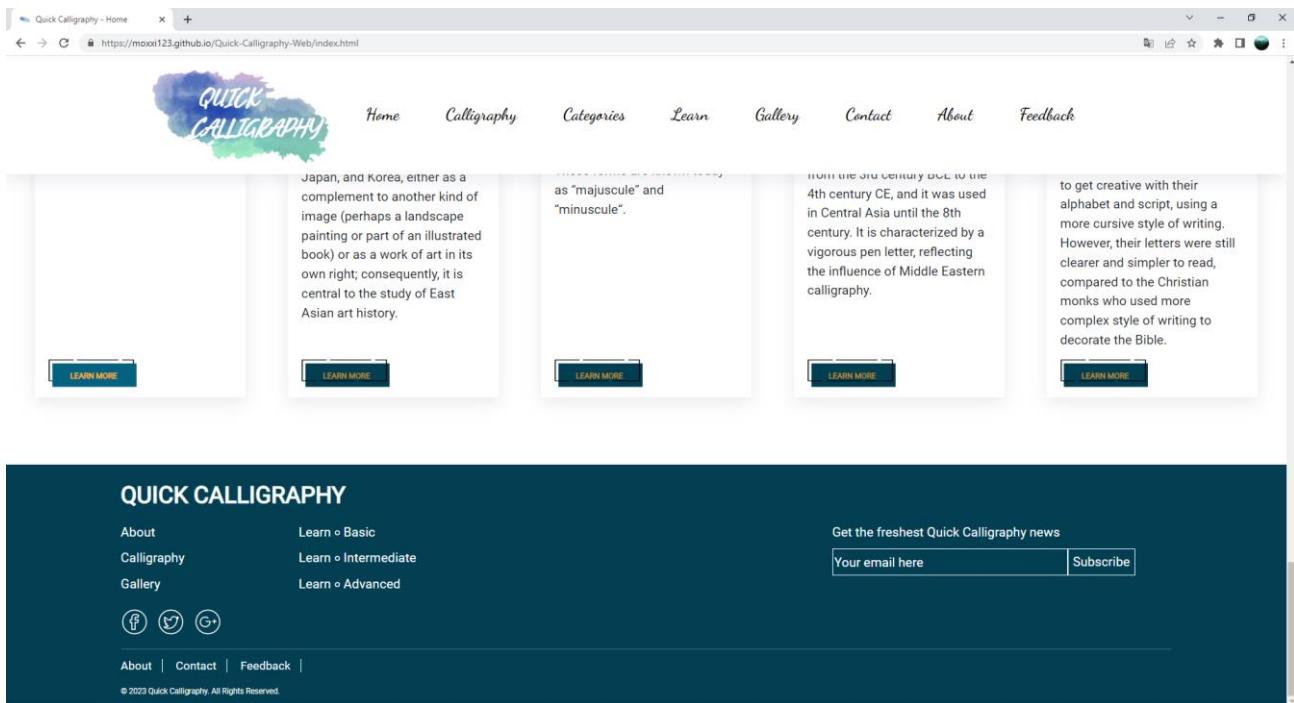


Figure 29: Home – part 7

2. Calligraphy

a) Description

This calligraphy page displays following information:

- A brief history of calligraphy.
- Introduction about the traditional and modern calligraphy concept.
- Tips to improve your handwriting calligraphy.
- Some motivational calligraphy arts.

b) Screen shot

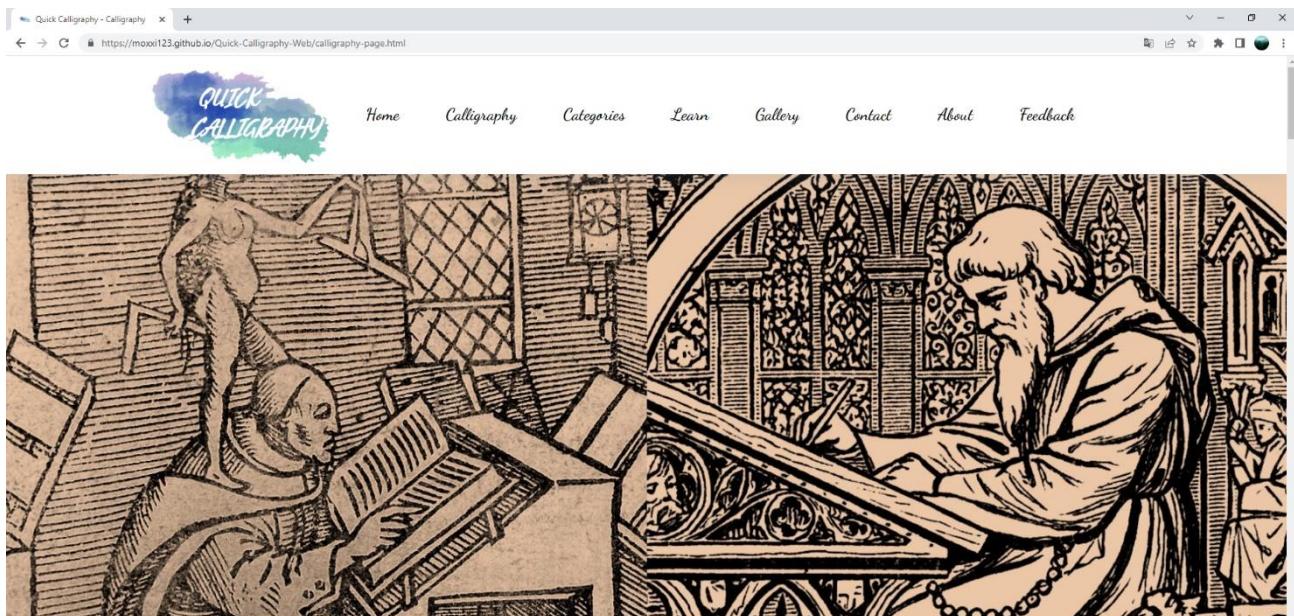


Figure 30: Calligraphy – part 1

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxxi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/calligraphy-page.html>. The page features a header with the 'QUICK CALLIGRAPHY' logo and navigation links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. Below the header is a painting of a medieval scribe at his desk. The main content area is titled 'A BRIEF HISTORY OF CALLIGRAPHY'. It includes a paragraph about the etymology of the word, a section on the art of forming symbols, and a detailed history of calligraphy from ancient cultures to the present. The text is presented in a clear, sans-serif font.

Figure 31: Calligraphy – part 2

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the same URL as Figure 31. The page features the 'QUICK CALLIGRAPHY' logo and navigation links. The main content area is titled 'TRADITIONAL CALLIGRAPHY'. It discusses the rules of traditional calligraphy and the two schools: Spencerian and Copperplate. To the right of the text, there is a sample of traditional calligraphy handwriting on lined paper, showing various letters (Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz) in a cursive, flowing style. The background of the main content area has a decorative floral border.

Figure 32: Calligraphy – part 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxxi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/calligraphy-page.html>. The page features a header with the logo "QUICK CALLIGRAPHY" and navigation links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. Below the header is a large, colorful modern calligraphy piece with the text "fuck yeah girly letters". To the right of the image is a section titled "MODERN CALLIGRAPHY" with the following text:

While traditional calligraphy can be fit inside the two distinct schools of Copperplate and Spencerian, modern calligraphy is a little harder to define. It is so owing to the simple fact that it incorporates myriad styles under its umbrella. However, to define what modern calligraphy is in the shortest manner possible, it can be considered as any form of calligraphy that is not a traditional form of calligraphy. While traditional calligraphy sticks with rules and particular formations and strokes, modern calligraphy likes to bend these rules and have fun with the style and script. It is a highly creative form of calligraphy and allows much greater leeway than what the traditional forms allow.

Some salient features of modern calligraphy are as follows:

- Nonadherence to traditional rules – Traditional calligraphy requires people to adhere to particular letterforms to be considered proper. The letters need to be absolutely immaculate and perfect. Modern styles of calligraphy on the other hand ignore these particulars and rather celebrate the deviations. Therefore, if your letters are a bit squishy or extend beyond the descender, it is absolutely okay. The imperfection of modern calligraphy is what makes it refreshing.
- Accessible calligraphy style – While traditional calligraphy requires impeccable precision and some would even debate, an abundance of skill, modern calligraphy is much more accessible. Though even this style requires skills and practice, it is much easier to learn if a respectable amount of time is dedicated to it.
- You can mix and match – While traditional calligraphy rigorously points out the importance of consistency, it is the inconsistency of modern styles of calligraphy that make it appealing. A modern calligrapher can choose to mix and match and even borrow letterforms from other calligraphy styles to create his/her own unique style of modern calligraphy. A traditional calligrapher does not have that permission and needs to stick with the preset rules of that

Figure 33: Calligraphy – part 4

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the same URL as Figure 33. The page features a header with the logo "QUICK CALLIGRAPHY" and navigation links. Below the header is a green banner with the text "TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR HANDWRITING". The main content area contains two sections:

1. Use a Nice Pen

The adjective "nice" is subjective – you'll have to hunt to find the pen that works for you! My choice of pen for everyday writing is the Pilot G2 05 because of the stroke width, the grip, and the jet black ink. I also like that it's so responsive; I don't have to exert a lot of pressure on the pen to ensure consistent ink flow.



2. Maintain a Relaxed Grip

A nice, relaxed grip is one of the main things that will improve your handwriting. A "relaxed grip" means that none of the muscles in your hand are overly flexed, and your fingernails shouldn't be white from squeezing the pen's barrel. Many people tend to clutch the pen, which will result in an achy hand after a few minutes of writing.



Figure 34: Calligraphy – part 5

3. Start with Drills

Whether you plan on writing in cursive or print, it can be difficult to form nice letters without warming up. Doing a couple of simple drills will help you to write clear, confident characters. You can use the Drills section of the Improve Your Cursive Worksheet.

4. Practice with Worksheet

If you want a structured way to improve your handwriting, I made a free worksheet for you! It's three pages long and focuses on cursive writing – you can download it by clicking here. Basically, the worksheet takes you through drills, capital & lowercase letters, words, & sentences.

5. Embrace Your own Style

Handwriting is a very fluid, personal thing that is always evolving. It's not like calligraphy, where you more or less write the same every time. Instead, you'll have neat days, and you'll have not so neat days. No matter how your handwriting looks (like the notes pictured below).

Figure 35: Calligraphy – part 6

SOME MOTIVATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY ARTS

The website displays several examples of calligraphy art from various cultures and styles, including Arabic, Korean, and traditional designs.

Figure 36: Calligraphy – part 7

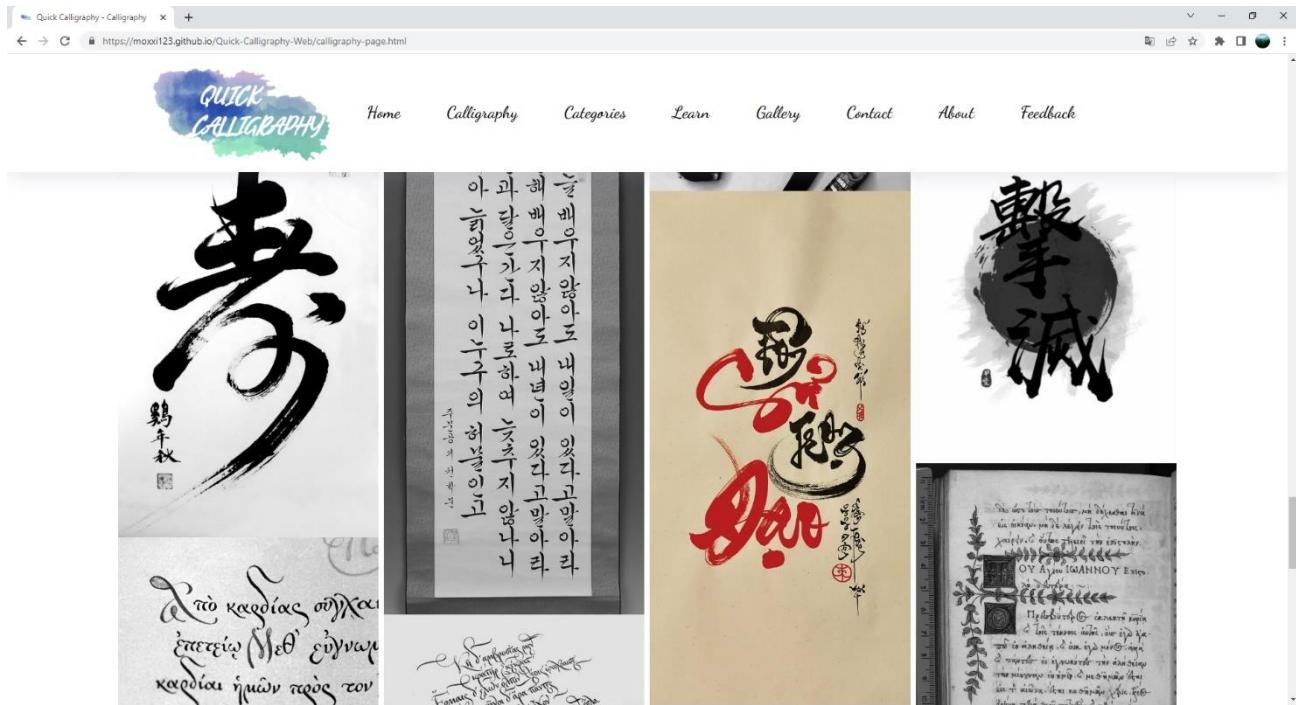


Figure 37: Calligraphy – part 8

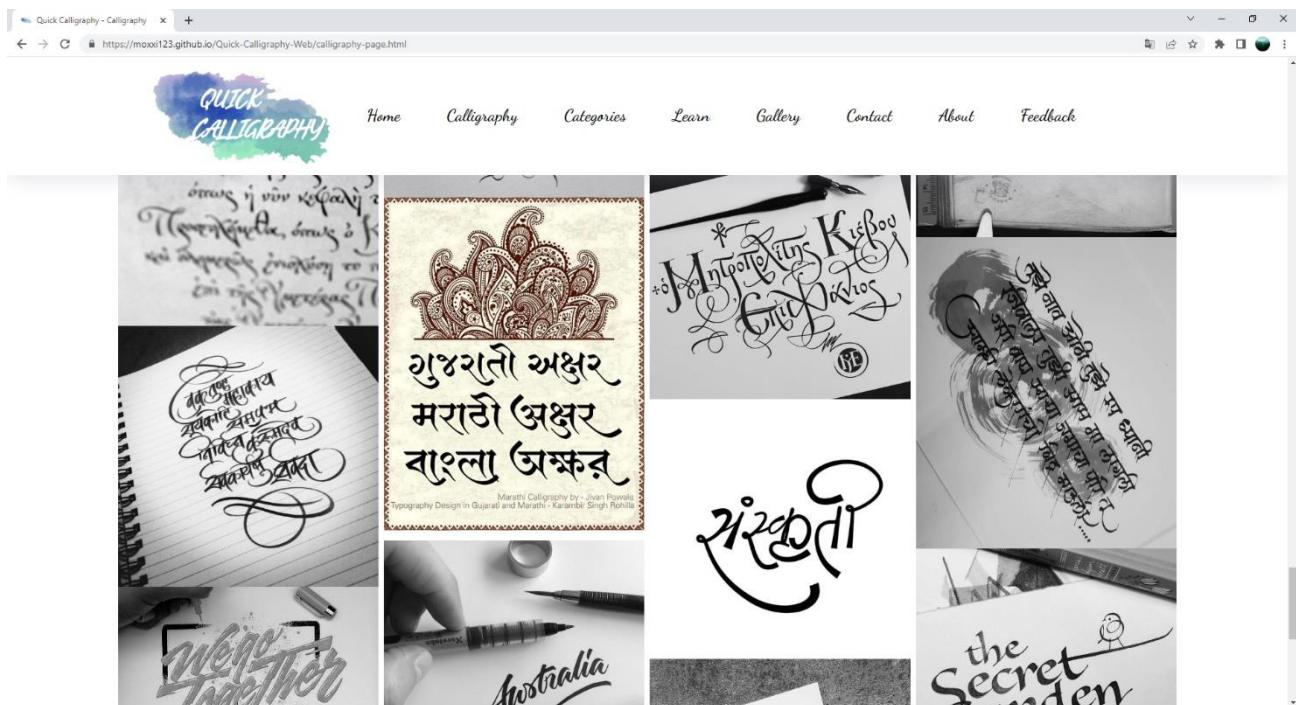


Figure 38: Calligraphy – part 9

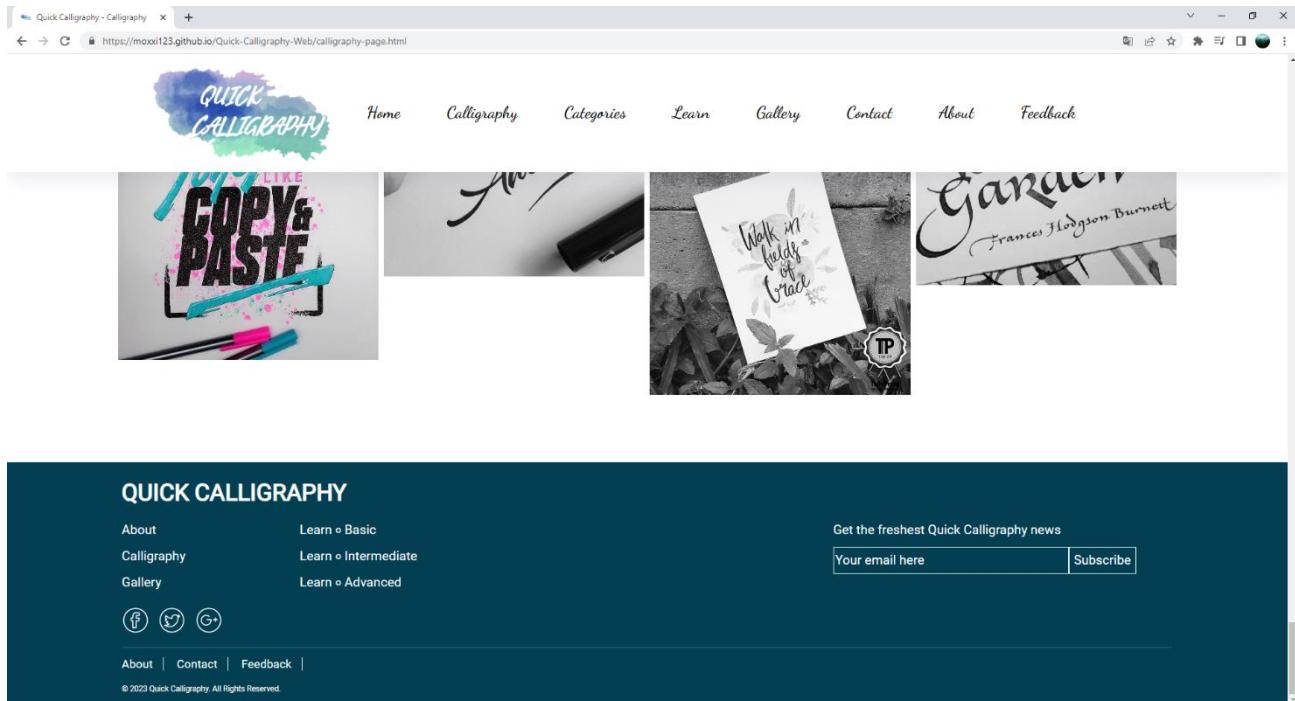


Figure 39: Calligraphy – part 10

3. Arabic calligraphy page

a) Description

This Arabic page displays following information:

- A brief history of Arabic calligraphy
- Information about Arabic calligraphy font style.
- Some Arabic calligraphy arts.

b) Screen shot

Figure 40: Arabic – part 1

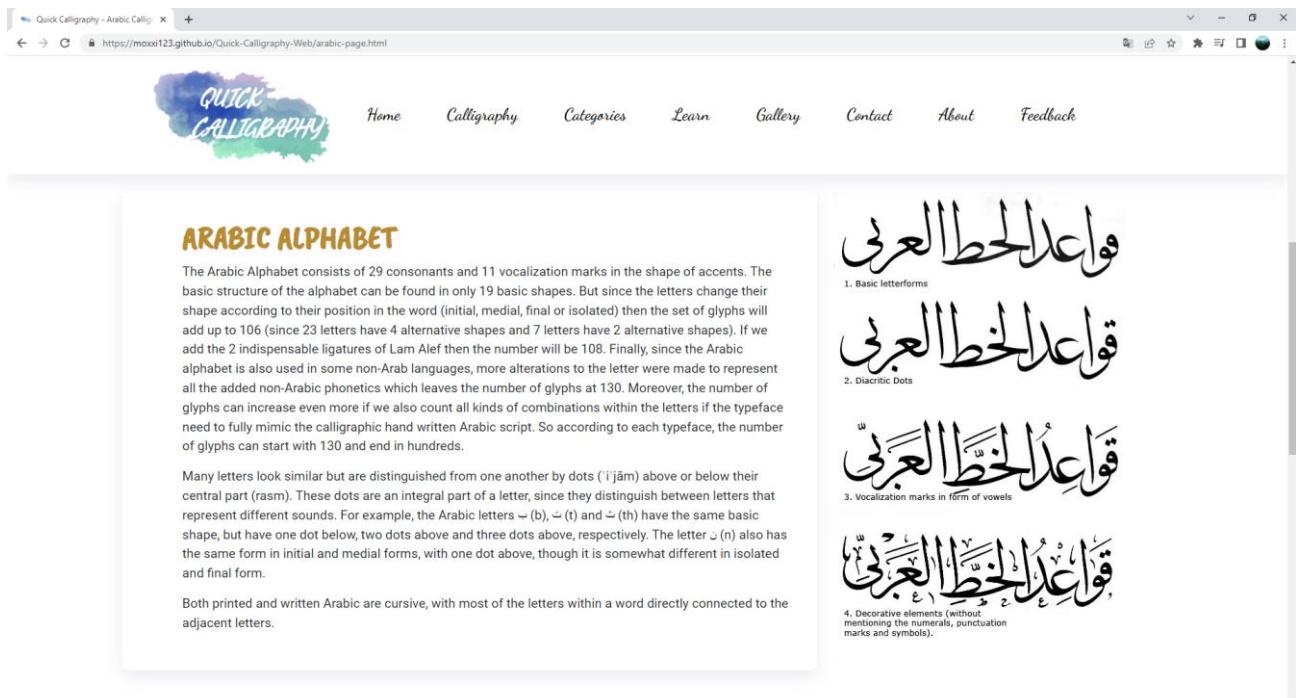


Figure 41: Arabic – part 2

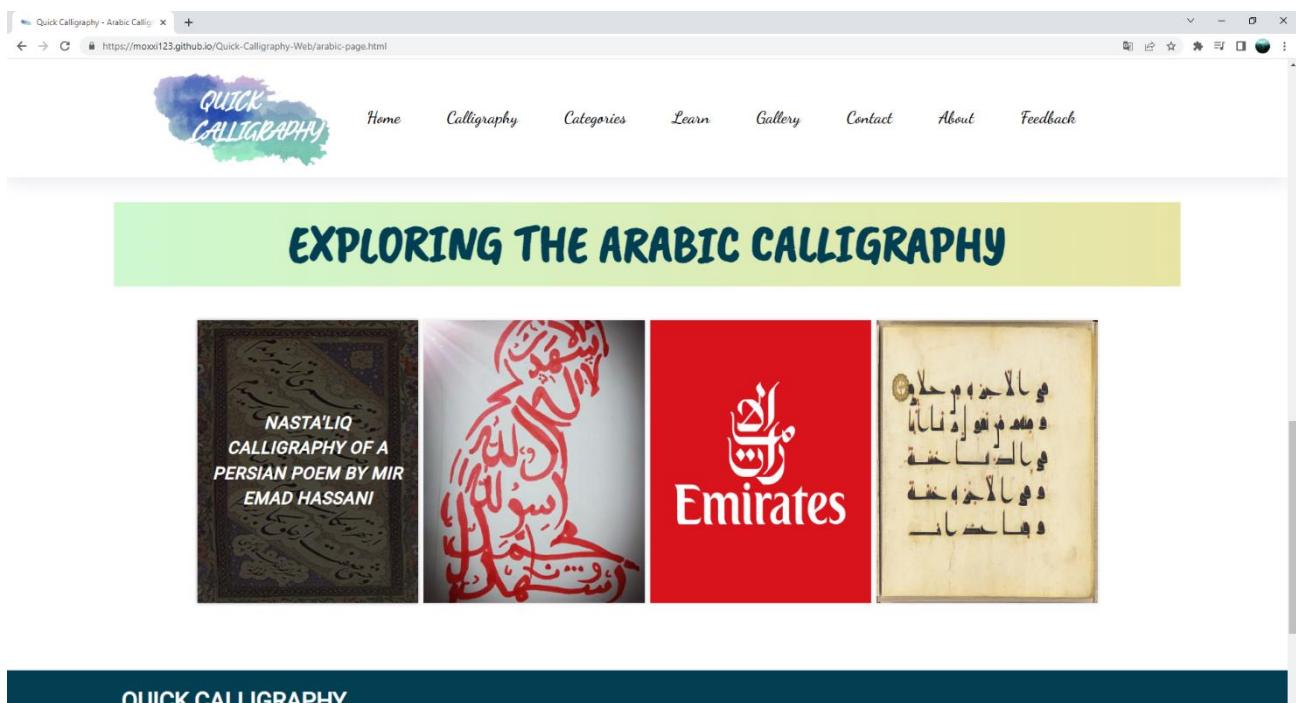


Figure 42: Arabic – part 3

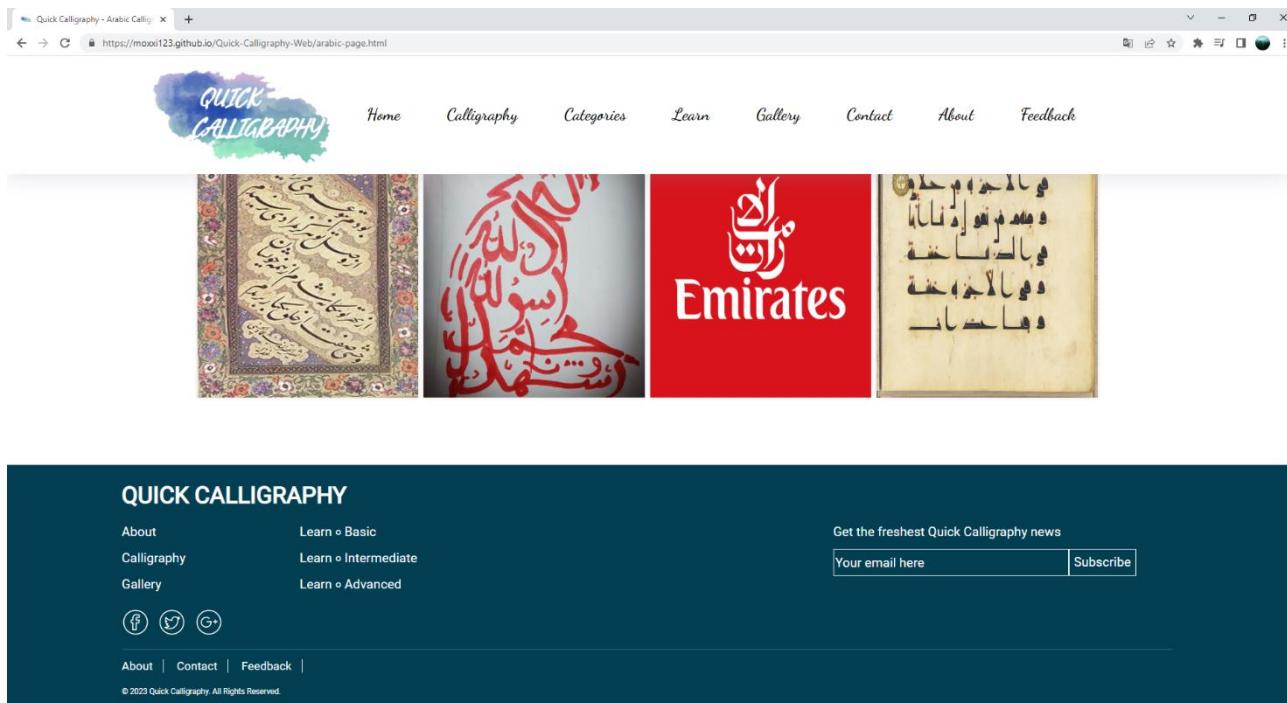


Figure 43: Arabic – part 4

4. East Asian calligraphy page

a) Description

This East Asian page displays following information:

- A brief history of East Asian calligraphy
- Information about East Asian calligraphy font style.
- Some East Asian calligraphy arts.

b) Screen shot

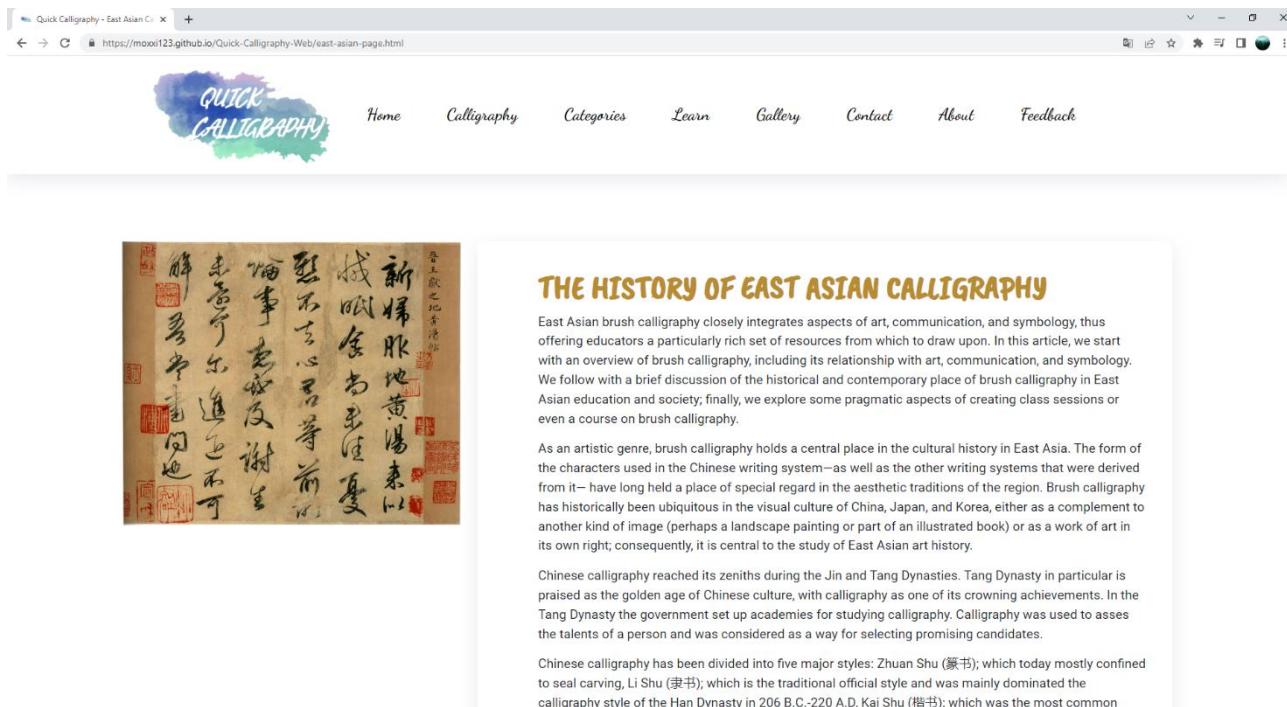


Figure 44: East Asian – part 1

EAST ASIAN ALPHABET

Chinese characters are logograms developed for the writing of Chinese. Chinese characters are the oldest continuously used system of writing in the world. By virtue of their widespread current use throughout East Asia and Southeast Asia, as well as their profound historic use throughout the Sinosphere, Chinese characters are among the most widely adopted writing systems in the world by number of users.

The total number of Chinese characters ever to appear in a dictionary is in the tens of thousands, though most are graphic variants, were used historically and passed out of use, or are of a specialized nature. A college graduate who is literate in written Chinese knows between three and four thousand characters, though more are required for specialized fields.

In Japan, 2,136 are taught through secondary school (the Jōyō kanji), and hundreds more are in everyday use. Due to separate simplifications of characters in Japan and in China, the kanji used in Japan today has some differences from Chinese simplified characters in several respects. There are various national standard lists of characters, forms, and pronunciations.

Simplified forms of certain characters are used in mainland China, Singapore, and Malaysia; traditional characters are used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau. In addition, Chinese characters have been adapted to write other East Asian languages, and remain a key component of the Japanese writing system where they are known as kanji.

Chinese characters in South Korea, which are known as hanja, retain significant use in Korean academia to study its documents, history, literature and records.

Vietnam once used the chữ Hán and developed chữ Nôm to write Vietnamese before turning to a

Here are the seven basic rules of stroke order in a Chinese character:

1. Draw horizontally then vertically

一	フ	三	丰
---	---	---	---

2. Draw the line down to the left and then down the right.

ノ	人	人	众	众
---	---	---	---	---

3. Write downward

フ	山	士	立	产	音	音
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4. Write from left to right

Figure 45: East Asian – part 2

EXPLORING THE EAST ASIAN CALLIGRAPHY

CALLIGRAPHY WORKS BY KIM JEONG HUI (1786-1856), A CALLIGRAPHER DURING THE JOSEON DYNASTY

The screenshot shows a grid of four calligraphy pieces. The first piece on the left is a vertical scroll with text and a decorative border. The other three pieces are horizontal scrolls featuring calligraphy and traditional ink wash paintings (suiboku-ga) of flowers and rocks.

Figure 46: East Asian – part 3

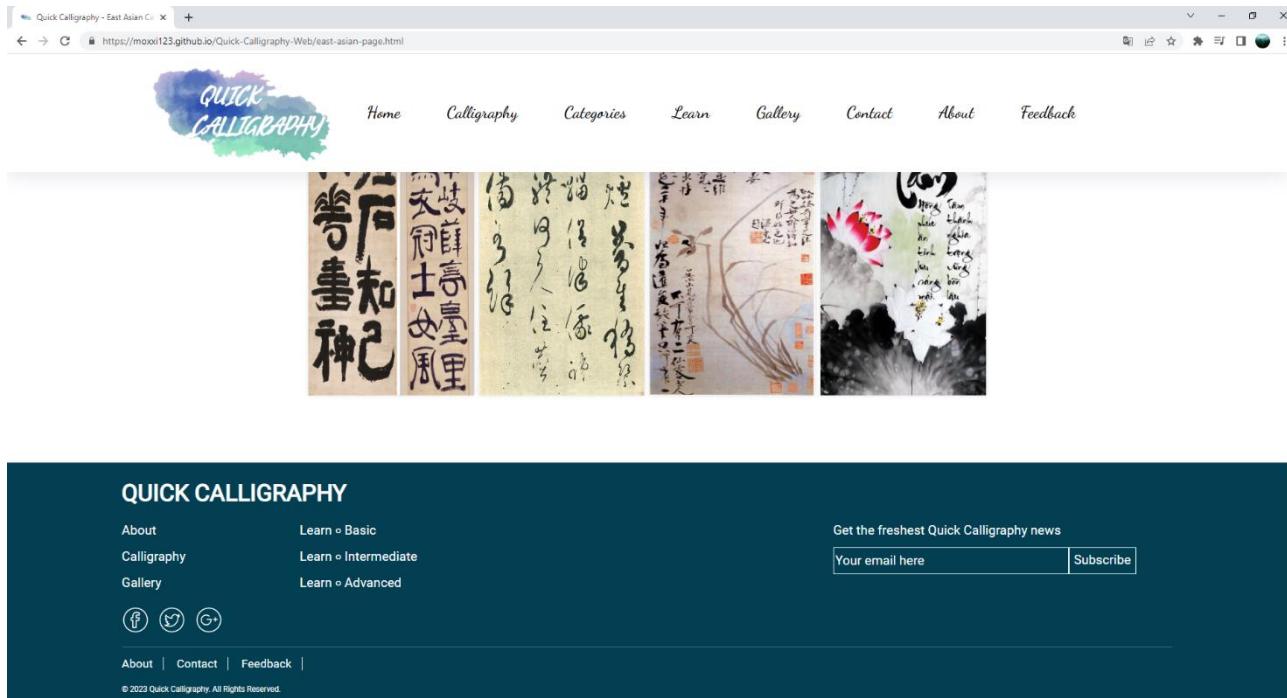


Figure 47: East Asian – part 4

5. Greek calligraphy page

a) Description

This Greek page displays following information:

- A brief history of Greek calligraphy
- Information about Greek calligraphy font style.
- Some Greek calligraphy arts.

b) Screen shot

Figure 48: Greek – part 1

GREEK ALPHABET

Greek Majuscule:

It may be surprising to know that the printed Greek found in textbooks and Greek New Testaments looks considerably different than the Greek penned by scribes more than a millennium ago. This handwritten Greek was produced in two stages and two distinctly different forms. These forms are known today as "majuscule" and "minuscule". Majuscule Greek was written in a bilinear format, or what we might consider capital letters, with the top of each letter reaching to an imaginary, overhead ruling line and the base of the letter resting on the lower ruling line. These letters were also written in *scriptio continua*—meaning without spaces between words—with separate strokes and no connecting points between each letter.

Papyri written in this form of Greek exist from as early as the fourth century BCE and continue into the ninth century. This style of writing likely evolved from the carving of letters into stone. Because such a plentiful written record exists historians know about the social, economic, and literary culture of Ancient Greece. New Testament texts were also first written in this form of Greek with fragmentary papyri dating as early as the third century CE. By the fourth century, the script used in the majority of New Testament papyri was refined to form a "biblical majuscule". This was an elegant script with careful attention paid to the sizing and placement of the letters and allowed the biblical text to be produced in a true "literary" style. This script is best seen in the great codices of the fourth and fifth centuries, like Codex Vaticanus. A literary majuscule such as this was used for books to be read or displayed, while a more rudimentary form continued to be used for administrative documents.

From the fourth century to the ninth, the majuscule script dominated the literary landscape of Greek culture. However, as the years progressed a more "cursive" form of the script began to take shape,

	UNCIAL			CURSIVE			MINUSCULE		
	Early Sec. IV	Middle Sec. VI	Latin. Sec. IX	Early Sec. VI	Middle Sec. VI n.c.	Latin. Sec. VII	Early Sec. IX	Middle Sec. XI n.c.	Latin. Sec. XII n.c.
1	Α	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	α	α	α
2	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	β	β	β
3	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	γ	γ	γ
4	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	δ	δ	δ
5	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	ε	ε	ε
6	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	ζ	ζ	ζ
7	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	η	η	η
8	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	θ	θ	θ
9	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	ι	ι	ι
10	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	κ	κ	κ
11	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	λ	λ	λ
12	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	μ	μ	μ
13	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	ν	ν	ν
14	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	ξ	ξ	ξ
15	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	ο	ο	ο
16	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	π	π	π
17	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	ρ	ρ	ρ
18	Ϲ	Ϲ	Ϲ	Ϲ	Ϲ	Ϲ	ϲ	ϲ	ϲ
19	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	τ	τ	τ
20	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	υ	υ	υ
21	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	φ	φ	φ
22	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	χ	χ	χ
23	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	ψ	ψ	ψ

Figure 49: Greek – part 2

began to evolve into what would eventually become the predominant literary script for the Greek speaking world up to the era of the printing press: the Greek minuscule script.

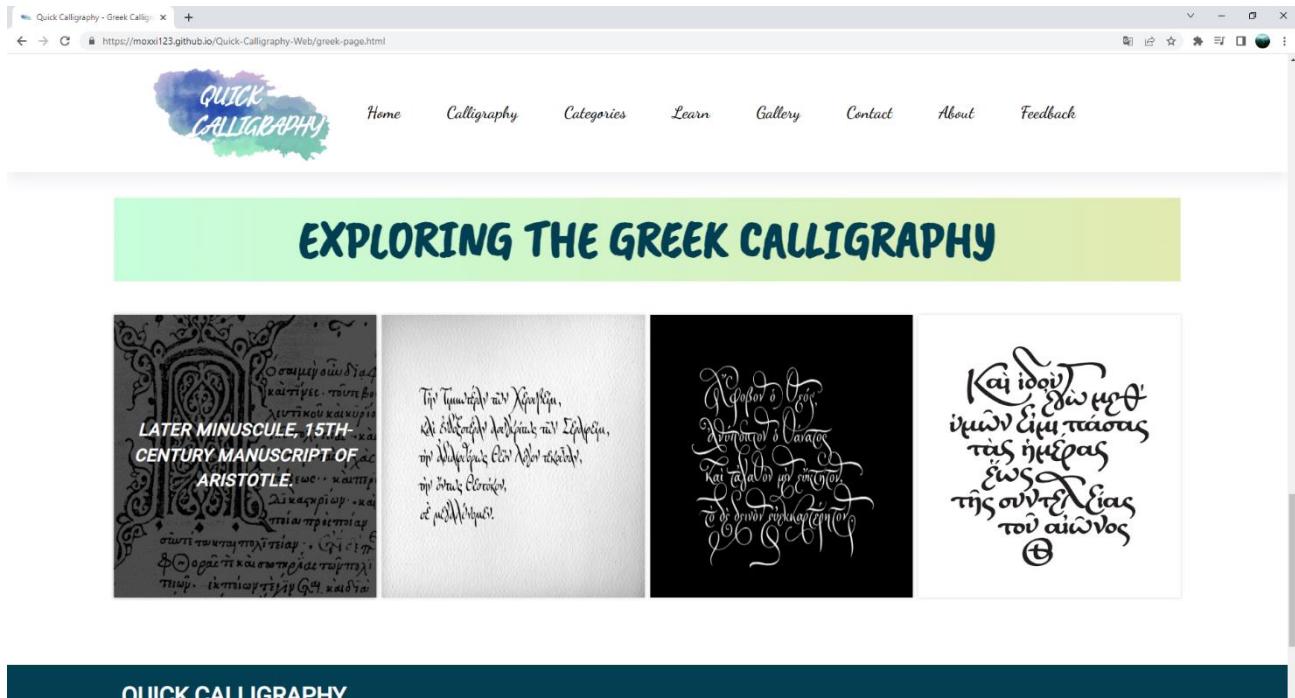
Greek Minuscule:

While the majuscule was written in a bilinear mode, the minuscule adopted a quadrilinear format, placing letters along an imaginary baseline and extending them to the imaginary top line, but also creating forms that only reached a midline and some that extended below the baseline. It also brought with it the curious feature known as "ligatures", wherein multiple letters are joined together in such a way as to blur their individual identity but save space on the page. Additionally, these letters were written with rounded edges and connecting lines and introduced spacing between words, though not as consistently as we might see in English texts. The majority of New Testament manuscripts are written in this style of Greek handwriting.

Early forms of these smaller, cursive letters are found in the administrative papyri, invading more and more of the page into the seventh century. By the eighth century, writing exercises for school children contain both majuscule and minuscule letters, but, just as was true of majuscule, this rudimentary minuscule was not fit for use in literary works—especially not sacred ones. The majuscule script, as it relates to the New Testament, had developed an almost sacral identity. It was the mode for transmitting holy writ and could not be usurped easily. In the ninth century, a monastery known as the Stoudios—led by its influential abbot Theodore—produced the first literary minuscule script, now known as the Stoudite minuscule. This script was used to write the oldest dated New Testament manuscript, Petrop. Gr. 219, or the "Uspenski Gospels," in 835 CE.

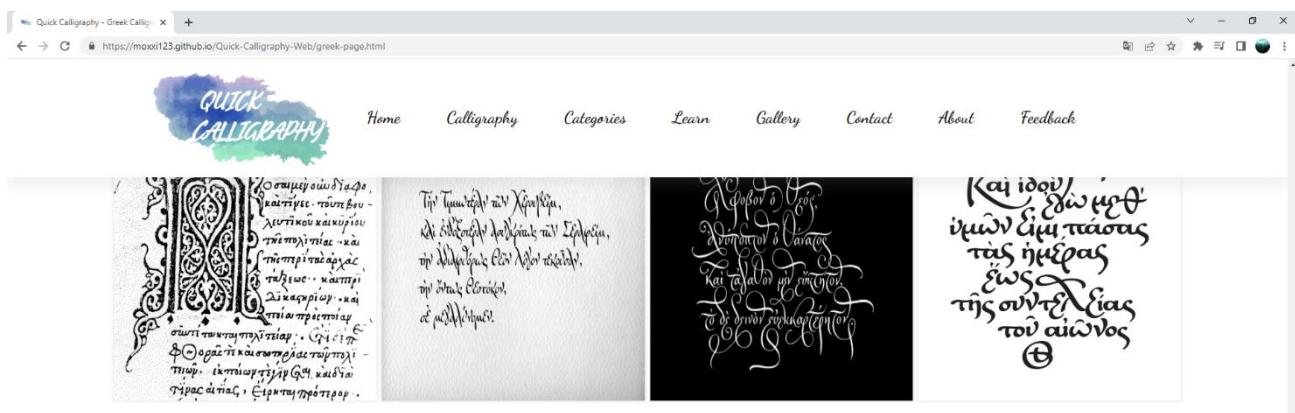
This manuscript was a four-gospel codex written in a remarkably precise minuscule form without the aid of ruling lines on each page. The Stoudite scribes were renowned for their ability to write this form of script and housed a scriptorium so disciplined that identifying one scribe's work from another's is nearly impossible today. The introduction of the minuscule as a vehicle for the text of scripture opened the doors for its use throughout the culture. Though majuscule script was still employed for titles, introductory and conclusory comments, and even distinguishing biblical text from commentary, by the eleventh century the

Figure 50: Greek – part 3



QUICK CALLIGRAPHY

Figure 51: Greek – part 4



QUICK CALLIGRAPHY

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Figure 52: Greek – part 5

6. Indic calligraphy page

a) Description

This Indic page displays following information:

- A brief history of Indic calligraphy
- Information about Indic calligraphy font style.
- Some Indic calligraphy arts.

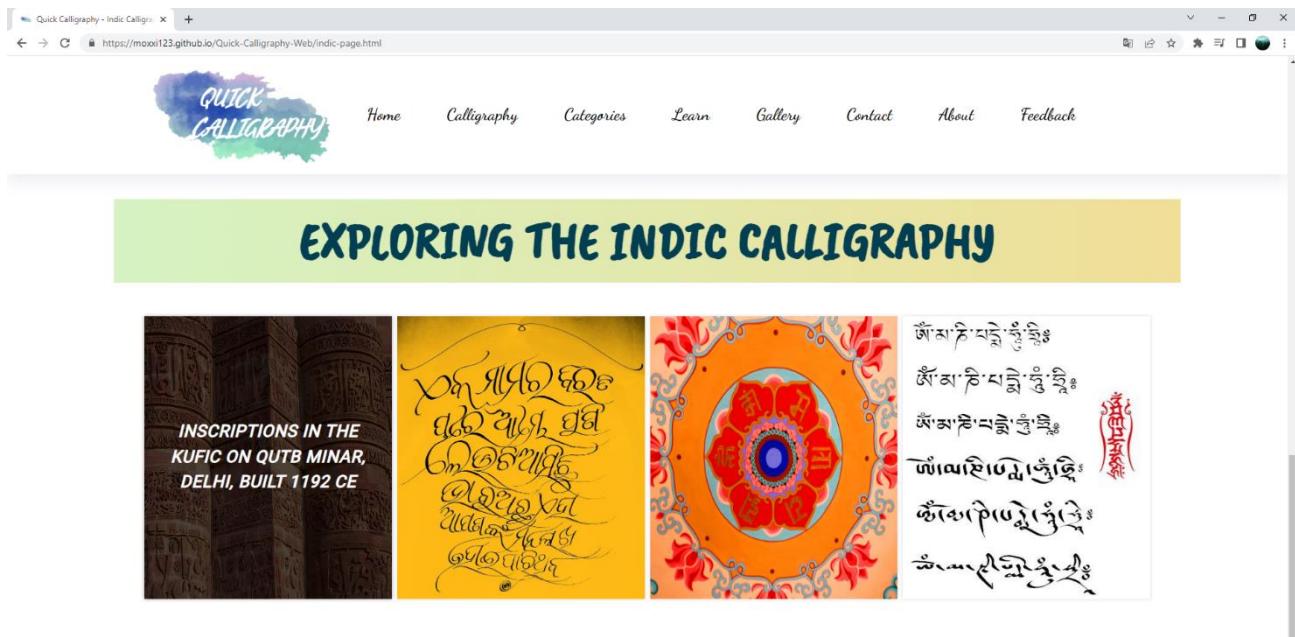
b) Screen shot

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxxi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/indic-page.html>. The page features a header with a logo 'QUICK CALLIGRAPHY' and navigation links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. Below the header is a large image of a traditional Indian manuscript page with text in Devanagari script and a colorful illustration of a figure under a canopy. To the right of the image is a section titled 'THE HISTORY OF INDIC CALLIGRAPHY' which includes a paragraph of text and a smaller image of a manuscript page.

Figure 53: Indic – part 1

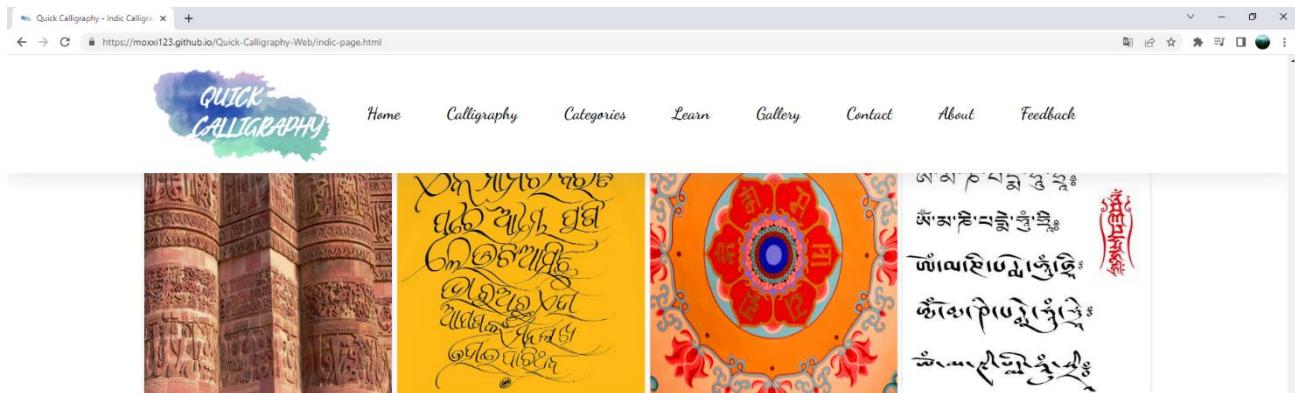
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxxi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/indic-page.html>. The page features a header with a logo 'QUICK CALLIGRAPHY' and navigation links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. Below the header is a section titled 'INDIC ALPHABET' with a paragraph of text about India's linguistic diversity. To the right is a large table titled 'Consonants' with rows for Short and Long Initial and Diacritic forms, followed by sections for Diphthongs, Secondary vowels, Occlusives, Voiced and Voiceless plosives, Nasals, and other phonetic categories like Sonorants and fricatives, Sibilants, and Other letters. The table includes numerous Devanagari characters and their phonetic transcriptions.

Figure 54: Indic – part 2



QUICK CALLIGRAPHY

Figure 55: Indic – part 3



QUICK CALLIGRAPHY

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Figure 56: Indic – part 4

7. Western calligraphy page

a) Description

This Western page displays following information:

- A brief history of Western calligraphy
- Information about Western calligraphy font style.
- Some Western calligraphy arts.

b) Screen shot

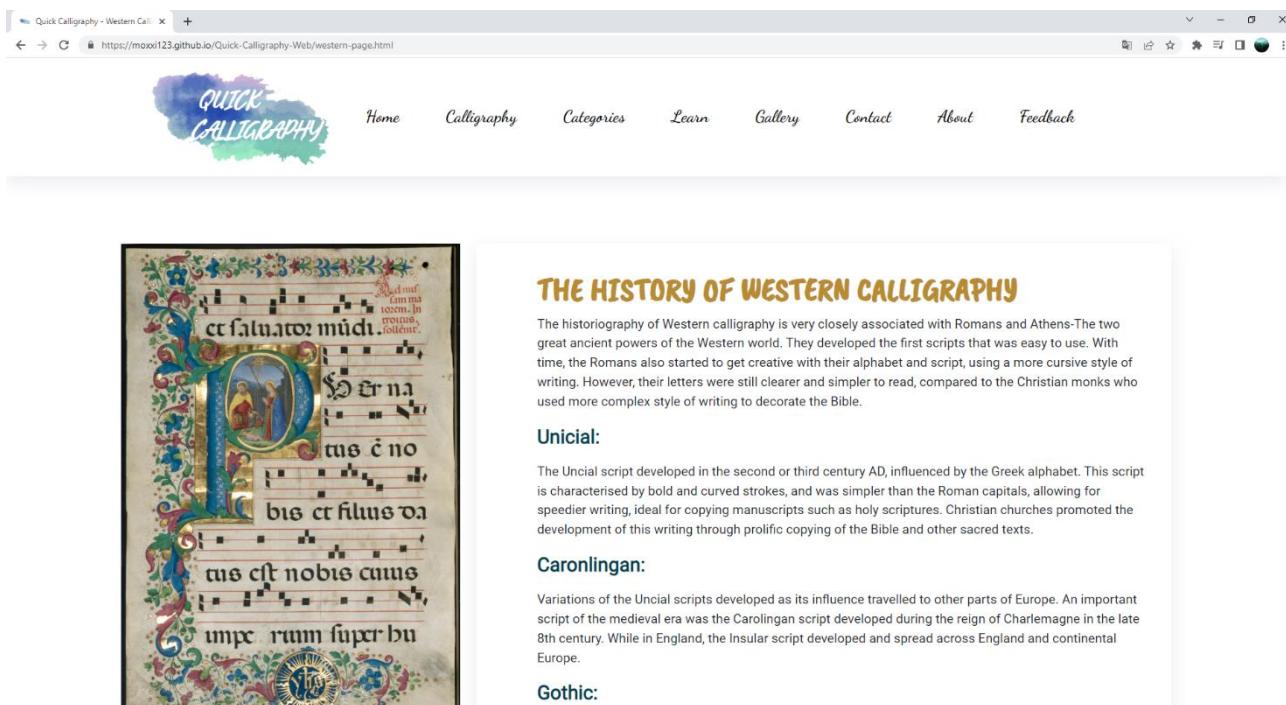


Figure 57: Western – part 1

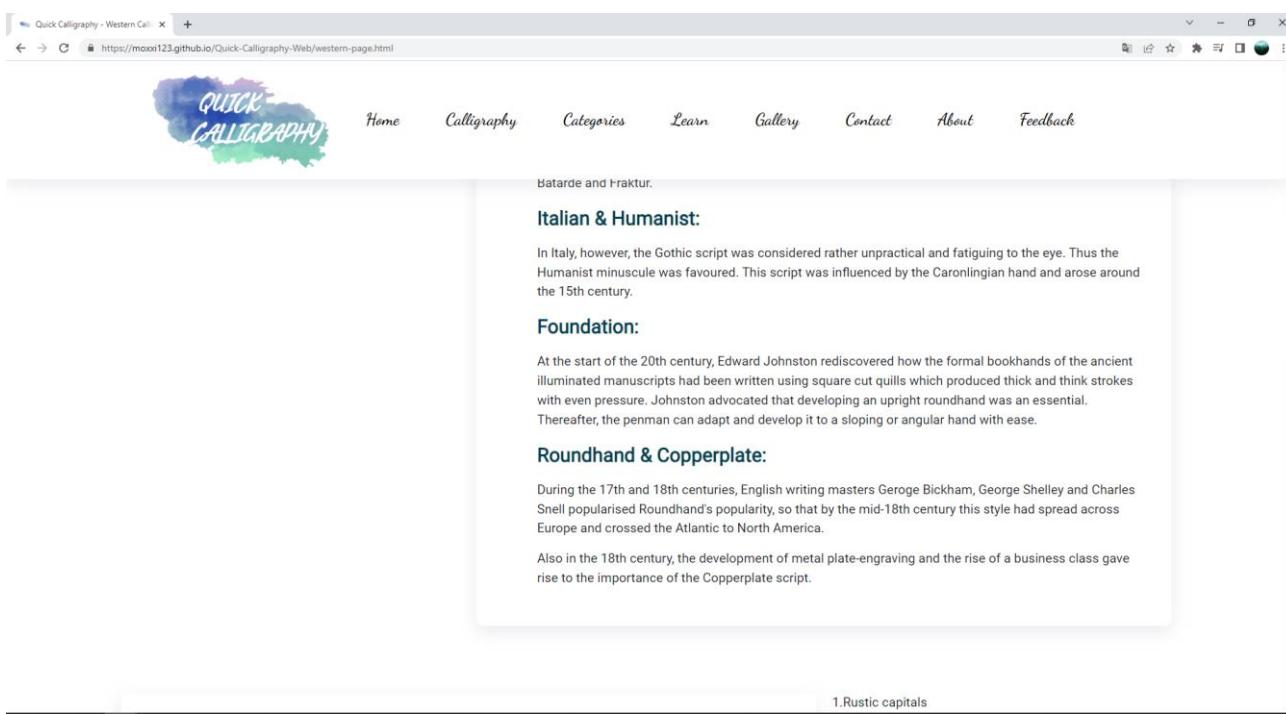


Figure 58: Western – part 2

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxxi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/western-page.html>. The page features a header with a watercolor logo and navigation links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. Below the header, a section titled "WESTERN ALPHABET" is displayed. Under this title, there is a heading "Rustic capitals:" followed by a paragraph of text. Further down, there is a heading "Uncial script:" and another paragraph of text. To the right of the main content area, there are two sections labeled "1.Rustic capitals" and "2.Uncial script", each containing a sample of the respective calligraphic styles.

Figure 59: Western – part 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the same URL as Figure 59. The page has a similar layout with the "QUICK CALLIGRAPHY" logo and navigation menu. A large green banner across the middle of the page reads "EXPLORING THE WESTERN CALLIGRAPHY". Below the banner, there are four images: a thumbnail of the first page of Paul's Epistle to Philemon from the Rochester Bible (12th century), a detailed view of a decorated initial in a medieval manuscript, a page from a medieval manuscript with dense text, and a black and white photograph of a man sitting at a desk, writing or working on a calligraphic project.

Figure 60: Western – part 4

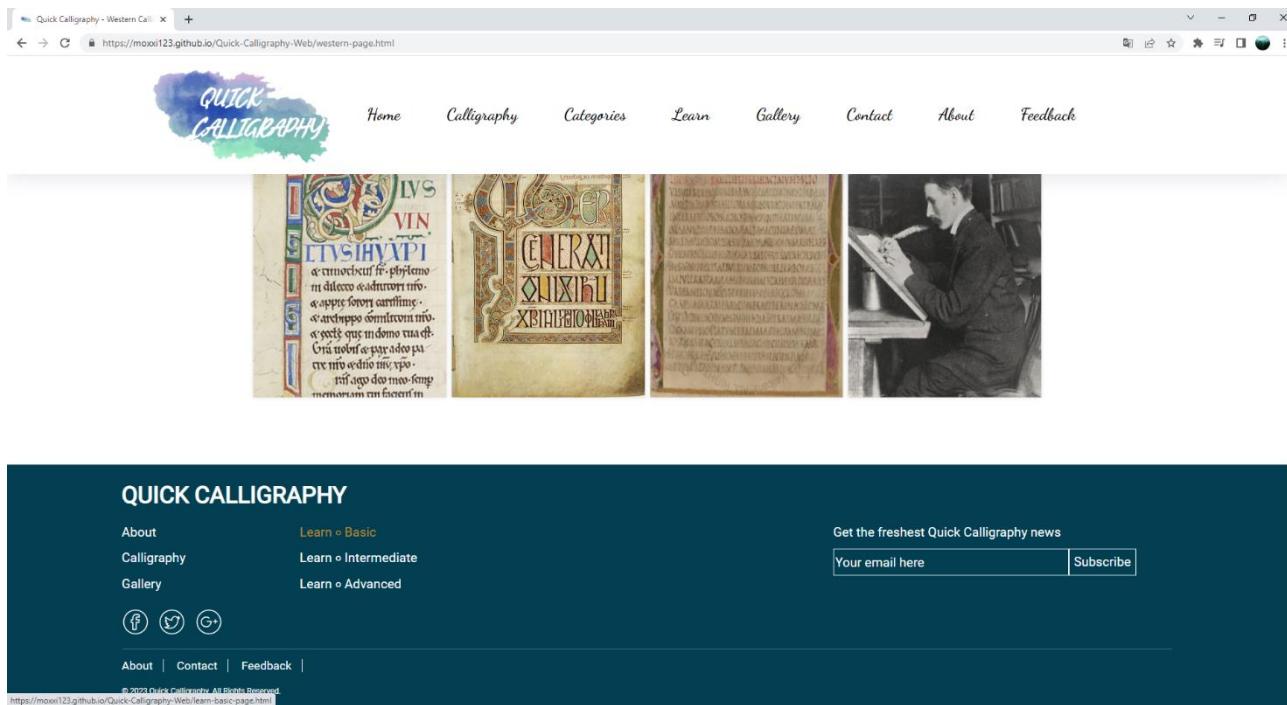


Figure 61: Western – part 5

8. Learn Basic page

a) Description

This Learn Basic page displays following information:

- Repeat the concept calligraphy definition.
- Instructions for choosing paper and guiding lines to start writing calligraphy.
- Some basic techniques for slant, hairline, and stroke.
- Some more information about types of equipment used for writing.

b) Screen shot



Figure 62: Learn Basic – part 1

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxoi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/learn-basic-page.html>. The page has a header with a watercolor logo and navigation links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. The main content area features a yellow header 'WHAT IS CALLIGRAPHY'. Below it, a paragraph defines calligraphy as 'beautiful handwriting' or 'ornate lettering techniques'. It then explains that calligraphy is a set of skills for positioning and inscribing words to show integrity, harmony, and rhythm. The page also lists elements like symbols, integrity, harmony, ancestry, rhythm, and creative fire, along with a quote by Isaiah 41:10.

Figure 63: Learn Basic – part 2

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the same URL as Figure 63. The page content is identical to the previous one, featuring the 'WHAT IS CALLIGRAPHY' section and the quote by Isaiah 41:10.

BASIC CALLIGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxoi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/learn-basic-page.html>. The page features a large green header 'BASIC CALLIGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS'. Below it is a photograph of a hand holding a brush pen over a piece of paper. To the right, a section titled 'THE PAPER' discusses the importance of layout paper for calligraphy practice.

Figure 64: Learn Basic – part 3

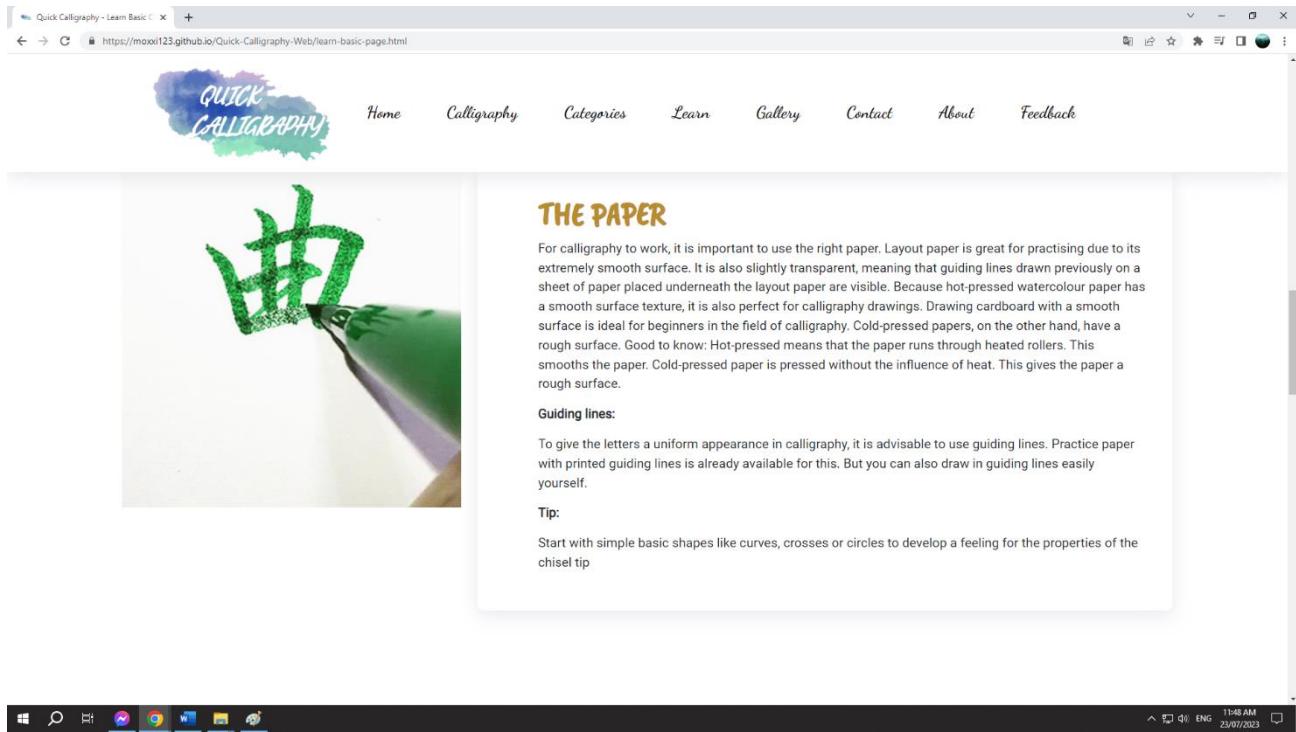


Figure 65: Learn Basic – part 4



Figure 66: Learn Basic – part 5

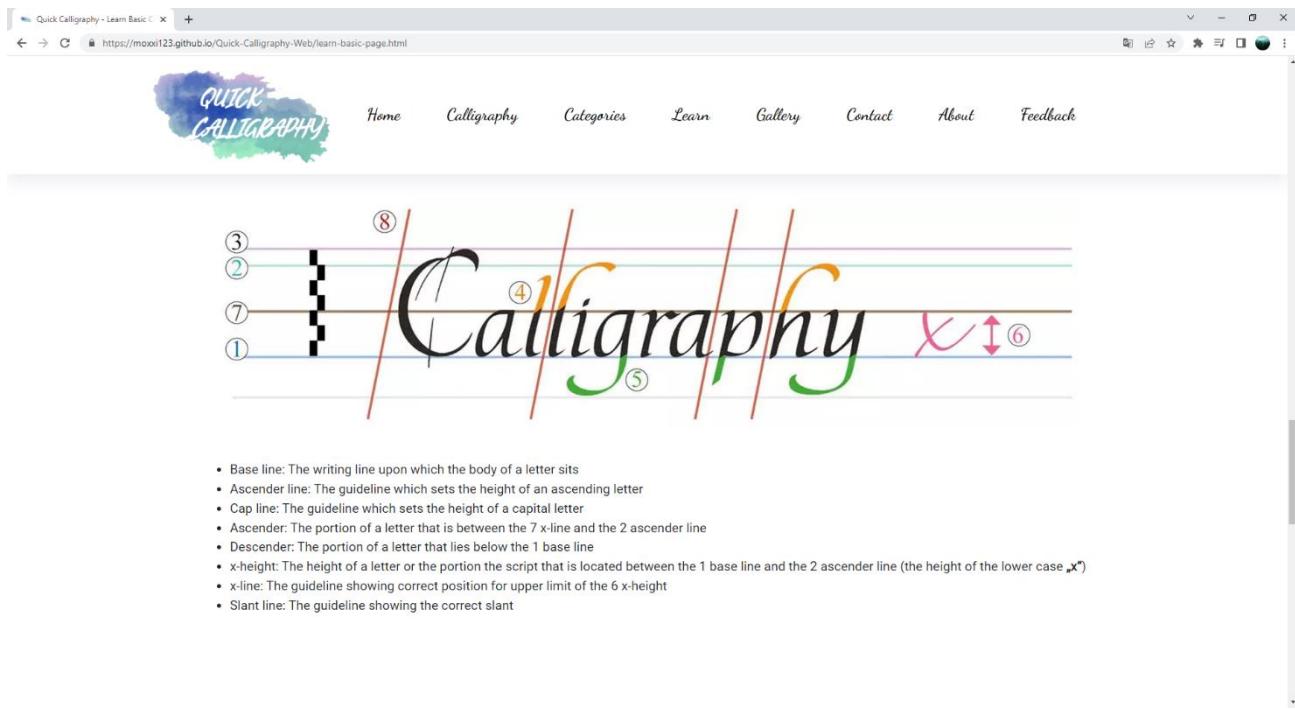
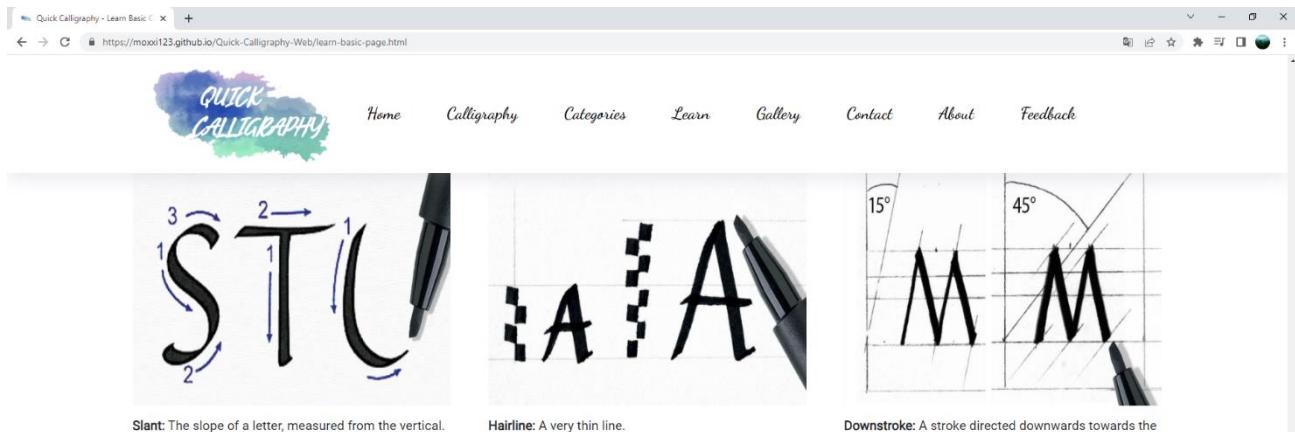


Figure 67: Learn Basic – part 6



THE BASIC CALLIGRAPHY EQUIPMENT

WHAT EQUIPMENTS DO I NEED FOR MODERN CALLIGRAPHY

Now that we know the basic difference between traditional calligraphy and modern calligraphy, it's time to review some of the essential items that we will need. Modern calligraphy

Figure 68: Learn Basic – part 7

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://moxxi123.github.io/Quick-Calligraphy-Web/learn-basic-page.html>. The page has a header with the 'QUICK CALLIGRAPHY' logo and navigation links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. A large green banner at the top says 'THE BASIC CALLIGRAPHY EQUIPMENT'. Below it, a section titled 'WHAT EQUIPMENTS DO I NEED FOR MODERN CALLIGRAPHY' discusses essential tools. Six categories are listed with images and 'Read more' links:

- INK AND PAPER**: Shows a pen writing 'glitter' on paper.
- DEEP PENS**: Shows a hand using a deep pen.
- BRUSH PENS**: Shows a hand using a brush pen.
- NIBS**: Shows a nib and ink bottle.
- PENCILS**: Shows a blue pencil.
- MARKERS**: Shows a pile of colorful markers.

Figure 69: Learn Basic – part 8

The screenshot shows a modal window titled 'INK AND PAPERS' over a dark background. The modal contains an image of a fountain pen writing 'glitter' on paper. Below the image, sections include 'Ink' (Sumi Ink), 'Paper' (Quality Calligraphy Paper), and 'For General Pointed Pen Calligraphy Practice'. The background of the modal shows parts of the main website's layout, including other equipment categories like 'PENCILS' and 'MARKERS'.

Figure 70: Learn Basic – part 9

The screenshot shows the 'Learn Basic' page of the Quick Calligraphy website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Calligraphy, Categories, Learn, Gallery, Contact, About, and Feedback. Below the navigation is a sub-navigation section titled 'can be practiced with a whole variety of different tools, such as' with six categories: INK AND PAPER, DEEP PENS, BRUSH PENS, NIBS, PENCILS, and MARKERS. Each category has a small image and a 'Read more' link. The main content area features a dark teal footer with links for About, Learn (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced), and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Google+. It also includes a newsletter sign-up form with fields for 'Your email here' and 'Subscribe'.

Figure 71: Learn Basic – part 10

9. Learn Intermediate page

a) Description

This Learn Intermediate page displays following information:

- Tips to be better at calligraphy.
- Instructions for holding pen.
- Some basic techniques for stroke to improve handwriting.

b) Screen shot

The screenshot shows the 'Learn Intermediate' page of the Quick Calligraphy website. The layout is similar to the 'Learn Basic' page, featuring a navigation bar and sub-navigation for various tools. The main content area includes a large, stylized graphic of the letter 'E' composed of multiple overlapping colors (blue, green, red, yellow) and a photograph of a hand holding a brush pen over a piece of paper with the text 'Forever BETTERING MY Lettering'. Below this is a section titled 'HOW TO START WITH MODERN CALLIGRAPHY' and a box containing 'FIVE THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE STARTING CALLIGRAPHY'.

Figure 72: Learn Intermediate – part 1

FIVE THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE STARTING CALLIGRAPHY

1. Start Simple, Learn Faux Calligraphy, Study The Letter Forms, Get The Right Tools & Practice Calligraphy Drills
2. All pen holders, brush pens, nibs, and inks are not the same. Each serves a specific purpose. You will save yourself a lot of frustration, time, and money by getting the right tools.
3. This might be the best piece of calligraphy advice for every beginner. I wish there were a more natural way to get better at calligraphy, but there is not. There is no one magic tool to become a better calligrapher. The magic is in practice!
4. DON'T COMPARE YOURSELF TO OTHERS.
5. GIVE YOURSELF GRACE! Last, but not least, this piece of calligraphy advice for beginners is one we all need, no matter how long we've been doing this art!

HOW TO HOLD A BRUSH PEN ?

First things first let's just quickly cover this part because i often see beginners struggling with how to hold a brush correctly.

Different people like to hold the pen in different ways but the most important thing is the angle on which you to hold it.

Check out the reference image on right ->

Figure 73: Learn Intermediate – part 2

HOW TO HOLD A BRUSH PEN ?

First things first let's just quickly cover this part because i often see beginners struggling with how to hold a brush correctly.

Different people like to hold the pen in different ways but the most important thing is the angle on which you to hold it.

Check out the reference image on right ->

Holding the pen too upright will not give you the desired effect (thick and thin contrast) and it will also damage the tip of your pen.

That been said, the next important part is to know where to apply thin strokes and where to apply the thick strokes. (if you already know this feel free to skip to the next section).

THE GENERAL RULE IS THAT YOUR STROKES GOING UP ARE THIN WHILE THE ONES GOING DOWN ARE THICK



Figure 74: Learn Intermediate – part 3

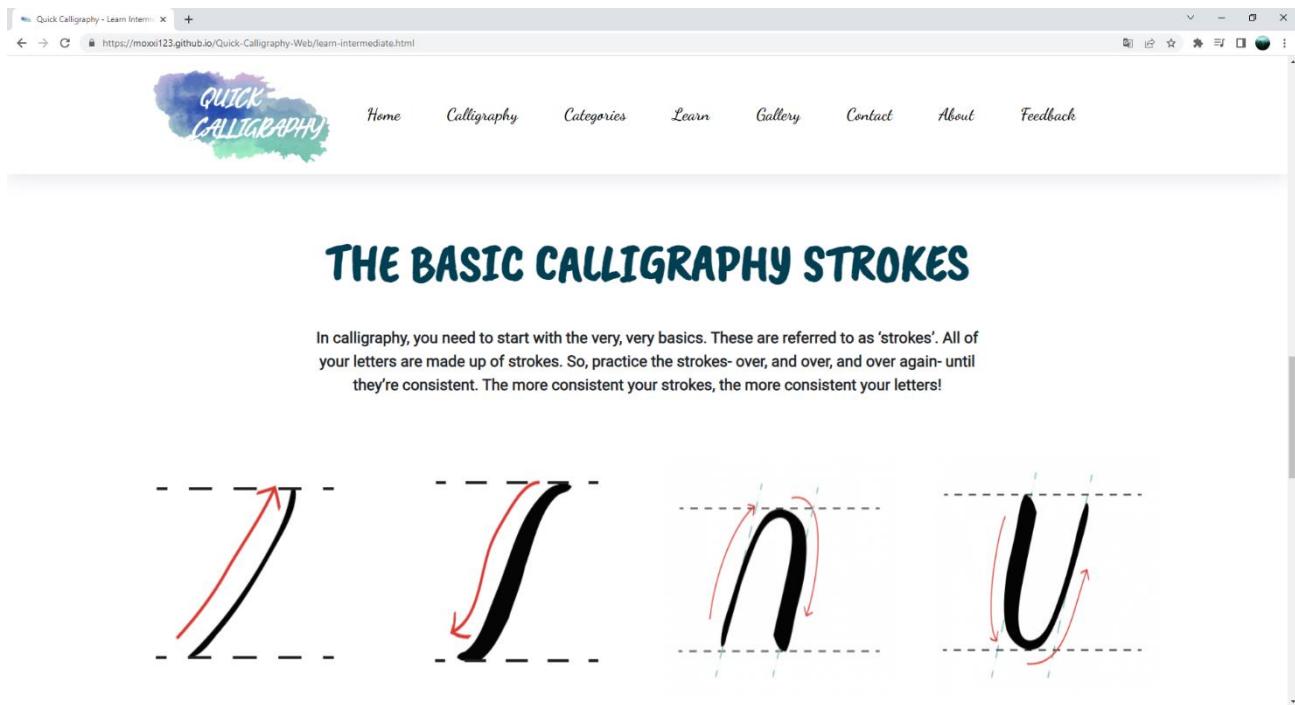


Figure 75: Learn Intermediate – part 4

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the same URL as Figure 75. The page layout is identical, featuring the 'QUICK CALLIGRAPHY' logo and navigation links. Below the title 'THE BASIC CALLIGRAPHY STROKES', there are four numbered sections with sub-sections:

- 1. Up Stroke**: Description: 'With the upstroke you want to start the bottom and extend upwards with a slight curve towards the waist. You will want to go slow and try your best to stay at a consistent speed.' Pro Tip: 'Don't "Flick".'
- 2. Down Stroke**: Description: 'With the downstroke you will be working opposite to the upstroke. You will want to start at the top and extend downwards starting with medium pressure and gradually adding more as you get to the bottom. Make sure as you approach the bottom you ease off the pressure.' Pro Tip: 'Again you will want to go slow and stay at a consistent speed.'
- 3. Over turn**: Description: 'With this stroke you will want to start at the bottom applying light pressure for your upstroke and then curving over into a thick downstroke. You want to make sure your two lines stay parallel and that all strokes stay on the same plane.'
- 4. Underturn**: Description: 'Starting at the top moving downwards you want to apply a heavy pressure going into a light upstroke.' Pro Tip: 'No Flick or tail at the bottom you want to end it straight.'

Figure 76: Learn Intermediate – part 5

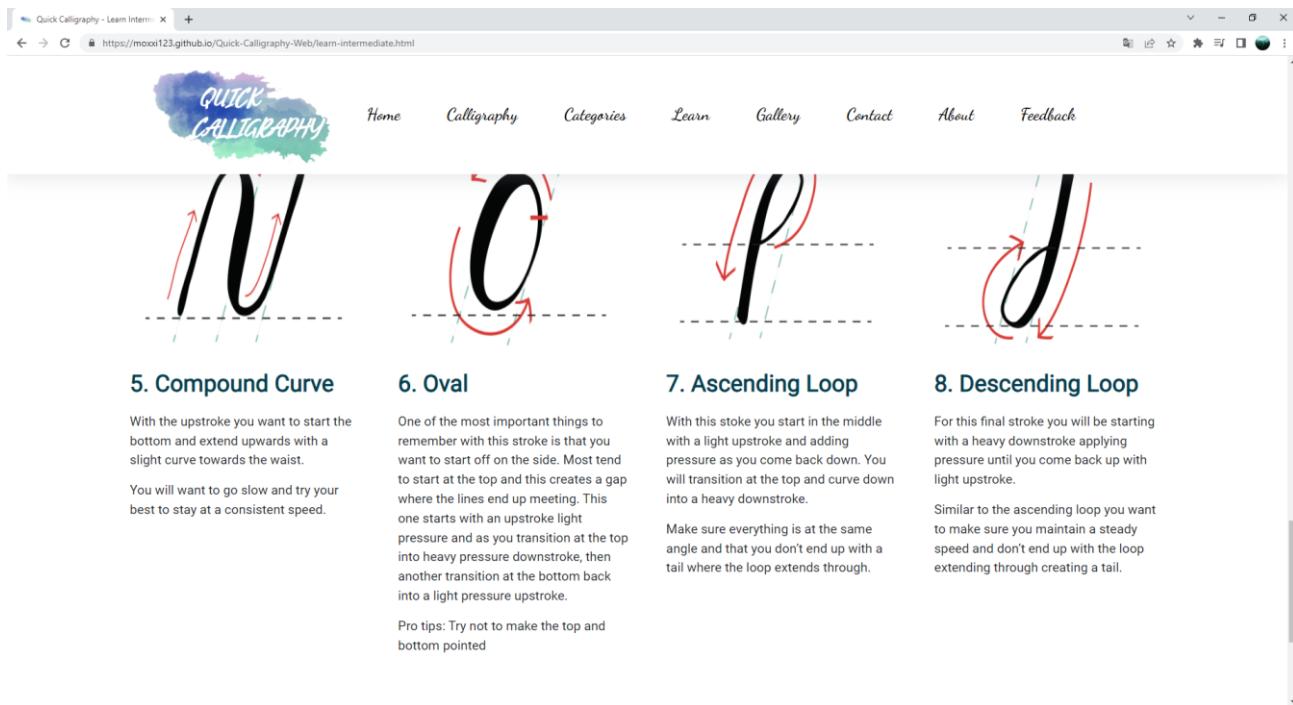


Figure 77: Learn Intermediate – part 6

5. Compound Curve

Slight curve towards the waist.

You will want to go slow and try your best to stay at a consistent speed.

6. Oval

Want to start off on the side. Most tend to start at the top and this creates a gap where the lines end up meeting. This one starts with an upstroke light pressure and as you transition at the top into heavy pressure downstroke, then another transition at the bottom back into a light pressure upstroke.

Pro tips: Try not to make the top and bottom pointed

7. Ascending Loop

pressure as you come back down. You will transition at the top and curve down into a heavy downstroke.

Make sure everything is at the same angle and that you don't end up with a tail where the loop extends through.

8. Descending Loop

pressure until you come back up with light upstroke.

Similar to the ascending loop you want to make sure you maintain a steady speed and don't end up with the loop extending through creating a tail.

Figure 78: Learn Intermediate – part 7

10.Learn Advanced page

a) Description

This Learn Advanced page displays following information:

- Instructions for choosing the suitable type of pen with a video.
- Practice lettering for birthdays and holidays with video tutorials.
- Distinguish between traditional and modern calligraphy.

b) Screen shot



Figure 79: Learn Advanced – part 1

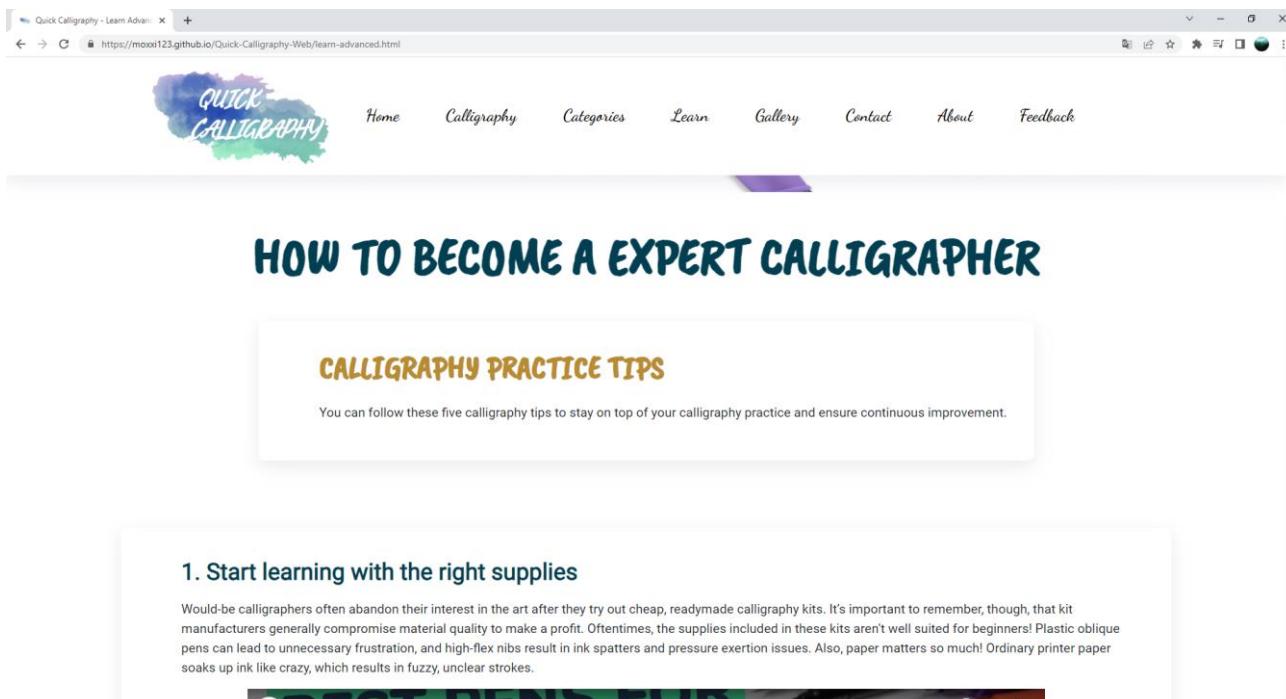


Figure 80: Learn Advanced – part 2

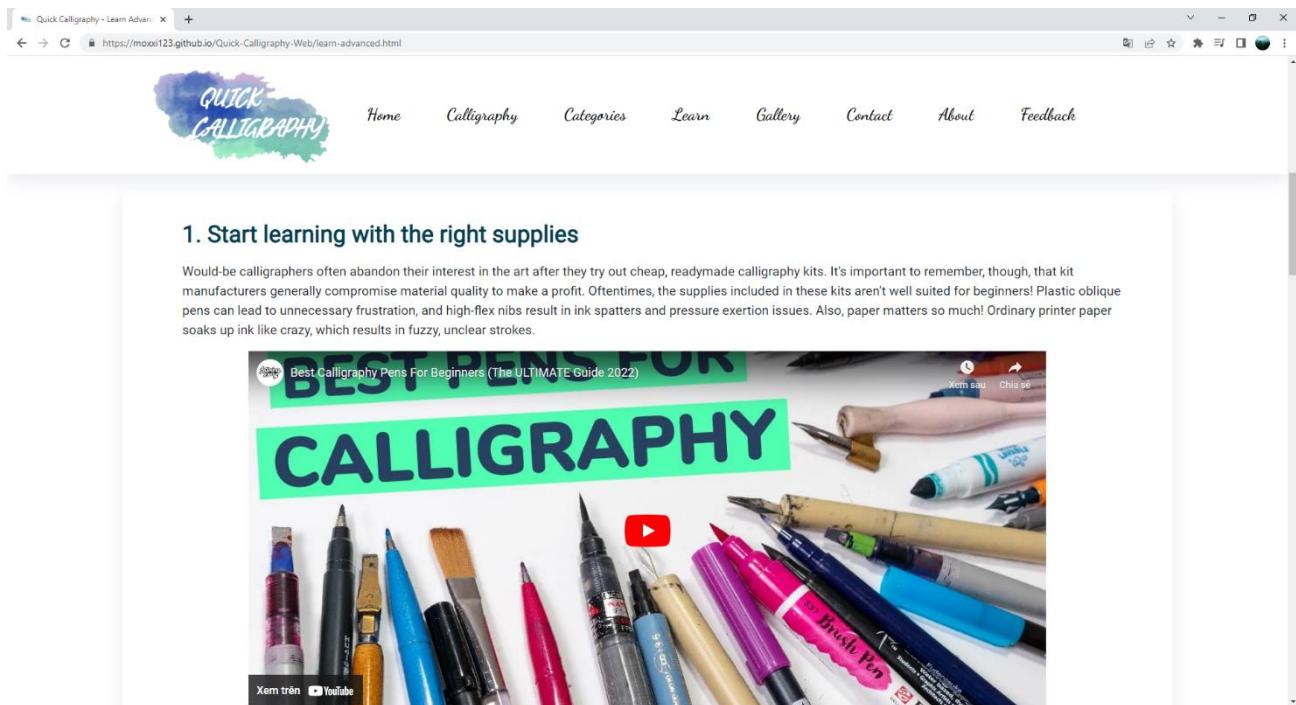


Figure 81: Learn Advanced – part 3

Figure 82: Learn Advanced – part 4

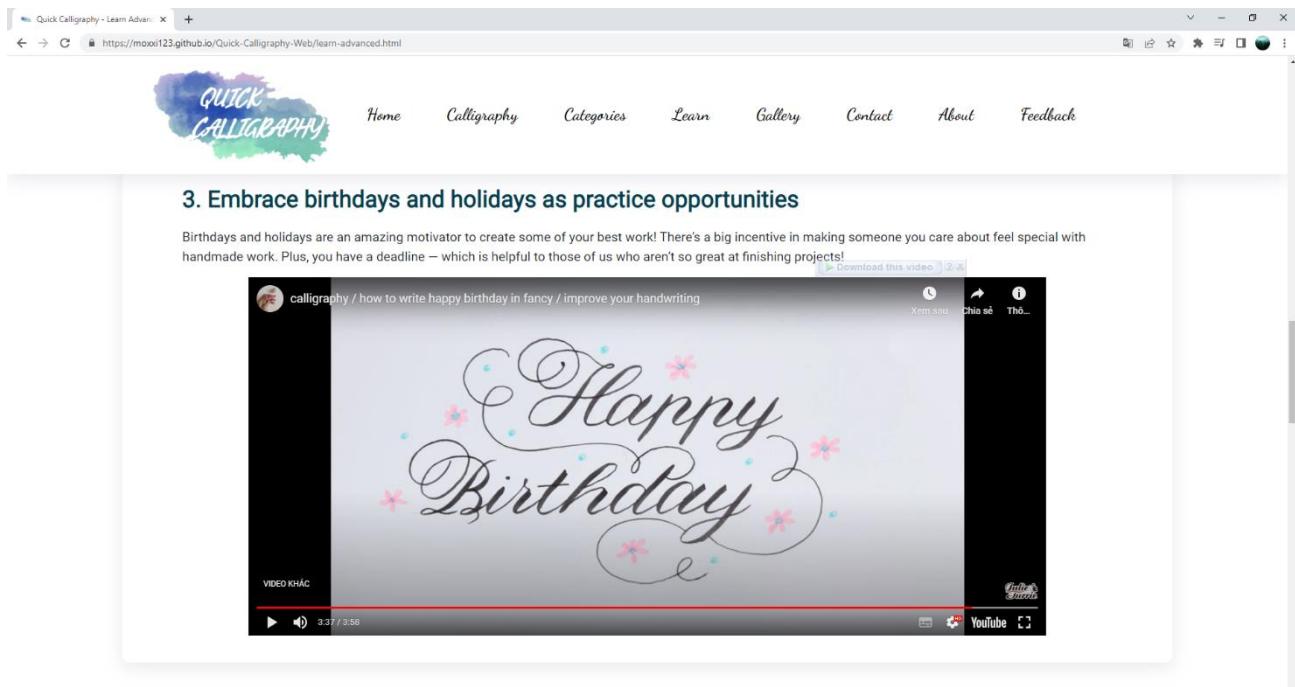


Figure 83: Learn Advanced – part 5

4. Don't Let the Pros Discourage You

I post on Instagram every day, and many times, I'll receive self-deprecating compliments from people that make me cringe. Comments like "I could never do that," pop up a lot. Those sorts of comments make me worry that people will get discouraged and stop trying. I mean, truly: I want you to remember that, first of all, everyone starts somewhere. Every single calligrapher was once at your skill level.

5. Take photos

As you create more and more calligraphy, your skill level will improve. It happens so gradually, though, that it's difficult to notice. Keeping a photographic record helps you to clearly see your progress!

Figure 84: Learn Advanced – part 6

While both forms of calligraphy look like stylistic hand-written letters from the exterior, you need to look closer into the details. This will enable you to mark out stark differences that exist between the modern and the traditional forms of calligraphy. These differences have been summarized in the bullets given below:

- Traditional calligraphy is more sophisticated and elegant to look at. Modern calligraphy, on the other hand, is whimsical and fun.
- Strict rules need to be followed while writing traditional calligraphy styles. Modern styles of calligraphy, however, encourage people to intentionally break these preset rules and have fun with the script and letter styling.
- Traditional calligraphy usually has a more slanted script, while the slant in modern styles of the same is more upright.
- Traditional and basic letterforms are used while writing the traditional forms of calligraphy. Modern calligraphy allows the usage of modern letterforms that incorporate loops, exalted ascenders, and dipping descenders.
- Traditional calligraphy is ripe with a rich history as it is a style that has existed for many centuries and has stood strong against the test of time. Modern styles of calligraphy are more recent and have become hugely popular owing to social media and growing trends.
- Traditional calligraphy uses equal spacing, consistent angles, and lines. On the other hand, modern calligraphy uses letter proportions that best suit the style of the artist. These shapes, sizes, lines, and angles can change according to the artists' tastes and preferences.
- The traditional style uses a more neutral color palette, while the modern style uses a brighter range of colors.
- Pointed pens are the most common tools used to create traditional calligraphy. Modern calligraphy can be created using digital mediums and brush pens.

Irrespective of which style you prefer, both these styles of calligraphy are immensely beautiful. While one takes a restrained approach, the other one is more free-flowing, but both are equally alluring. It is important that modern calligraphers indulge themselves in the freedom that modern calligraphy offers to them. However, they should not forget the foundations that traditional calligraphy has set through time. It is these very foundations that have allowed calligraphy as a style to evolve and remain relevant for so many years. Therefore, both need and deserve to be celebrated in their own unique regards.

Figure 85: Learn Advanced – part 7

QUICK CALLIGRAPHY

About Learn ▾ Basic
Calligraphy Learn ▾ Intermediate
Gallery Learn ▾ Advanced

About | Contact | Feedback |

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Figure 86: Learn Advanced – part 8

11. Gallery page

a) Description

- This Gallery page displays following information:
- Exhibiting calligraphy works.
 - Display view and like count for each image.
 - Slideshow image.
 - Search and sort by categories.

b) Screen shot

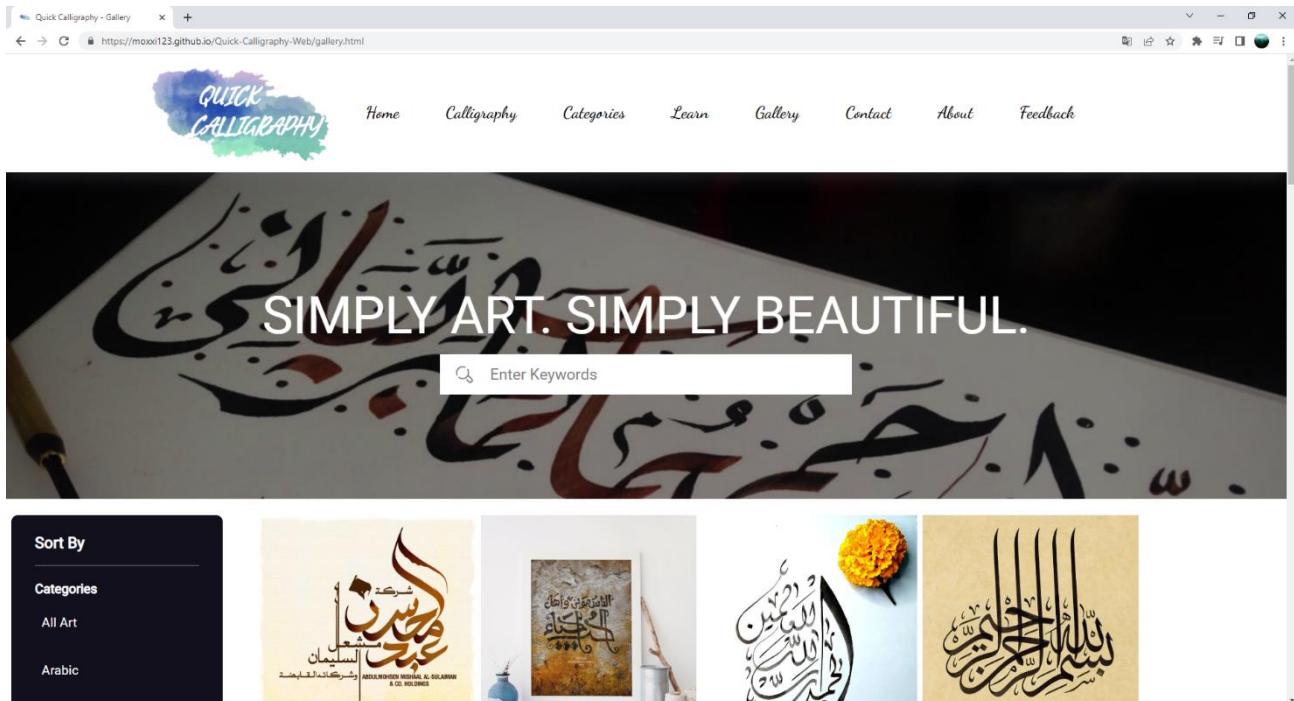


Figure 87: Gallery – part 1

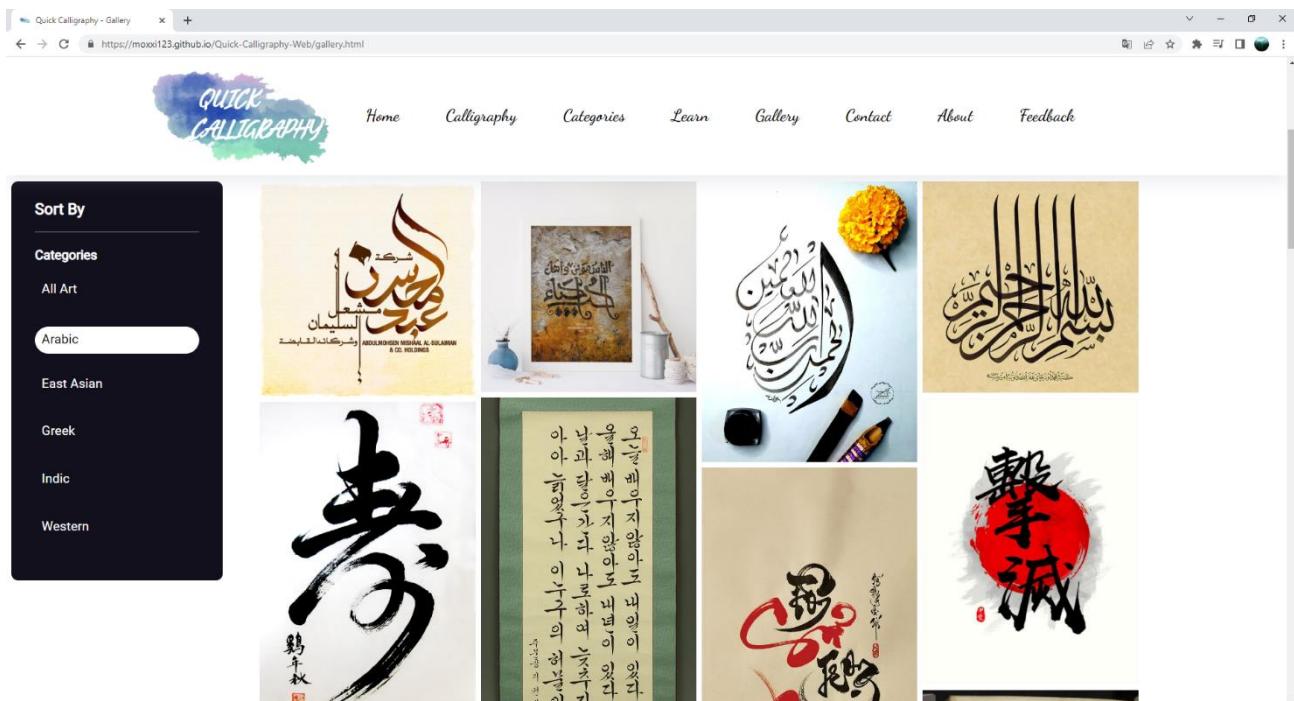


Figure 88: Gallery – part 2

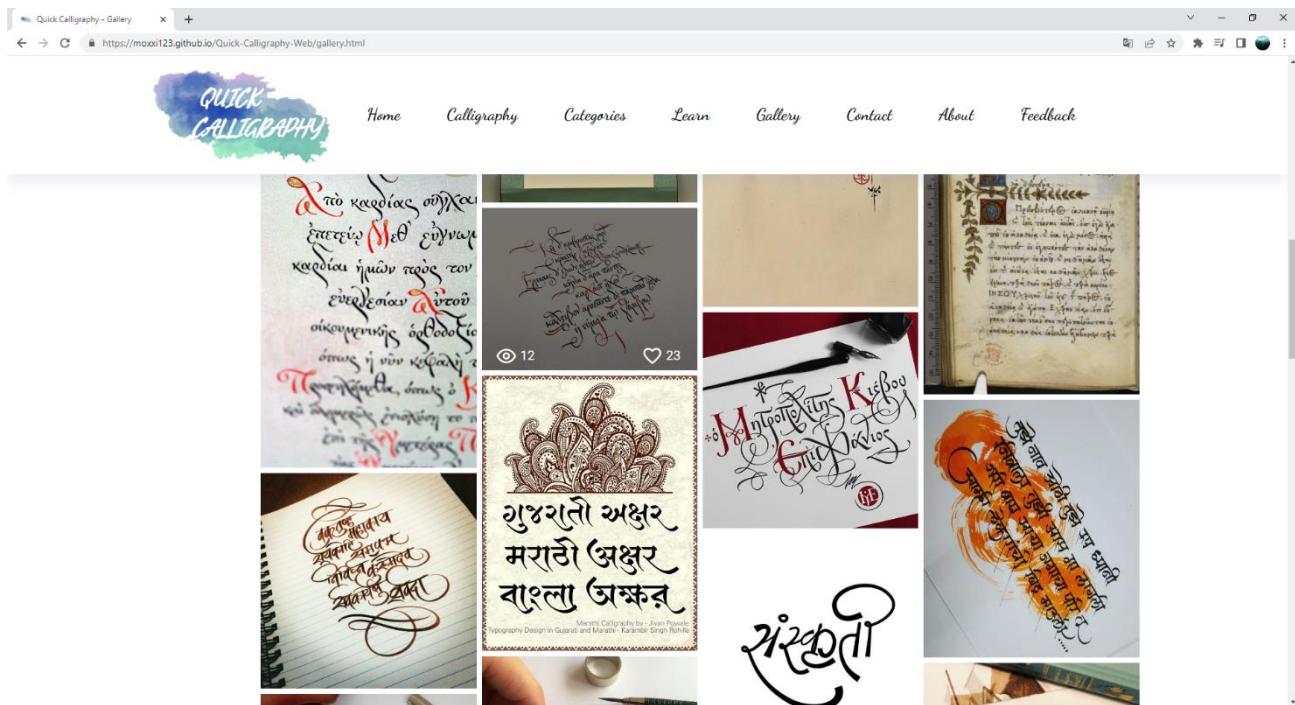


Figure 89: Gallery – part 3

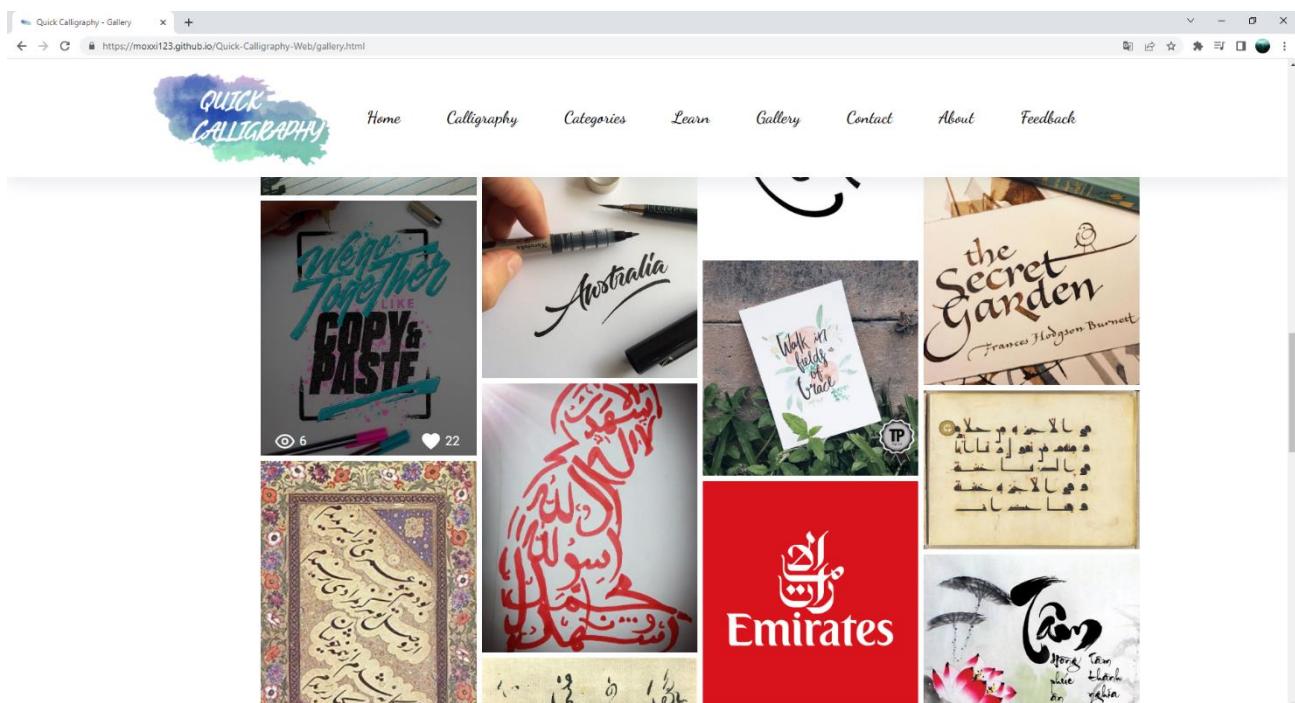


Figure 90: Gallery – part 4

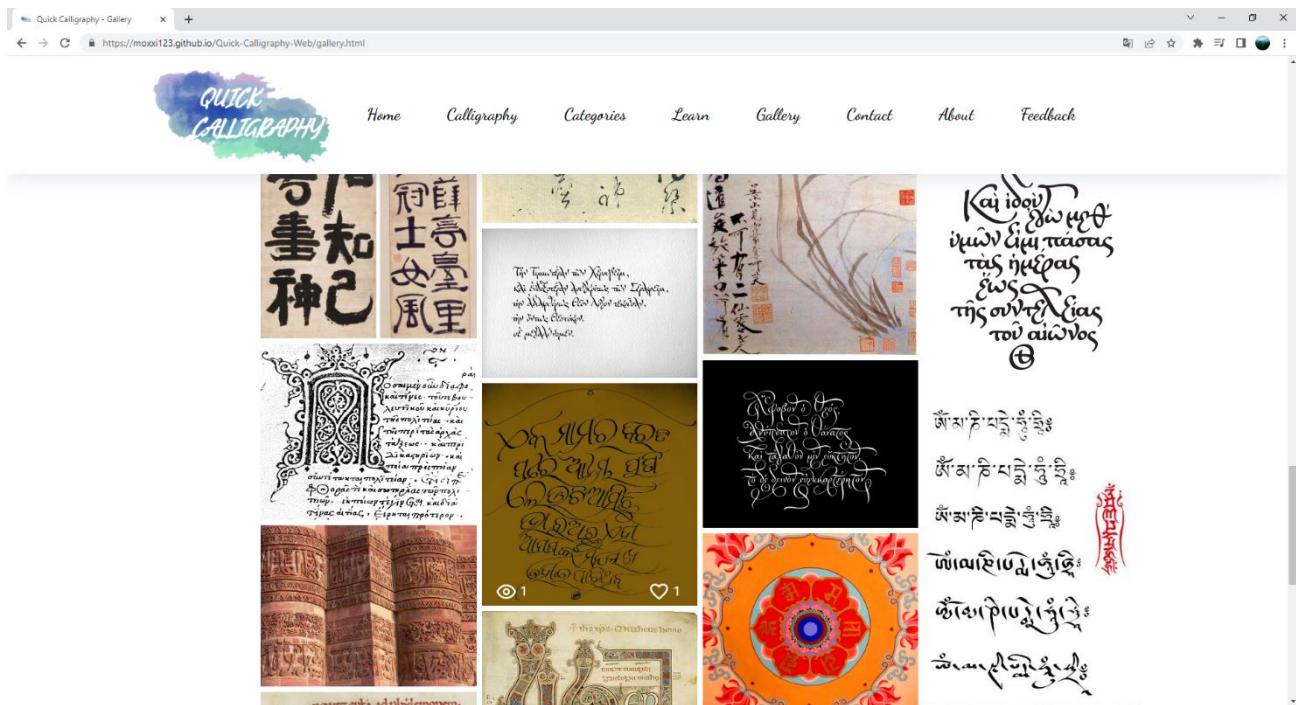
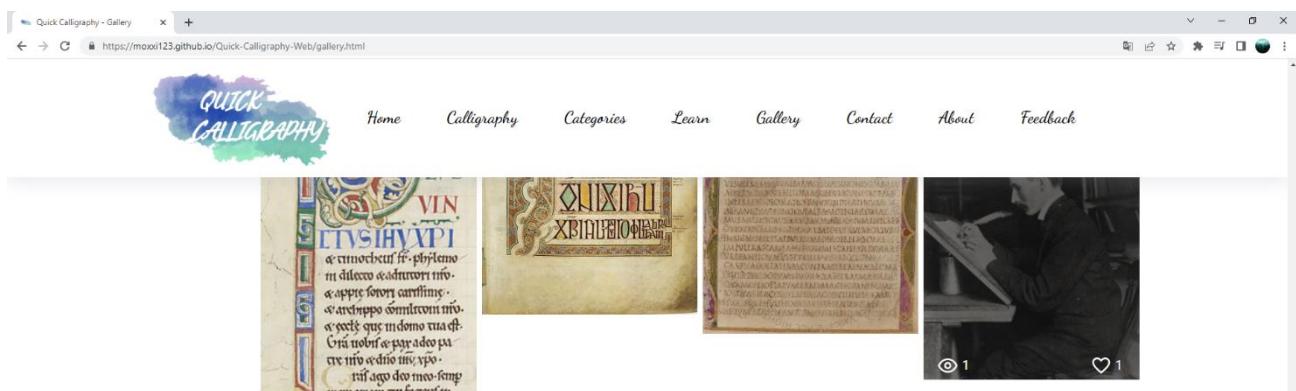


Figure 91: Gallery – part 5



QUICK CALLIGRAPHY

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Figure 92: Gallery – part 6

12. Contact Us page

a) Description

This Contact Us page displays following information:

- Display contact information: location, telephone number, email, and a quick contact form for viewers.
- Display google maps and directions for viewers.
- Display the term of service.

b) Screen shot

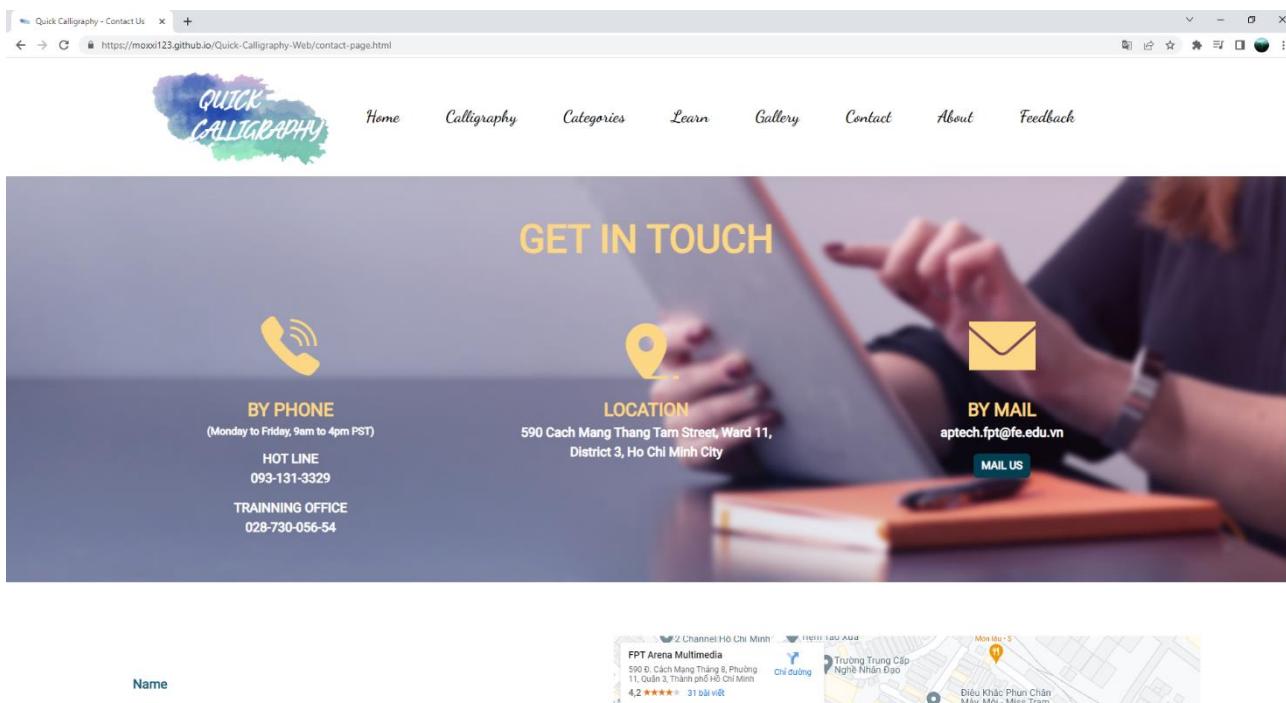


Figure 93: Contact – part 1

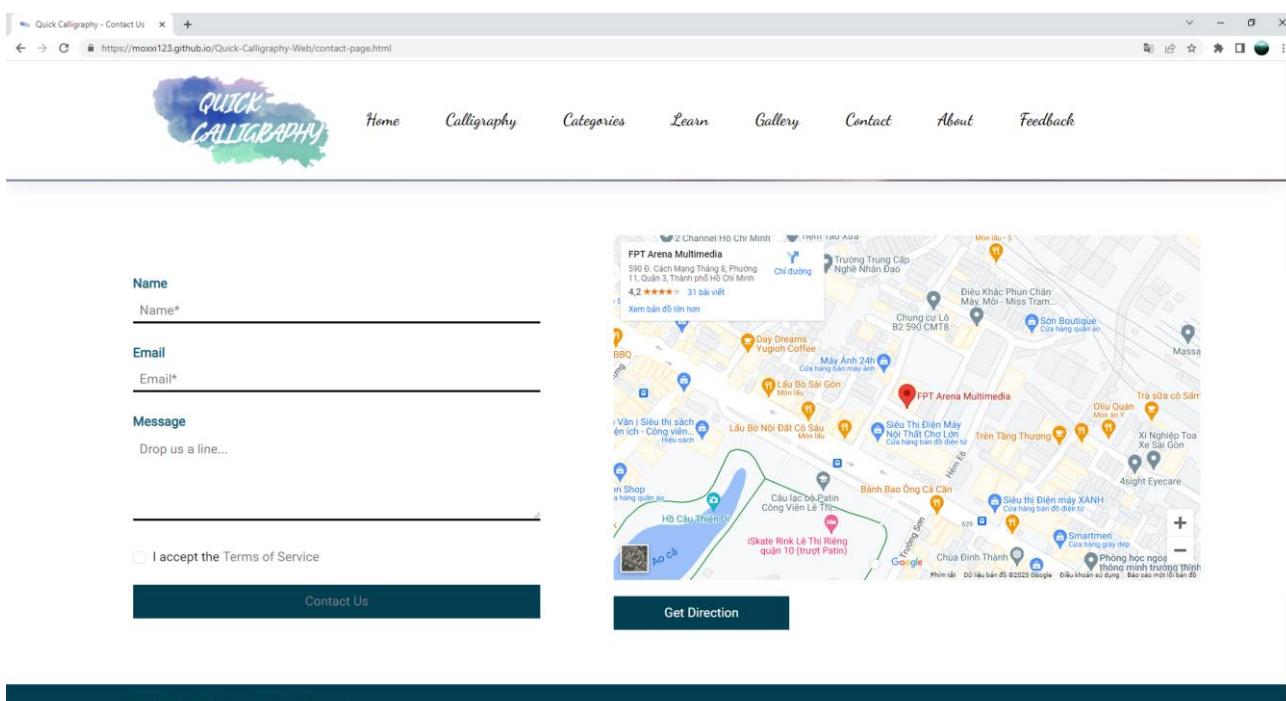


Figure 94: Contact – part 2

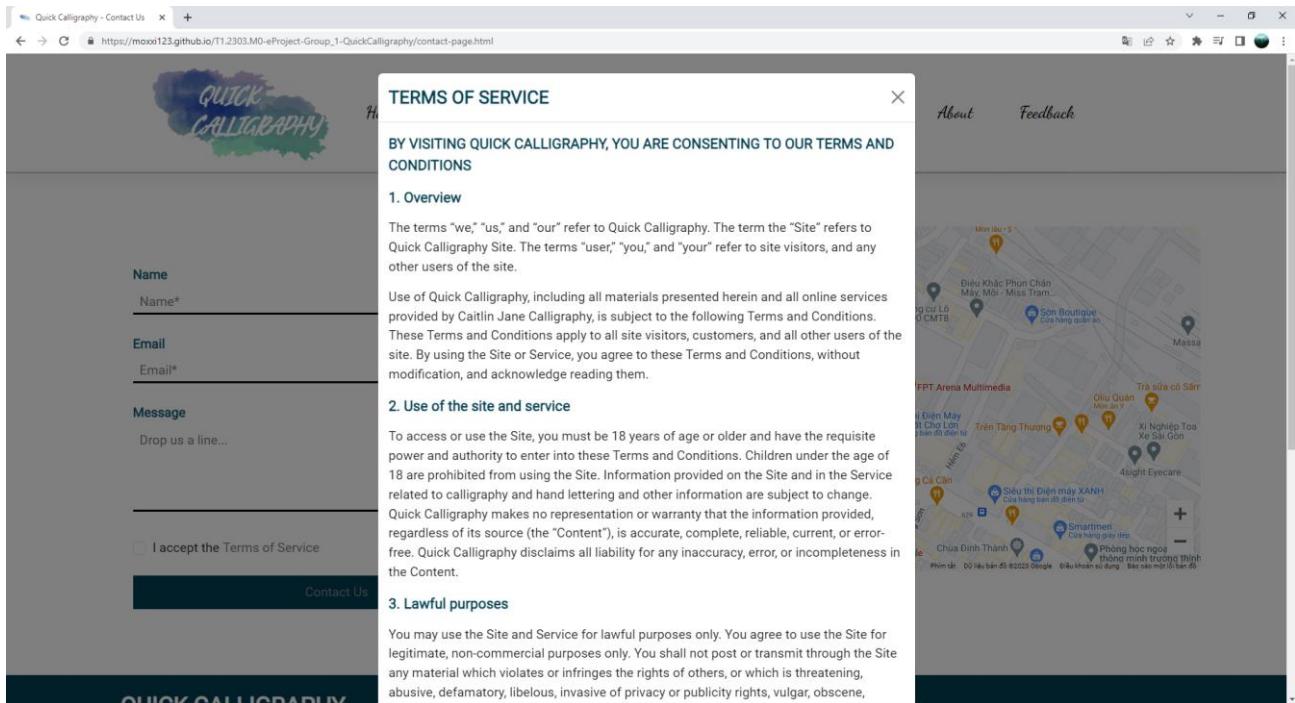


Figure 95: Contact – part 3

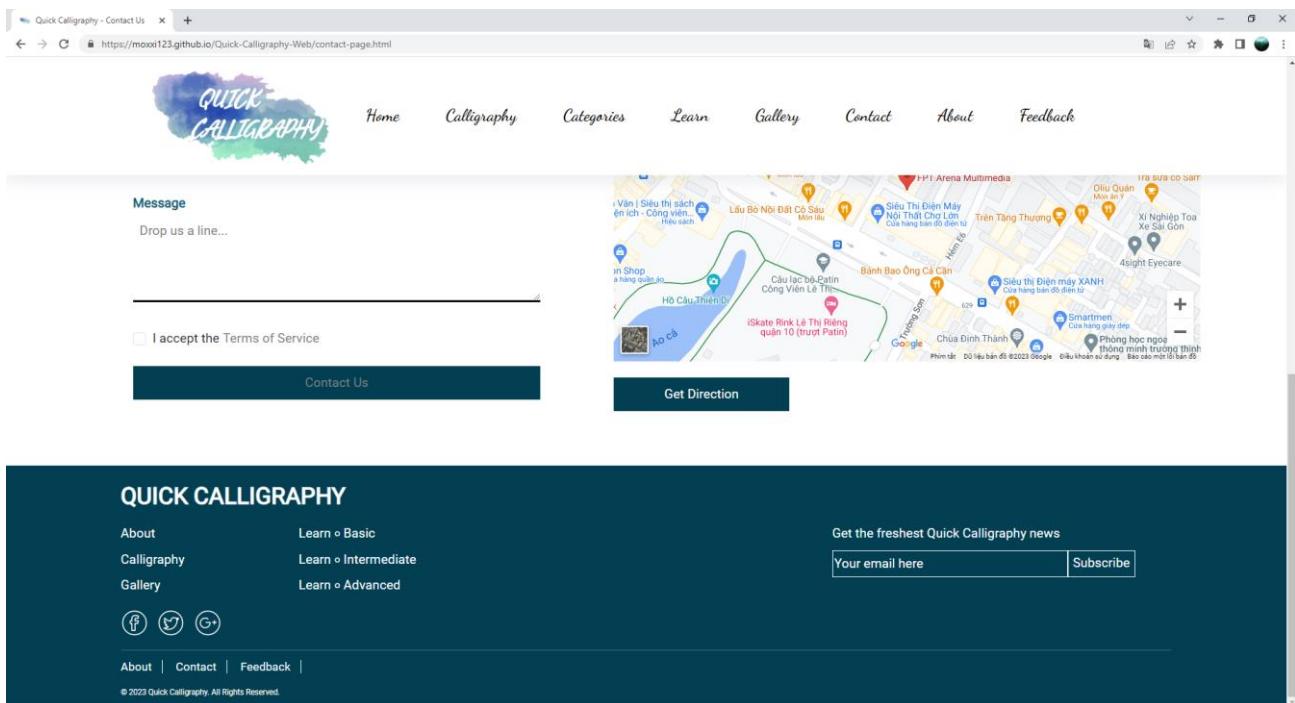


Figure 96: Contact – part 4

13. About Us page

a) Description

This About Us page displays following information:

- Show our sentiments about the Quick Calligraphy website.
- Introduction about members team of Group 1.

b) Screen shot

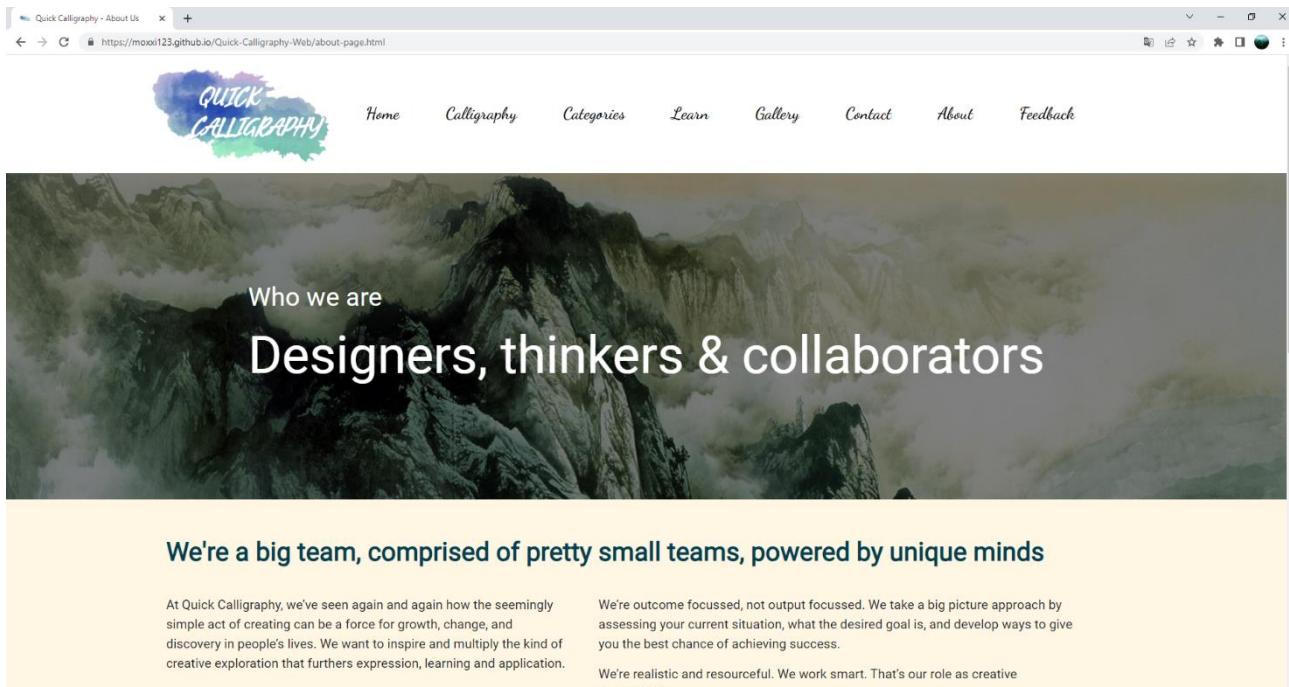


Figure 97: About – part 1

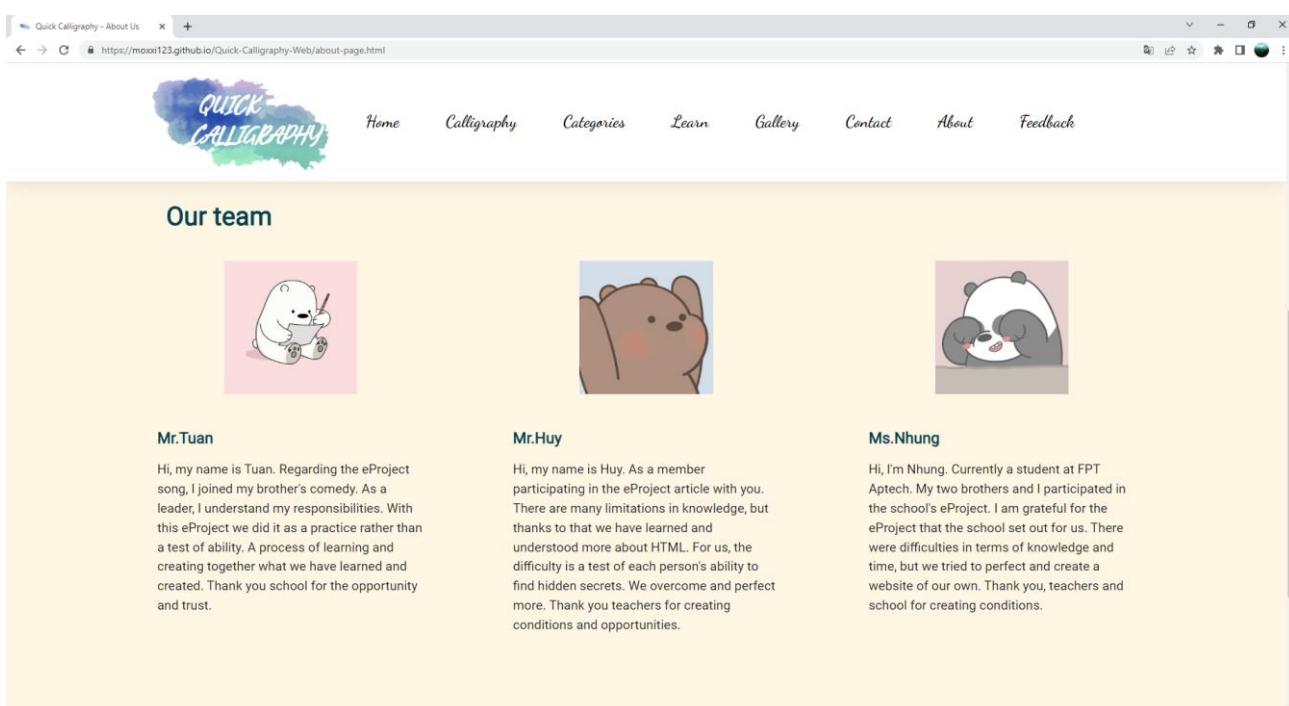


Figure 98: About – part 2

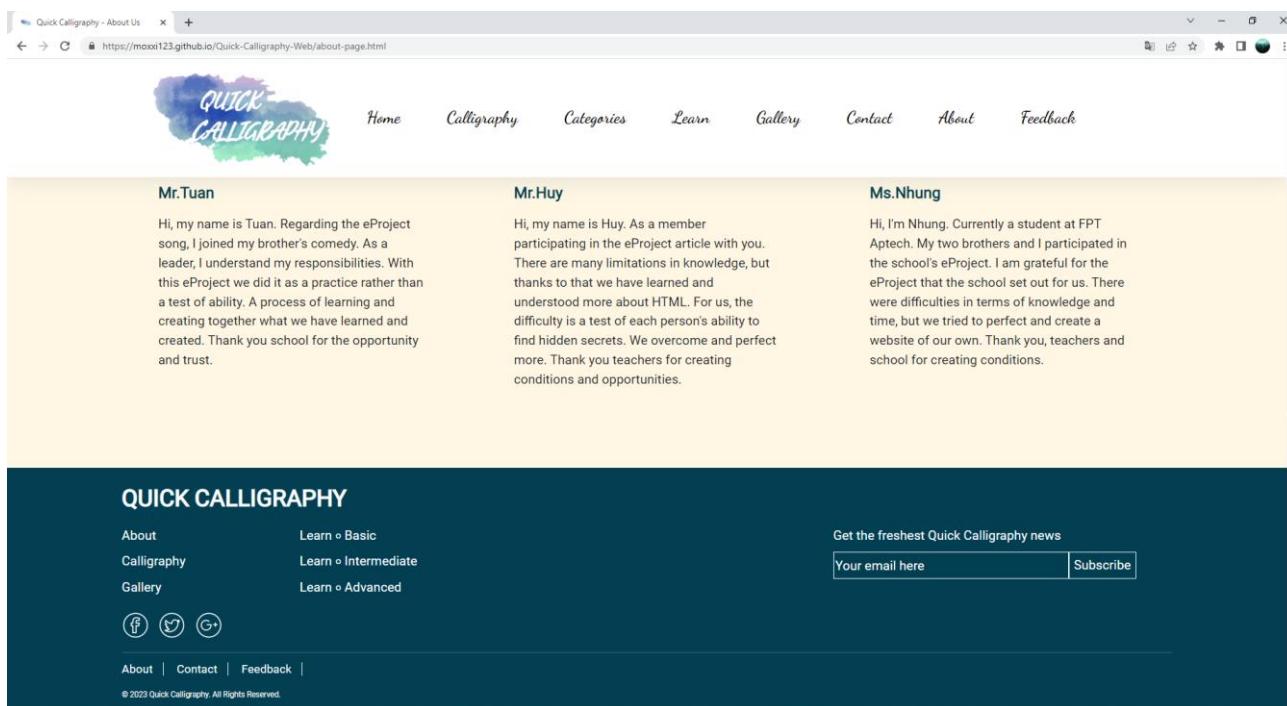


Figure 99: About – part 3

14.Feedback page

a) Description

This Feedback page displays following information:

- Display a quick feedback form with rate scale for viewers.

b) Screen shot

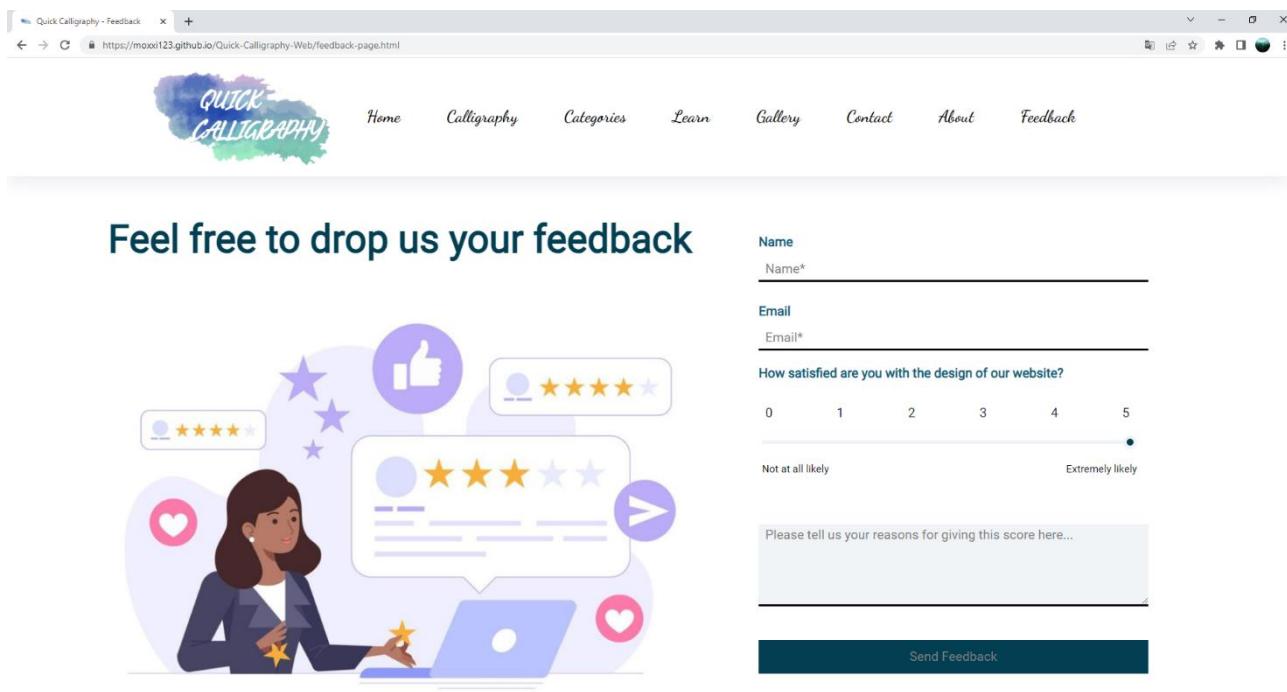


Figure 100: Feedback – part 1

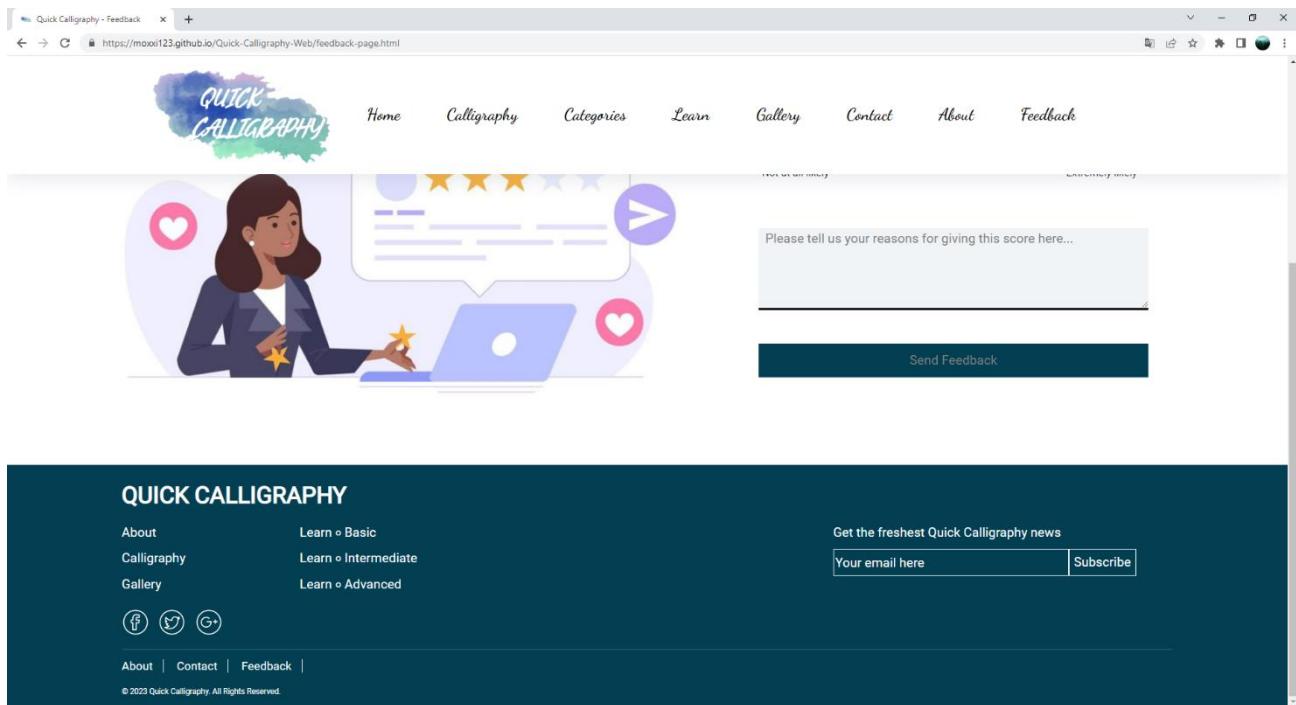


Figure 101: Feedback – part 2

RESPONSIVE

The page has a responsive feature for small screen devices with a minimum width at 992px.



Figure 102: Quick Calligraphy responsive – part 1

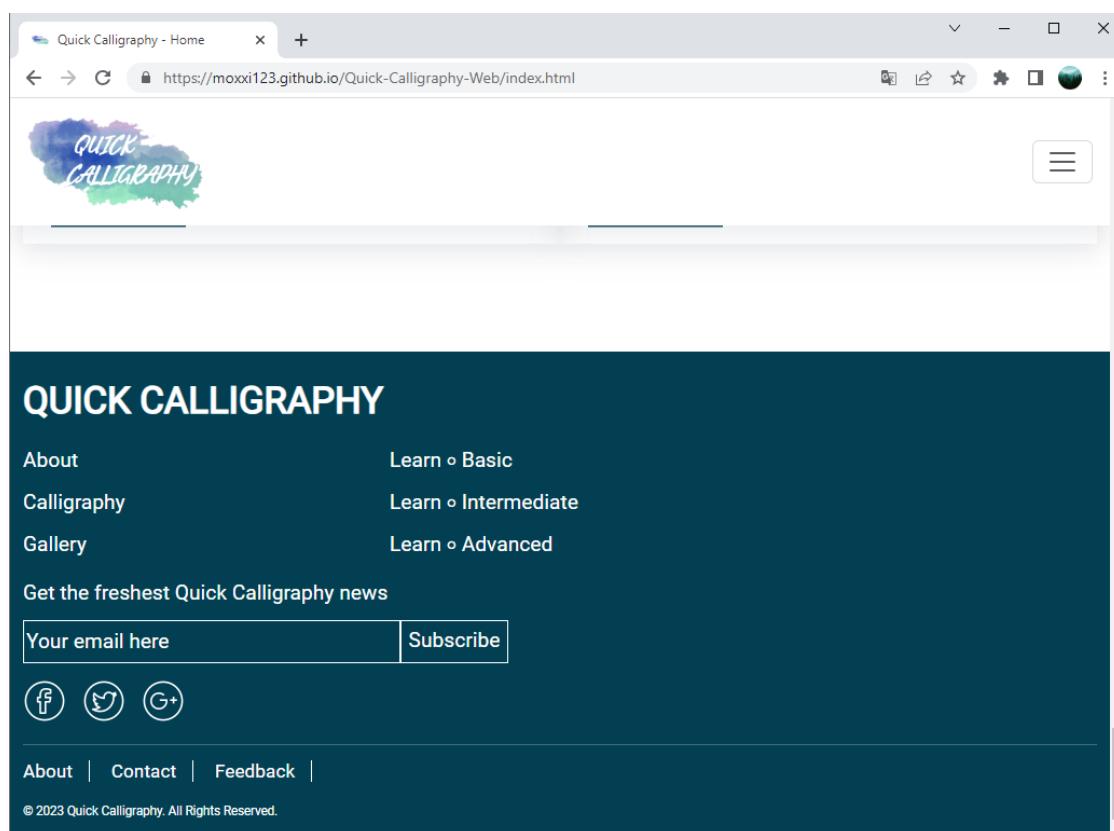


Figure 103: Quick Calligraphy responsive – part 2

JAVASCRIPT DESCRIPTION

1. Owl Carousel slider

a) Description

- This script used a slick package (carousel) to display the image slider on the website.

b) Screen shot

```
/*Owl Carousel*/
$(document).ready(function () {
    $(".owl-carousel").owlCarousel({
        loop: true,
        nav: true,
        autoplay: true,
        autoplayTimeout: 3000,
        autoplayHoverPause: true,
        center: true,
        navText: [
            "<i class='left'><img src='image/home/double-left.png' alt=''/></i>",
            "<i class='right'><img src='image/home/double-right.png' alt=''/></i>"
        ],
        responsive: {
            0: {
                items: 1
            },
            600: {
                items: 1
            },
            1000: {
                items: 3
            }
        }
});
```

Figure 104: Image slider – Index page

```
555 /*Owl Carousel*/
556 $('.owl-carousel').owlCarousel({
557     loop: true,
558     margin: 20,
559     autoplay: true,
560     autoplayTimeout: 3500,
561     autoplaySpeed: 1500,
562     responsive: {
563         0: {
564             items: 1
565         },
566         600: {
567             items: 1
568         },
569         1000: {
570             items: 1
571         }
572     }
573 })
```

Figure 105: Image slider –Learn Intermediate page

2. Angular JS data validation

a) Description

- This script used a toolset (Angular JS) and its module (Angular-messages) to display the data validation messages on the website.

b) Screen shot

```

<form action="" name="subscribe">
    <label for="">Get the freshest Quick Calligraphy news</label><br />

    <div class="sub-form-container d-flex align-items-center">
        <input type="email" name="mailid" ng-model="mMailid"
            ng-pattern="/^([a-zA-Z0-9\-\_\.]+@[a-zA-Z0-9]+\.)+[a-zA-Z]{2,3}$/" ng-trim="false"
            placeholder="Your email here" required>
        <input type="submit" value="Subscribe" ng-disabled="subscribe.$invalid">
    </div>

    <div class="error-container" ng-messages="subscribe.mailid.$error">
        <div ng-message="pattern"
            ng-show="subscribe.mailid.$error.pattern && subscribe.mailid.$dirty">Email has
            format
            abc@abc.com</div>
    </div>
</form>

/*angularjs*/
let myApp = angular.module("myApp", ["ngMessages"]);

```

Figure 106: Data validation – footer

```

<!--name-->
<div class="d-flex flex-column d-flex align-items-start d-flex justify-content-center sub-form-container-1">
    <label><strong>Name</strong></label>

    <input type="text" name="nameid" ng-model="mNameid" placeholder="Name*"
        ng-pattern="/^[\S\w\W]*$/" ng-trim="false" ng-maxlength="20" required>

    <div ng-messages="contact.nameid.$error" ng-messages-multiple>
        <div ng-message="required"
            ng-show="contact.nameid.$error.required && contact.nameid.$dirty"
            style="margin: 10px 0 5px 0; font-weight: 600; color: red;">Name is
            Required.</div>
        <div ng-message="pattern"
            style="margin: 10px 0 5px 0; font-weight: 600; color: red;">Name has format
            at least 1 character except for space.
        </div>
    </div>
</div>

```

Figure 107: Data validation – name input

```

<!--email-->
<div class="d-flex flex-column d-flex align-items-start d-flex justify-content-center sub-form-container-1">
    <label><strong>Email</strong></label>

    <input type="email" name="mail" ng-model="mMail" placeholder="Email*"
        ng-pattern="/^([a-zA-Z0-9\-\_\.]+@[a-zA-Z0-9]+\.)+[a-zA-Z]{2,3}$/" ng-trim="false"
        required>

    <div ng-messages="contact.mail.$error" ng-messages-multiple>
        <div ng-message="required"
            ng-show="contact.mail.$error.required && contact.mail.$dirty"
            style="margin: 10px 0 5px 0; font-weight: 600; color: red;">Email is
            required.</div>
        <div ng-message="pattern"
            style="margin: 10px 0 5px 0; font-weight: 600; color: red;">Email has
            format abc@abc.com</div>
    </div>
</div>

```

Figure 108: Data validation – mail input

3. Sort by categories Javascript

a) Description

- This script is used to sort the image by categories (Arab, East Asian, Indian, and Western) in the gallery. It hides the image that does not match the category sort.

b) Screen shot

```

1851 /*Java script*/
1852 /*1.filter by class name*/
1853 /*1.1.execute the function and show all columns*/
1854 filterSelection("all")
1855 function filterSelection(c) {
1856     var x, i;
1857     x = document.getElementsByClassName("column");
1858     if (c == "all") c = "";
1859     /*add the "show" class (display:block) to the filtered elements, and remove the "show" class from the elements that are not selected*/
1860     for (i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
1861         w3RemoveClass(x[i], "show");
1862         if (x[i].className.indexOf(c) > -1) w3AddClass(x[i], "show");
1863     }
1864 }
1865
1866 /*1.2.show filtered elements*/
1867 function w3Addclass(element, name) {
1868     var i, arr1, arr2;
1869     arr1 = element.className.split(" ");
1870     arr2 = name.split(" ");
1871     for (i = 0; i < arr2.length; i++) {
1872         if (arr1.indexOf(arr2[i]) == -1) {
1873             element.className += " " + arr2[i];
1874         }
1875     }
1876 }

```

Figure 109: Image sort – part 1

```

/*1.3.hide elements that are not selected*/
function w3RemoveClass(element, name) {
    var i, arr1, arr2;
    arr1 = element.className.split(" ");
    arr2 = name.split(" ");
    for (i = 0; i < arr2.length; i++) {
        while (arr1.indexOf(arr2[i]) > -1) {
            arr1.splice(arr1.indexOf(arr2[i]), 1);
        }
    }
    element.className = arr1.join(" ");
}

/*1.4.add active class to the current button (highlight it)*/
var sidebar = document.getElementById("sidebar");

var categories = sidebar.getElementsByClassName("categories");

for (var i = 0; i < categories.length; i++) {
    categories[i].addEventListener("click", function () {
        var current = document.getElementsByClassName("active");
        current[0].className = current[0].className.replace(" active", "");
        this.className += " active";
    });
}

```

Figure 110: Image sort – part 2

4. Search by categories Javascript

a) Description

- This script is used to search the image by categories (Arab, East Asian, Indian, and Western) in the gallery.

b) Screen shot

```

/*2.search by class name*/
var searchInput = document.querySelector("input[name=namesearch]");
searchInput.addEventListener("input", function () {
    var keyword = this.value.toLowerCase();

    var columns = document.getElementsByClassName("column");
    for (var i = 0; i < columns.length; i++) {
        var column = columns[i];
        var category = column.classList[1];

        if (category.toLowerCase().indexOf(keyword) > -1) {
            column.classList.add("show");
        } else {
            column.classList.remove("show");
        }
    }
});

```

Figure 111: Image search

5. All category active when loading page Javascript

a) Description

- This script is used to set the default “All category” when loading the Gallery page.

b) Screen shot

```
/*3.filter all always active when open page*/
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function () {
    filterSelection("all");
});
```

Figure 112: All category active by default

6. View count when clicking on the image Javascript

a) Description

- This script is used to count the number of clicks on a particular image with an index number and store the count in localStorage.

b) Screen shot

```
/*4.count click on img-icon*/
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function () {
    /*4.1.iterate over each img-icon element*/
    var imgIcons = document.getElementsByClassName("img-icon");
    for (var i = 0; i < imgIcons.length; i++) {
        var imgIcon = imgIcons[i];
        var index = imgIcon.getAttribute("data-index");
        var count = localStorage.getItem("imgcount-" + index);

        /*4.2.set the initial count from Local storage or default to 1*/
        if (!count) {
            count = 1;
            localStorage.setItem("imgcount-" + index, count);
        }

        /*4.3.add click event listener to increment count and update local storage*/
        imgIcon.addEventListener("click", function () {
            var index = this.getAttribute("data-index");
            var count = parseInt(localStorage.getItem("imgcount-" + index)) + 1;

            /*4.5.update the count element and Local storage*/
            document.getElementById("imgcount-" + index).textContent = count;
            localStorage.setItem("imgcount-" + index, count);
        });
    }

    /*4.6.update the count element with the initial or default value*/
    document.getElementById("imgcount-" + index).textContent = count;
});
```

Figure 113: View count when clicking on the image

7. Like count when clicking on the love button Javascript

a) Description

- This script is used to count the number of clicks on a particular love button with an index number and store the count in localStorage.

b) Screen shot

```

/*5.count click on Love button*/
/*5.1 prevent run another functions when click on Love button*/
function handleLoveButtonClick(event) {
    event.stopPropagation();
}

/*5.2.iterate over each btn-love element */
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function () {
    var buttonCounts = document.getElementsByClassName("btn-love");
    for (var i = 0; i < buttonCounts.length; i++) {
        var buttonCount = buttonCounts[i];
        var index = buttonCount.getAttribute("data-index");
        var count = localStorage.getItem("btncount-" + index);

        /*5.3.set the initial count from local storage or default to 1 */
        if (!count) {
            count = 1;
            localStorage.setItem("btncount-" + index, count);
        }

        /*5.4.add click event listener to increment count and update local storage */
        buttonCount.addEventListener("click", function () {
            var index = this.getAttribute("data-index");
            var count = parseInt(localStorage.getItem("btncount-" + index)) + 1;

            /*5.5.update the count element and local storage */
            document.getElementById("btncount-" + index).textContent = count;
            localStorage.setItem("btncount-" + index, count);
        });
    }

    /*5.6.update the count element with the initial or default value*/
    document.getElementById("btncount-" + index).textContent = count;
});
});

```

Figure 114: Like count when clicking on the love button

8. Custom image slider modal Javascript

a) Description

- This script is used to display the image slider match with the current selection image.

b) Screen shot

```

/*6.image modal*/
/*6.1.open the modal*/
function openModal() {
    document.getElementById("myModal-7").style.display = "block";
}

/*6.2.close the modal*/
function closeModal() {
    document.getElementById("myModal-7").style.display = "none";
}

var slideIndex = 1;
showSlides(slideIndex);

/*6.3.next/previous controls*/
function plusSlides(n) {
    showSlides(slideIndex += n);
}

/*6.4.thumbnail image controls*/
function currentSlide(n) {
    showSlides(slideIndex = n);
}

function showSlides(n) {
    var i;
    var slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides-1");
    if (n > slides.length) { slideIndex = 1 }
    if (n < 1) { slideIndex = slides.length }
    for (i = 0; i < slides.length; i++) {
        slides[i].style.display = "none";
    }
    slides[slideIndex - 1].style.display = "block";
}

```

Figure 115: Custom image slider modal

TASK SHEET REVIEW 3

Project Ref. No.:		Project Title:	Activity Plan Prepared By:	Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:			
Sr. No.	Task			Actual Start Date	Actual Days	Team Mate Names	Status
1	Home	Quick Calligraphy	Tuan	28-June-23	1	Huy	Completed
2	Calligraphy			28-June-23	1	Tuan	Completed
3	Arabic calligraphy			28-June-23	1	Nhung	Completed
4	East Asian calligraphy			29-June-23	1	Nhung	Completed
5	Greek calligraphy			30-June-23	1	Nhung	Completed
6	Indic calligraphy			1-July-23	1	Nhung	Completed
7	Western calligraphy			2-July-23	1	Nhung	Completed
8	Learn basic			3-July-23	1	Nhung	Completed
9	Learn intermediate			4-July-23	1	Nhung	Completed
10	Learn Advanced			5-July-23	1	Nhung	Completed
11	Gallery			29-June-23	1	Tuan	Completed
12	About Us			29-June-23	1	Huy	Completed
13	Contact Us			3-July-23	1	Tuan	Completed
14	Feedback			4-July-23	1	Tuan	Completed
15	Java Script			30-June-23	3	Tuan	Completed
16	Responsive			30-July-21	21	Tuan	Completed

Date:

Signature of Instructor:

Signature of Team Leader:

Ms. Le Mong Thuy

Vu Minh Tuan