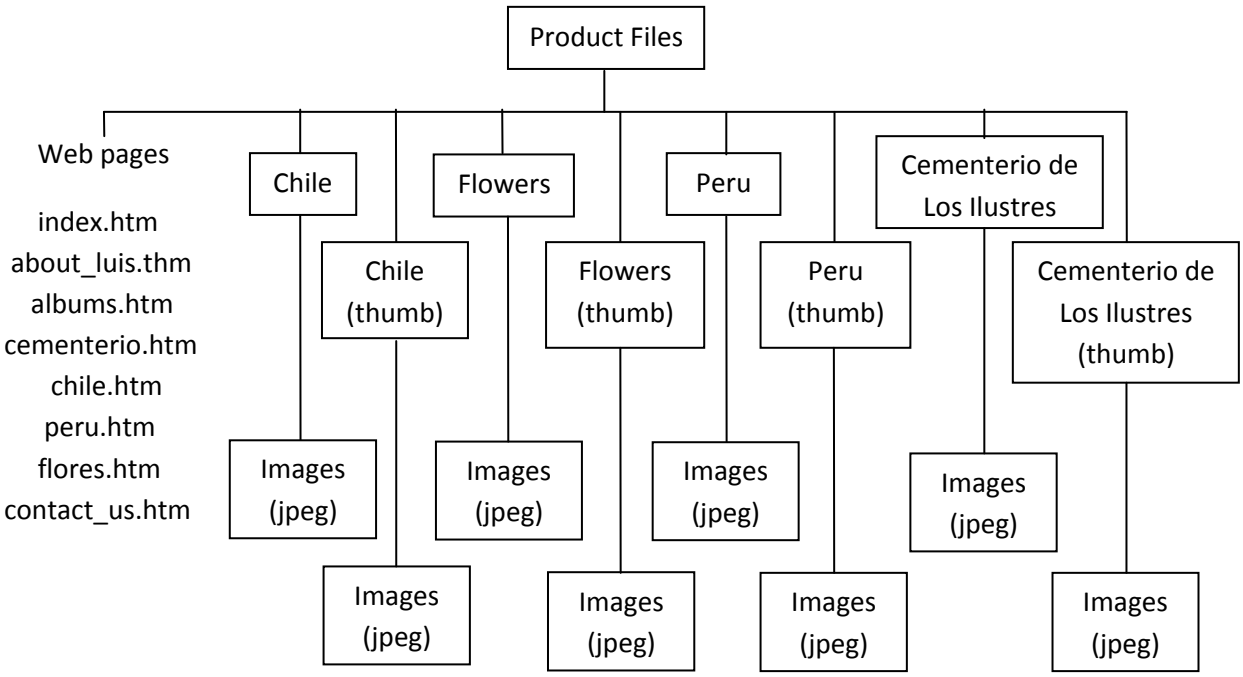
Criterion E: Product development

Advanced techniques used to address the client's requirements:

- Edited video clips (Pages 1, 2)
- Manipulated graphics (Pages 1-7)
- Cascading style sheets or schema (Pages 1-8)
- Navigation (Pages 1-8)

Organization of the website (Document object model)

This indicates how the website is structured:



Content has been placed in appropriate folders with logical folder names. For example, all the original images provided by Luis are added in the website folder under their album name folder.

The images are in separate folders according to its album name so they're easy to locate. The thumbnail version is under the same folder as the rest of the images. This may need to be changed so the thumbnail versions of the images are under the album in regular size.

The web pages are all in the same folder as the home page (index.htm).

The structure and organization of the web pages

Technique: css

The website was created using Microsoft Visual Developer Express 2010, and the programming is based on a cascading style sheet file (c.ss), which allows all of the pages to share evenness, therefore each page has the same style. For example the text size, colors and spacing. It also enables the web pages to load faster as each page has only a few codes. The style sheet is inserted into the head of the webpage between the <HEAD> tags and </HEAD tags.

The style sheet is linked as follows:

```
<link href="StyleSheet2.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
    <style type="text/css">
        .style1
```

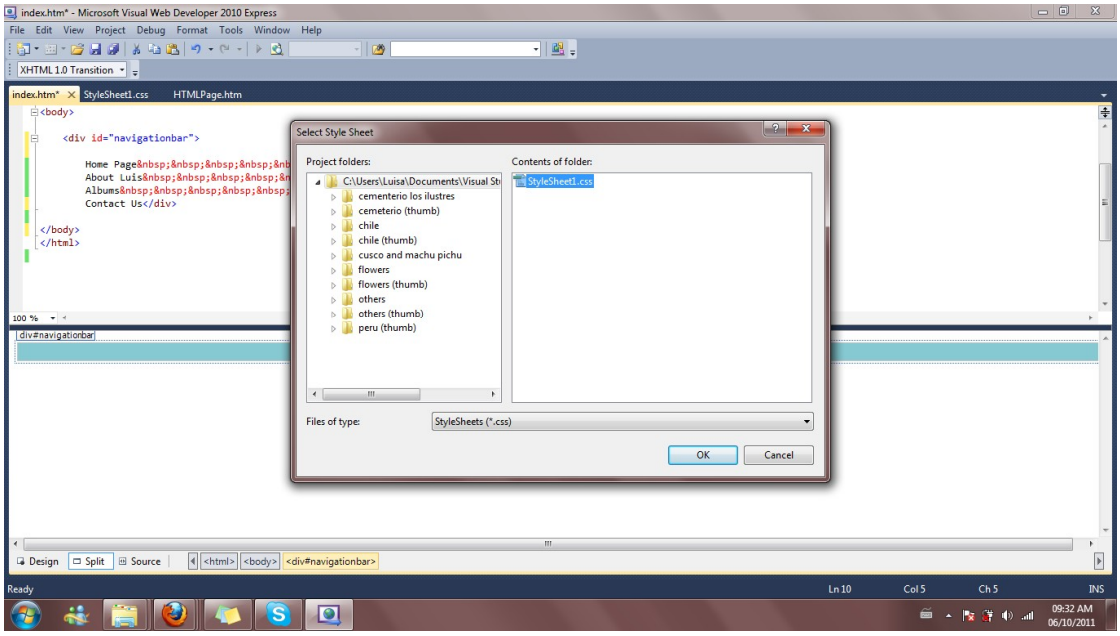
Below is a screenshot of the cascading style sheet (style.css)

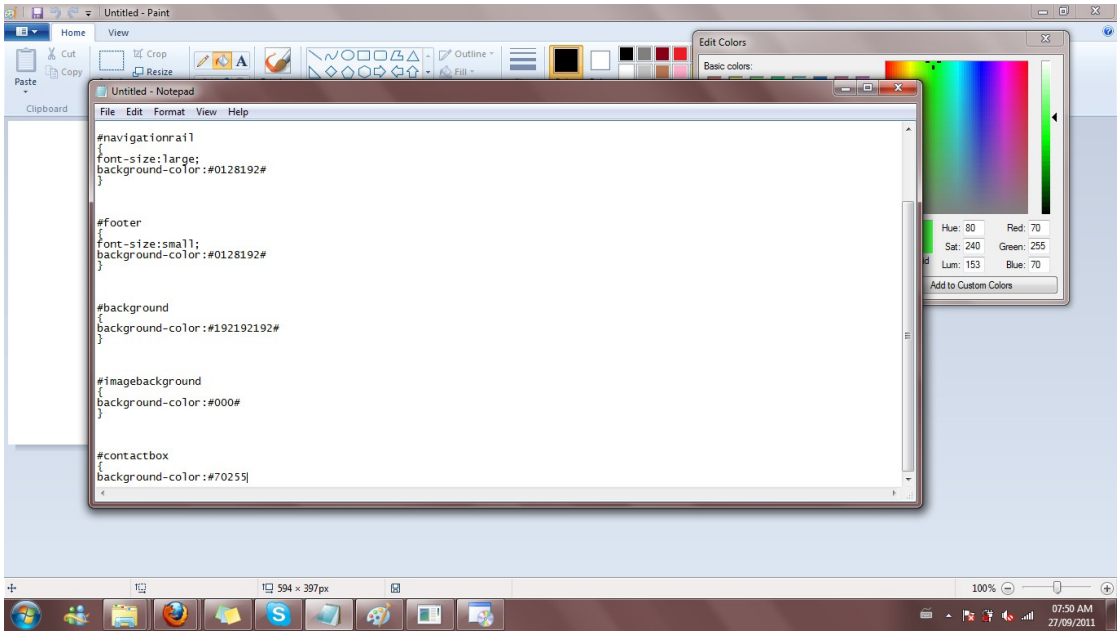
```
#navigationbar
{
    font-size: larger;
    background-color: #7AC5CD;
    position: absolute;
    left: 7px;
    width: 98%;
    font-family: Century Gothic;
    text-align: center;
    top: 466px;
}

#navigationbar2
{
    font-size: larger;
    background-color: #7AC5CD;
    position: absolute;
    left: 9px;
    width: 98%;
    font-family: Century Gothic;
    text-align: center;
    top: 601px;
}

#navigationrail
{
    font-size: medium;
    background-color: #7AC5CD;
    left:0;
    width: 23%;
    font-family: Century Gothic;
    height: 355px;
}

#album
{
    background-color: Black;

}

#footer
{
    font-size: smaller;
    background-color: #7AC5CD;
    font-family: Century Gothic;
    text-decoration: italic;
}

#generalbackground
{
    background-color: #528B8B;
}

#contactinfo
{
    background-color: Green;
    font-size: large;
    font-family: Calibri;
    position: absolute;
    top: 56px;
    left: 239px;
    width: 651px;
    height: 208px;
}
```

```
#navigationbar
{
    font-size: larger;
    background-color: #7AC5CD;
    position: absolute;
    left: 7px;
    width: 98%;
    font-family: Century Gothic;
    text-align: center;
    top: 466px;
}
```

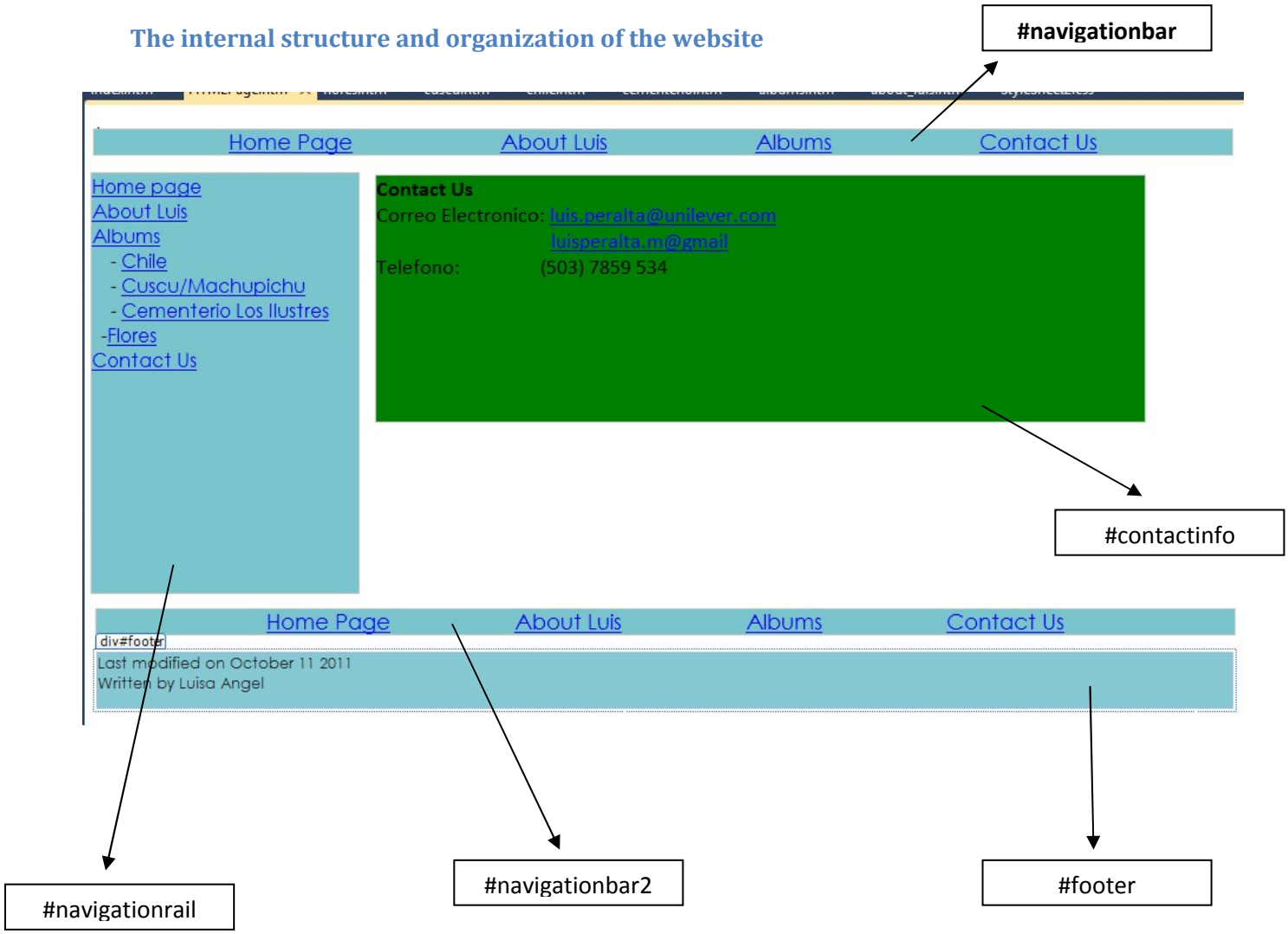
Taking this part of the CSS, what we have is part of the Style Sheet which includes the navigation bar. This affects the font by making the font of the text inside the navigation bar larger compared to other fonts in the website. In relation to the font it also makes the text century gothic and aligned centered to the paragraph. By making the position “absolute”, the text box can be moved my dragging across the entire website.

When writing down the CSS codes, I wrote everything down in a notepad first, and then pasted it onto Microsoft Visual Web Developer Express Edition 2010 and attached the style sheet for each page.





The internal structure and organization of the website



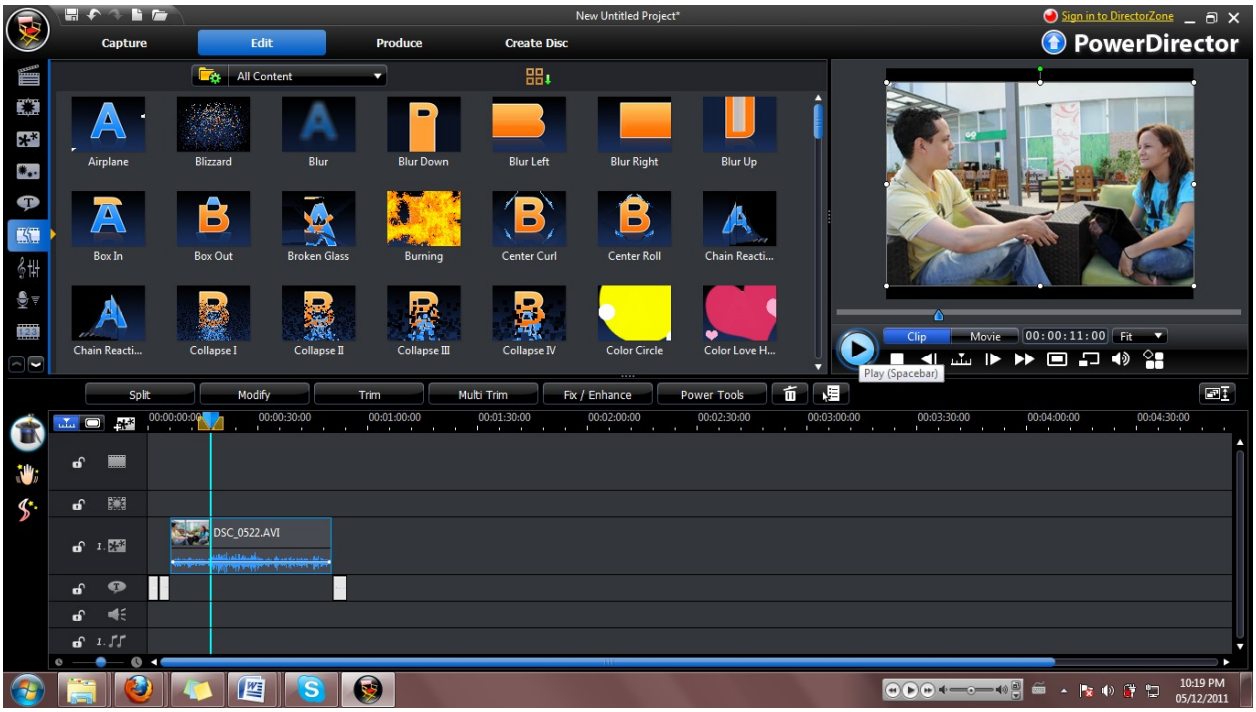
The names given in the boxes are the names of each section of the Cascading Style Sheet. Each of them refers to a different design layout.

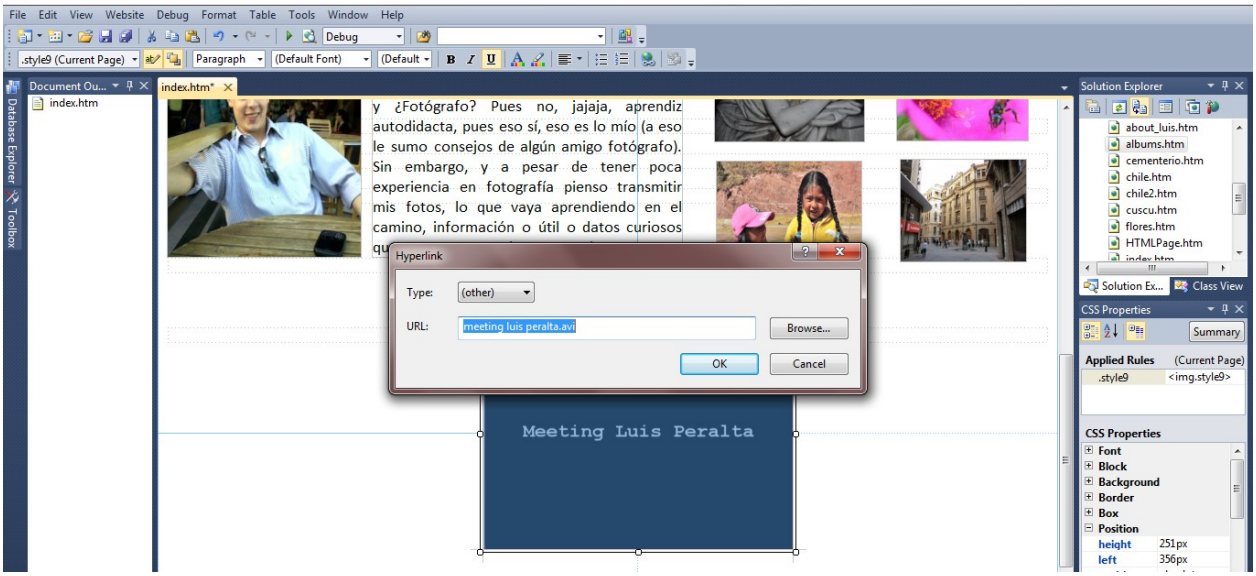
You may notice there is a “#navigationbar” and a “#navigationbar2”, they are done like this because although they both contain the same font size and the same background color, they vary in position. The one at the top has a height of 466px, and the one at the bottom has a height of 601px.

The navigation rail is the section where you can access every page of the entire website without the need to go to another page beforehand.

The footer is the box that indicated who wrote that page and the date of the last update. The point of this is for viewers to understand how recent the content is, and allows them to make references to the page easily.

Technique: Edited video clips





I decided to edit a video where viewers could know a bit ore about the passion Luis has for photography. For this I used a program called Power Director, where what I needed to do was upload the video from the first interview I did, and cut out the part of the interview I didn't need. Following that I added some text introducing what the video clip was about and placing it before it.

Technique: Manipulated graphics

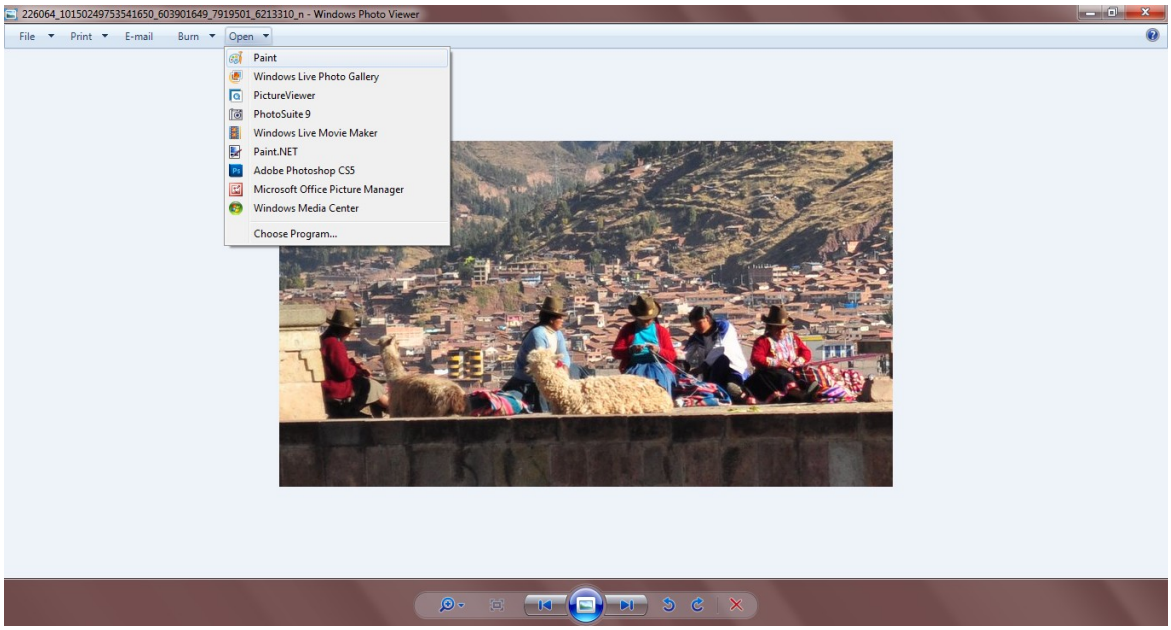
All the images for the website were taken by Luis Peralta with his Nikon

I used two different methods to change the resolution of the images. One was using paint and the other was Digital Photo Professional.

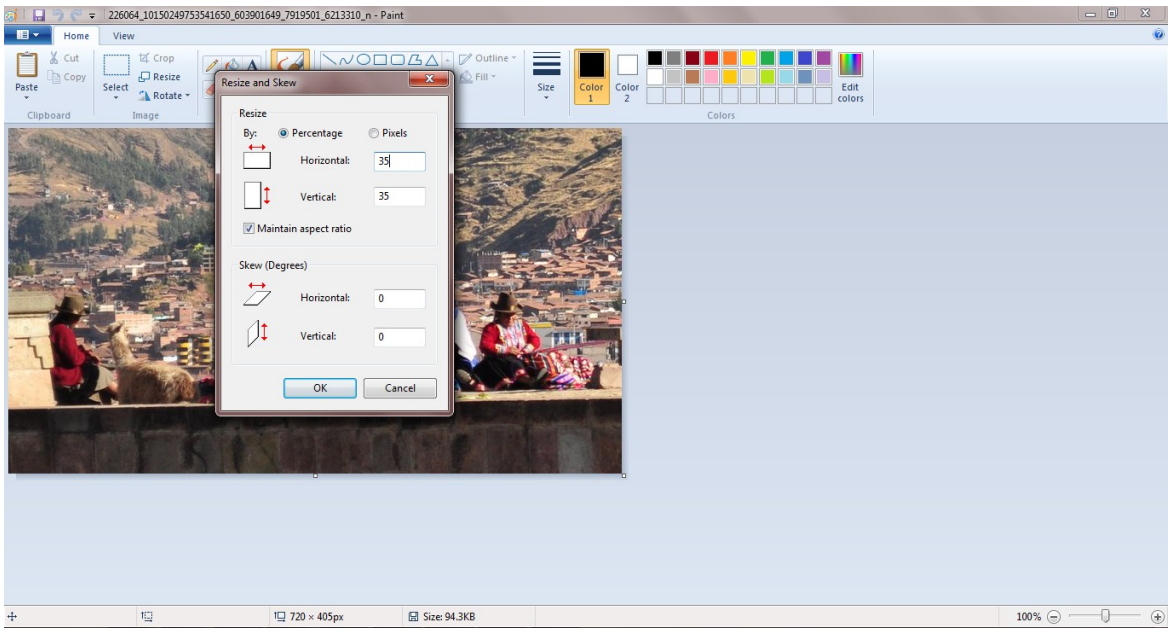
I reduced the pixels in the original file, and then I resaved the image in another folder called thumbnails, and named the image appropriately. I did this so the image would take up less space and the pages in a browser would load faster.

Using paint:

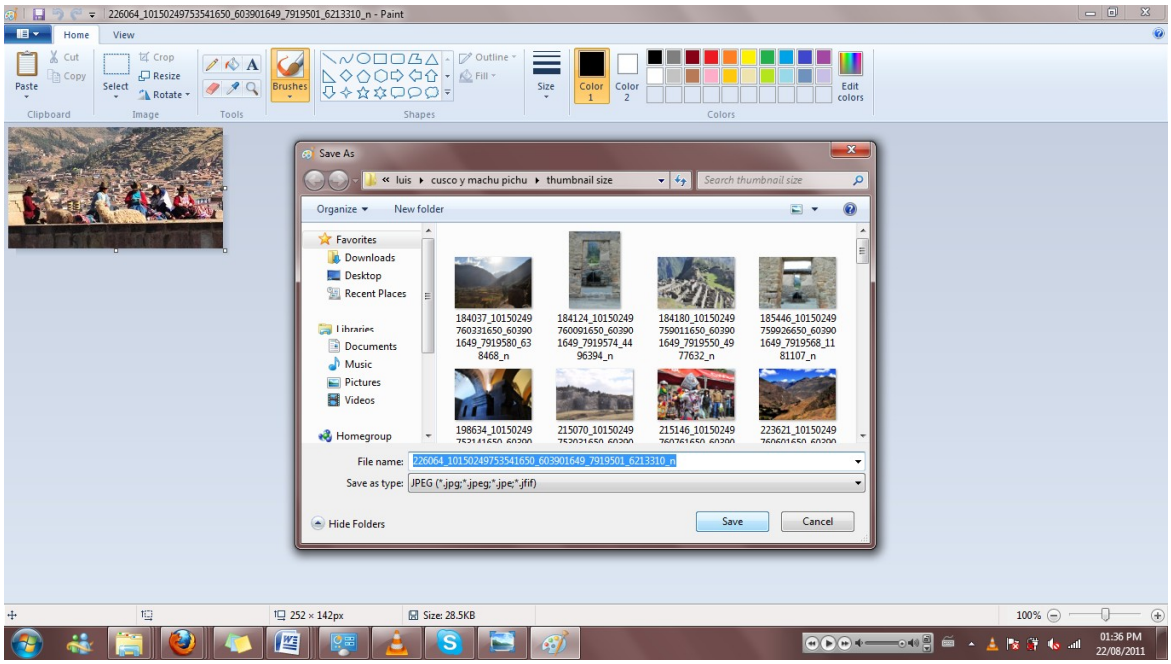
1)



2)

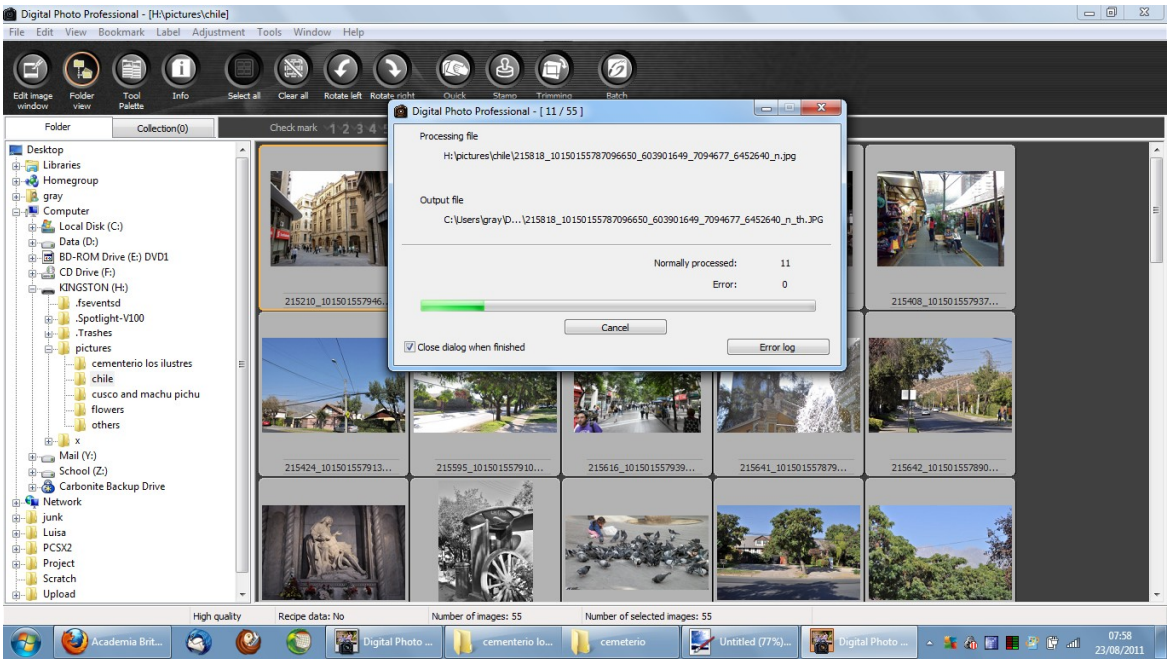


3)

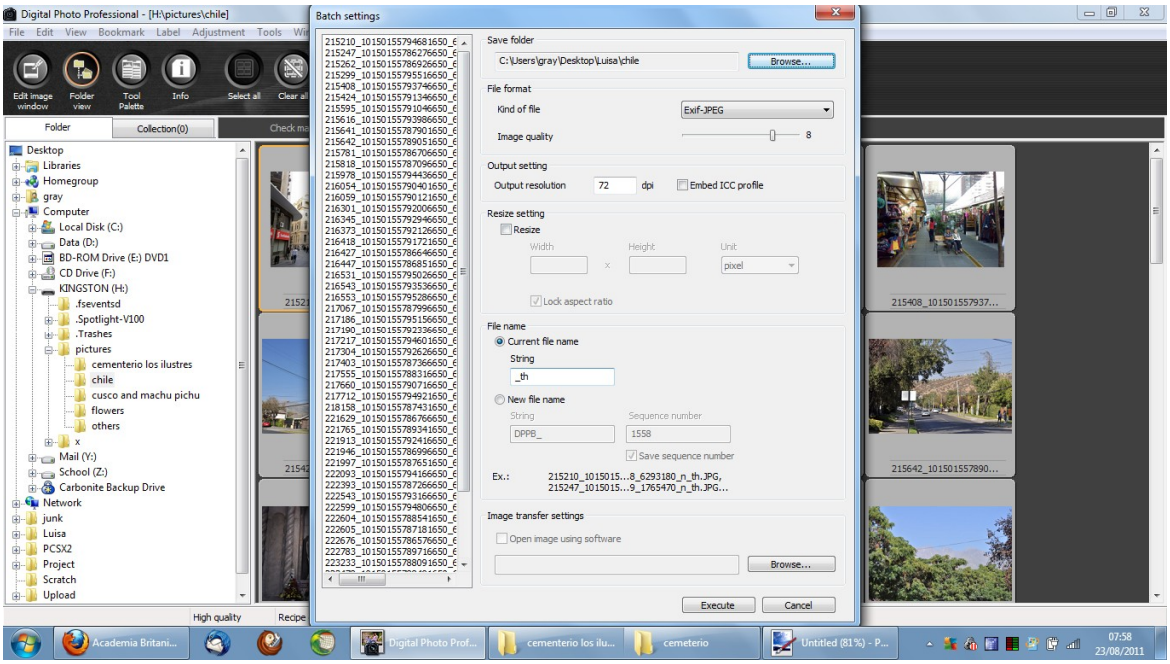

226064_10150249753541650_603901649_7919501_6213310_n - Paint
Home
View
Paste
Cut
Copy
Select
Crop
Resize
Rotate
Brushes
Outline
Fill
Size
Color 1
Color 2
Edit colors
Clipboard
Image
Tools
Shapes
Colors
Save As
luis ▸ cusco y machu pichu ▸ thumbnail size
Search thumbnail size
Organize
New folder
Favorites
Downloads
Desktop
Recent Places
Libraries
Documents
Music
Pictures
Videos
Homegroup
184037_10150249760331650_60390 1649_7919580_63 8468_n
184124_10150249760091650_60390 1649_7919574_44 96394_n
184180_10150249759011650_60390 1649_7919550_49 77632_n
185446_10150249759926650_60390 1649_7919568_11 81107_n
198634_10150249
215070_10150249
215146_10150249
223621_10150249
File name:
226064_10150249753541650_603901649_7919501_6213310_n
Save as type:
JPEG (*.jpg;*.jpeg;*.jpe;*.jfif)
Hide Folders
Save
Cancel
252 × 142px
Size: 28.5KB
100%
01:36 PM
22/08/2011

Using Digital Photo Professional

1)

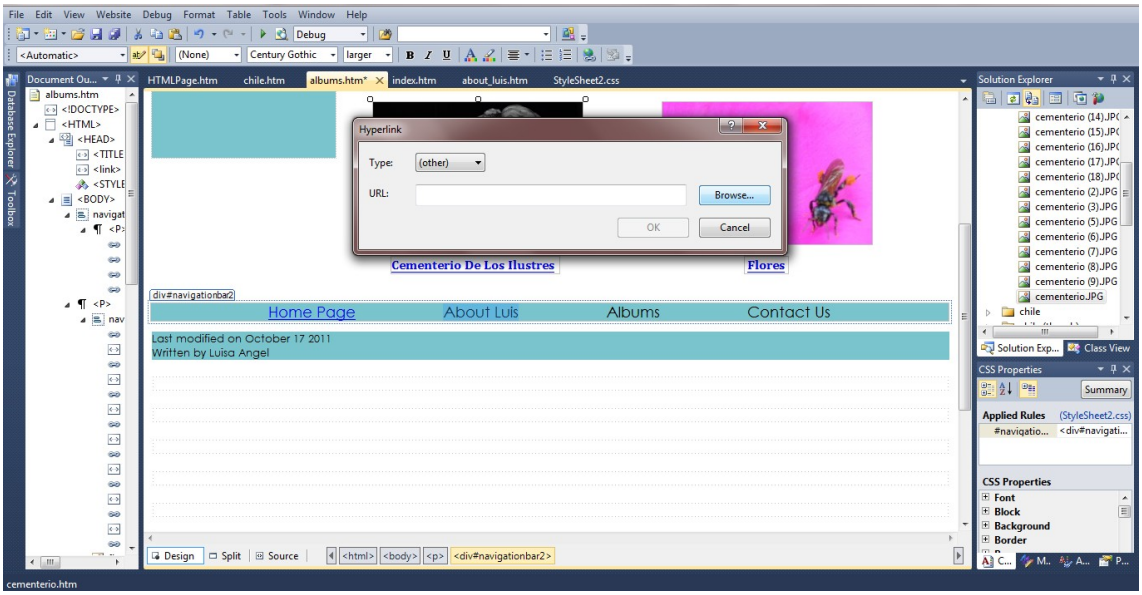


2)



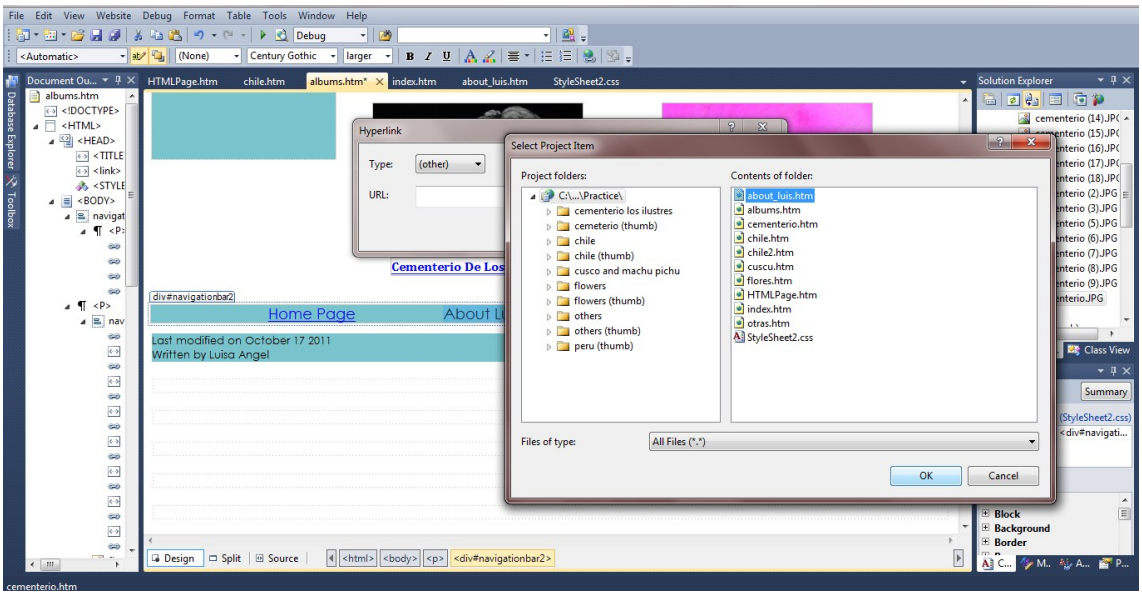
Technique used: Navigation

1)



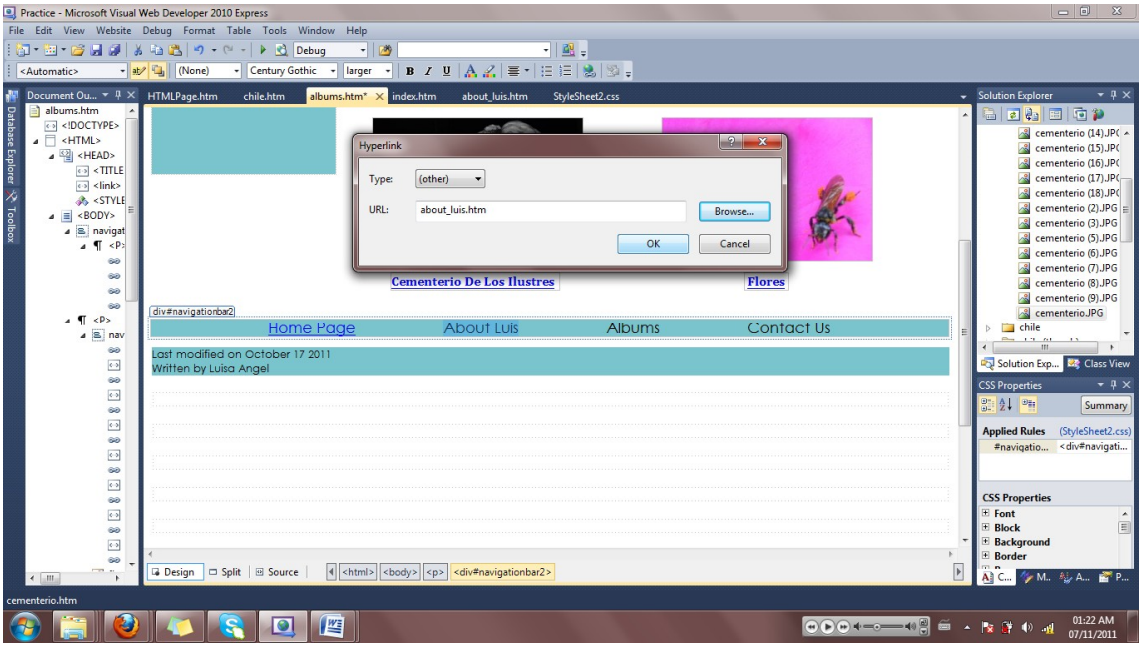
First, you needed to select the words you wanted to create a hyperlink with, and then right-clicking and making a hyperlink. The dialog box above is displayed.

2)



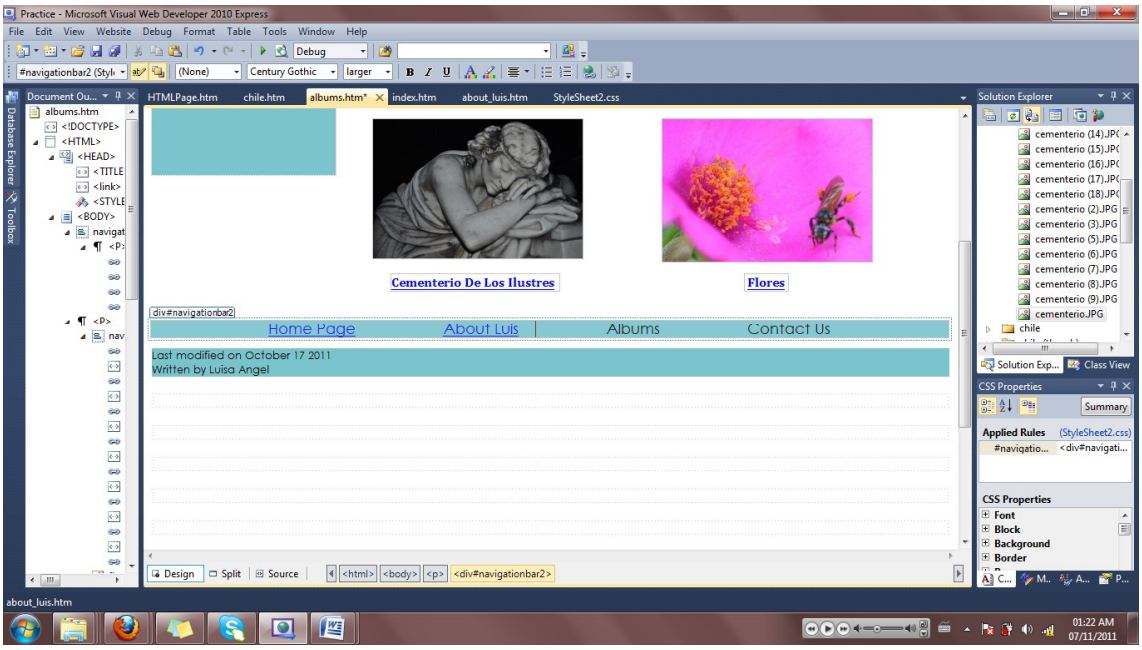
It’s necessary to then browse through your folders and look for the correct page or image. This is where having appropriate names for each page help, as you then know exactly what you’re looking for.

3)



Once the right page is selected you click on ok and the hyperlink is now created, allowing the user to navigate through pages easily.

4)



Finally the website has a link ready to be used for navigation.

Word count: 819