

Criteria E: Product development

Advanced techniques used to address the client's requirements:

1. Manipulation of codes such as HyperText Markup Language (HTML), JavaScript to customize pages and improve functionality (2-16)
2. Navigation using frames and customized buttons (17-18)
3. Links to underlying data (Through mailing)(19-20)
4. Cascading style sheets (CSS) (20-23)
5. Manipulation of graphics involving multiple techniques (24-37)
6. Proficient integration of the different elements of Multimedia (38-47)
7. Bibliography (48-50)

Organization of the website

For design and structure of the website, all pages have HTML (.html), have a main CSS (.css) divided into “styles.css” and in-css.css files. Webstorm is used for writing all the codes.

Product files

Index.html (ANA SAYFA) (HOME)
Hikaye.html (HİKAYE) (STORY)
Tasarim.html (TASARIM VE ÜRETİM SÜRECİ) (DESIGN)
Malzemeler.html (MALZEMELERİMİZ) (MATERIAL)
 - crystal.html (KRİSTALLER) (CRYSTALS)
 - naturalstones.html (DOĞAL TAŞLAR) (GEMSTONES)
 - charm.html (CHARMLAR) (CHARMS)
 - leather.html (DERİLER) (LEATHERS)
 - rope.html (İPLER) (ROPES)
 - clips.html (KLİPSLER) (CLIPSES)
Urunlerimiz.html (TASARIMLARIMIZDAN PARÇALAR) (PRODUCTS)
iletisim.php (İLETİŞİM) (CONTACT)

Arşiv.zip
class.phpmailer.php
class.smtp.php
contact.php
error_log
form.php
gonder.php
iletisim.php
iletisim.zip
music.mp3
PHPMailerAutoload.php
yandex_6b2754aa371b1dd1.html

assets
 • img
 ○ about
 ▪ Admin.jpg
 ▪ Tasarim.jpg (design.jpg)
 ○ banner
 ▪ homepage1.jpg
 ▪ homepage2.jpg
 ○ material symbols
 ▪ material symbol files
 ○ portfolio
 ▪ portfolio files
 ○ close-icon.svg
 ○ img8.jpg
 ○ logo.jpeg
cgi-bin
css
 • in-css.css
 • styles.css
iletisim
 • PHPMailer
 ○ Language
 ▪ phpmailer.lang files
 ○ src
 ▪ Exception.php
 ▪ OAuth.php
 ▪ POP3.PHP
 ▪ SMTP.php
 • iletisim.html (contact.html)
 • send_mail.php
js
 • scripts.js
language
 • phpmailer.lang files
php

-All of the images are provided under a file assets/img in svg., png. and jpg. Format.

-3 different font types are used under the in-css.css file.

-“in-css.css” file contains background colours, font types, paddings and some containers for the logo of the website, navigation bar, header)

-“style.css” file contains some class labors that is provided and afterwards manipulated from a sample of a coding website

-In the contact section of the website, an email part is provided by PHP in order to connect the back-end database.

- a) Navigation Bar
- b) Banner
- c) Homepage Slide Show
- d) Head Section of webpages
- e) Hyperlinks
- f) Form
- g) Footer

```
<!-- Navigation-->  
<!-- main-page -->  
<!-- Footer-->
```

Since the codes I wrote for the website are capable of being complicated at any moment, I added these explanation lines, which is the syntax used to write comment notes in the code in javascript. This comment lines are created by writing <!--at the beginning and --> at the end.

All content connected with the site has been put in proper envelopes that have appropriate names. Textual styles downloaded are put in the text style's organizer. Fundamentally, this takes into account more straightforward to find the HTML, CSS, PHP codes, pictures, or textual styles in the organizers.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <title>Title</title>
6  </head>
7  <body>
8
9  </body>
10 </html>

```

This picture shows the fundamental codes of HTML. <html> tag indicates that it is an HTML file and are put at the beginning and the end. The <head> tag usually includes title, links, meta tags, CSS and Javascript (external pages). <title> tag is for the title bar that will be in the browser's window. Lastly, between the <body> and </body> tag all the other contents of the website are provided. Other contents will be explained in the further pages.

Code	Explanation of the code ("HTML Reference")
<!DOCTYPE html>	This is the first line of code required in every HTML document. It is called "the DOCTYPE declaration" and it instructs the web browser about which version of HTML page is written in. It defines the document type. The exclamation mark before "DOCTYPE" is a markup that defines the DOCTYPE of the HTML document.
<html lang="en">	The "lang" attribute gives a specification of the language of the element's content. "en" stands for English.
<head>	This contains information or metadata for the document.
<meta>	Defines the metadata which is the information about data.
<meta charset="UTF-8">	This is for specifying the character encoding.
<title>	Describes the title of the document that will be written.
<body>	A whole bunch of codes will be here like the navigation bar, images, texts, footer etc.

a. Navigation Bar

```
<!-- Navigation -->
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark fixed-top" id="mainNav">
  <div class="container header-container">
    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarResponsive" aria-controls="navbarResponsive"
      aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
      Menu
      <i class="fas fa-bars ms-1"></i>
    </button>
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarResponsive">
      <ul class="navbar-nav text-uppercase ms-auto py-4 py-lg-0">
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="index.html">Ana Sayfa</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="hikaye.html">Hikaye</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="tasarim.html">Tasarım & Üretim Süreci</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="malzemeler.html">Malzemelerini seç</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="urunleriniz.html">Tasarımlarımızdan Parçalar</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="iletisim.html">İletişim</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
</nav>
```

 tag is used when there is a list that is not in order.

<div> tag defines a section in a document. This section can be styled with CSS. In the row of <div> tag "class" and "id" will be explained in further pages. ("HTML Reference")

 tag is for defining a list of item. Here, I wrote the sections in my navigation bar inside the tag. This way, the user will be able to enter the page of the section on the navigation bar.

The code above is in HTML and the code is for the navigation bar. Since the user will use this bar to switch between the pages of the website, it is a code used on all pages. It will be examined in detail in the navbar section. CSS has been used to make the navigation bar more representative and aesthetic, and it is CSS that complicates the code of this bar since the code above looks simple.

```

<!-- Footer-->
<footer class="footer py-4">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row align-items-center">
      <div class="col-lg-4 text-lg-start">Copyright © Your Website 2021</div>
      <div class="col-lg-4 my-3 my-lg-0">
        <a class="btn btn-dark btn-social mx-2" href="#"><i class="fab fa-twitter"></i></a>
        <a class="btn btn-dark btn-social mx-2" href="#"><i class="fab fa-facebook-f"></i></a>
        <a class="btn btn-dark btn-social mx-2" href="#"><i class="fab fa-linkedin-in"></i></a>
      </div>
      <div class="col-lg-4 text-lg-end">
        <a class="link-dark text-decoration-none me-3" href="#">Privacy Policy</a>
        <a class="link-dark text-decoration-none" href="#">Terms of Use</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</footer>

```

The code above is in HTML and the code is for the footer. Footer is a section of content that is usually at the very bottom of a web page and contains some information that improves the overall usability of the website. The footer that I used contains a copyright notice, links to social medias (which is provided by the icons of social media) and contact information. This is a code that is used on all pages. It will be examined in detail in the “footer” section.

a. Banner

I created a featured and interesting banner so that its customers can have information about the website:

```

<div id="demo" class="carousel slide" data-bs-ride="carousel" >

  <!-- Indicators/dots -->
  <div class="carousel-indicators">
    <button type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide-to="0" class="active"></button>
    <button type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide-to="1"></button>
  </div>

```

Indicators will be one for each image and the index value will increase by one.

Data-bs-slide-to holds the slider index and is managed by bootstrap.

Bootstrap is managed by javascript in the browser with class="active". This is an element that is being activated by the user.

```

<!-- The slideshow/carousel -->
<div class="carousel-inner">
  <div class="carousel-item active" data-bs-interval="2500">
    
  </div>
  <div class="carousel-item" data-bs-interval="2500">
    
  </div>
</div>

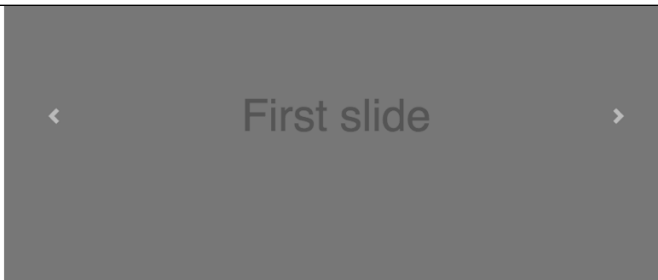
<!-- Left and right controls/icons -->
<button class="carousel-control-prev" type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide="prev">
  <span class="carousel-control-prev-icon"></span>
</button>
<button class="carousel-control-next" type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide="next">
  <span class="carousel-control-next-icon"></span>
</button>
</div>
<!--  -->
</div>

```

This determines the automatic transition time in the slide which is set by 2500 milliseconds. It is in milliseconds and every 1000 ms corresponds to 1 second.

Here is the code for the left and right scroll button in the slideshow. This makes the displayed products attractive to the customer. The buttons will be explained later.

Indicators are added for each image. One container is added for each element of the Carousel Slide Show. Carousel-item also has an active class. Active determines the element managed by Bootstrap.



My inspiration from Bootstrap



My slideshow: It looks more aesthetic as it has thinner snap arrows, and since there is no text on the images, it provides a faster transition opportunity so that the customer can look at it more faster. Also the visuals can appear larger: which enables customers to examine the products in more detail and the clearer so it ensures the quality of the site.

b. Head Section of webpages

The head section of the website consists of fundamental units and this section is mandatory for my client's requests.

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no" />
  <meta name="description" content="" />
  <meta name="author" content="" />
  <title>Edosh Accessories</title>
  <!-- <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="assets/favicon.ico" /> -->
  <script src="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.15.4/js/all.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat:400,700" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto+Slab:400,100,300,700" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

  <link href="css/styles.css" rel="stylesheet" />
  <link href="css/in-css.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
```

Head section of the HTML files is used in order to write in specific elements for the website which are: <meta>, <title>, <style> and <link>. All html files have a head. Important properties for the code base are found here. The features of the tags in this code will be explained. The head sections of the codes written for other pages of the website are usually similar: the difference may be title and links. The page where I get this code is "index.html" page.

```
<head>
  <meta ch
  <meta na
  <meta na
  <meta na
  <title>E
  <!-- <lin
  <script

  <link hr
  <link hr

  <link hr
  <link hr
</head>
```

The "head" section starts with <head> tag and ends with </head> tag. The head section contains meta-information which contains important data about the website and links that are connected with fonts from Google leaps and css files.

This meta code makes the browser use the utf-8 character encoding, when translating into human-readable text for display in a browser or vice versa.

This element of the code makes the website responsive. "Viewport" is the user's visible area of the web page. Since it varies with the device, it adjusts its size according to the device used. "Width=device-width" expresses the width of the web page in order to follow the screen width of the device that is currently used. "initial-scale=1.0" applies for the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

```
<meta charset="utf-8" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no" />
<meta name="description" content="" />
<meta name="author" content="" />
```

The meta name "author" specifies the author name of the web page.

The meta name "description" is an element to summarize the web page.

In order to override behavior, this element is used. The appended value prevents the page from adjusting to the viewport.

Tag	Description
<code>name=</code>	This tag remarks a name for an HTML element
<code>content=</code>	The content attribute specifies the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute.

```

<title>Edosh Accessories</title>
<!-- <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="assets/favicon.ico" /> -->
<script src="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.15.4/js/all.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat:400,700" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto+Slab:400,100,300,700" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

```

This is another example of explanation lines.

This tag shows the name of the webpage. For example, if index.html is written in the title tag; then the page is "Home" page.

<script> tag defines a client-side script which means obtaining the data that is wanted, user devices communicate with centrally located servers via a network. "src" is called "source attribute" and is an element for specifying a link or URL of a file. This is learned from W3schools. "crossorigin" sets the mode of the request. ("HTML Src Attribute")

These two link tags are for the fonts that will be used in the website currently. These fonts were taken from Google fonts to connect the open source toolkit of Google Fonts. "href" element is used for specifying a links destination. "rel" defines the relationship between a linked resource and the current document and the "stylesheet" section which is for the CSS stylesheets of Google Fonts. "type" element specifies the media type of the linked document/resource. ("HTML Link Type Attribute")

```

<link href="css/styles.css" rel="stylesheet" />
<link href="css/in-css.css" rel="stylesheet" />

```

These <link> tags are for connecting the HTML file to the written CSS files to make them work together on the website. Thanks to the connection, I can style the website based on customers' preferences.

d. Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks are necessary for a website as they provide navigation both between the web pages conjointly for the outside pages and documents. The table of the contents is:

d-1. Navigation Bar

d-2. Social Media Icons

d-3. Images on the Web Page

d-1. Navigation Bar

I created an accessible and practical navigation bar using html.

```
<!-- Navigation-->
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark fixed-top" id="mainNav">
  <div class="container header-container">
    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarResponsive" aria-controls="navbarResponsive"
      aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
      Menu
      <i class="fas fa-bars ms-1"></i>
    </button>
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarResponsive">
      <ul class="navbar-nav text-uppercase ms-auto py-4 py-lg-0">
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="index.html">Ana Sayfa</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="hikaye.html">Hikaye</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="tasarim.html">Tasarım & Üretim Süreci</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="malzemeler.html">Malzemelerini seç</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="urunlerimiz.html">Tasarımlarımızdan Parçalar</a></li>
        <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="iletisim.html">İletişim</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
</nav>
```

The code above is the code that forms the basis of my navigation bar and the navigation bar of this code is located on all pages of the website and provides navigation between pages. This code is inspired by Bootstrap. (INTEXT) The image blow shows the navigation bar that I inspired in Bootstrap and the Picture below the inspiration is my navigation bar.



The inspiration from Bootstrap



My
navbar

This part is for defining a CSS that is used from the Toolkit of Bootstrap.

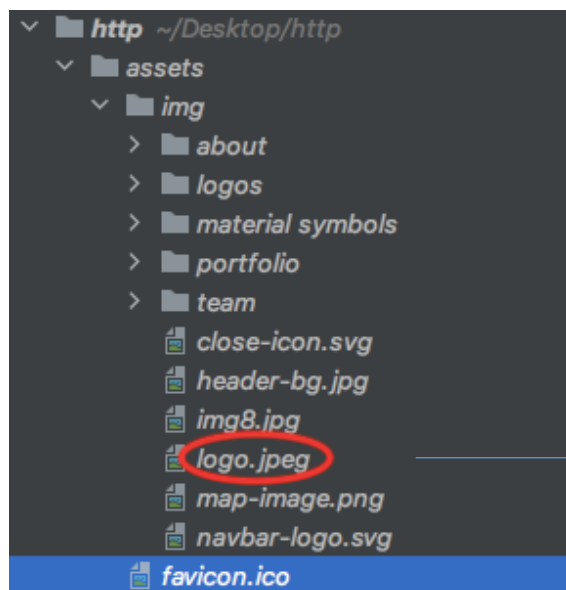
This “container” class is for creating a context in a box form.

```
<div class="navbar-brand logo-img" >
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-lg-12 col-sm-12">
        
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

This “row” class is used for holding columns in it.

We assume that the webpage has col-lg-12 width when the screen is considered as 12000 px. So this means, the logo will be in the width of the webpage.

In order to define an image (which is the role of the tag), it is necessary to describe the location of the logo image to be used according to which folders it is under.



Here, the “logo.jpeg” file is under the “img” folder which is under the “assets” folder. That’s why in the code it says “assets/img/logo.jpeg”. So “/” is used for root directory.

`<nav>` is for defining navigation links and distinguish the section – navigation bar. “class” is an element for CSS coding which is also taken from the toolkit of Bootstrap. “id” element helps to specify a unique id for a specific element.

`<div>` tag is for defining a section in a document. Here, “class” is an element for CSS coding which is taken from the toolkit of Bootstrap again.

```
<!-- Navigation-->
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark fixed-top" id="mainNav">
  <div class="container header-container">
    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarResponsive" aria-controls="navbarResponsive"
      aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
      Menu
      <i class="fas fa-bars ms-1"></i>
    </button>
```

`<button>` tag defines that there is a clickable button. This is used for collapsing the navbar if all of the context in `<nav>` cannot be displayed in the device. `aria-expanded="false"` element means that the expandable section or items are collapsed currently.

`<i>` tag is used for defining a part of text/CSS code to indicate a technical term which is taken from Bootstrap’s CSS toolkit.

`<div>` tag is used for defining a section in a document. The “id” element is for giving an ID to be unique for the collapsing: navigation menus behavior can be altered on different screens.

`<ul>` tag is used for defining some text styled differently or unarticulated differently from another text. Here there is a Bootstrap CSS class: “text-uppercase” for making all the letters uppercase automatically even though I wrote some of the navbar elements in lower case. “py” element is used for padding top/bottom and “lg” means a large screen which is a screen defined with 992 px.

```
<div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarResponsive">
  <ul class="navbar-nav text-uppercase ms-auto py-4 py-lg-0">
    <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="index.html">Ana Sayfa</a></li>
    <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="hikaye.html">Hikaye</a></li>
    <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="tasarim.html">Tasarım & Üretim Süreci</a></li>
    <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="malzemeler.html">Malzemelerini seç</a></li>
    <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="urunlerimiz.html">Tasarımlarımızdan Parçalar</a></li>
    <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="iletisim.html">İletişim</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
</div>
</nav>
```

`<li>` tag is used for listing an item. This essential part contains elements that form the navigation buttons. “nav.item” class is a CSS code that is taken from Bootstrap. The lists that are in the code are named for the name of the web pages. For example, “hikaye.html (story.html)” is named after “Hikaye (Story)”. “href” element is used for embedding a link into these texts.

d-2. Social Media

My client had told me that Instagram is very important for her so creating an Instagram icon will give a “single-click reach” opportunity to reach my client’s Instagram account.

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-lg-12 col-sm-12">
    
    <div class="top-right"><a class="btn btn-dark btn-social mx-2"
      href="https://www.instagram.com/edosh_accessories/"
      target="_blank"><i class="fab fa-instagram"></i></a></div>
    <div class="bottom-right"><strong>Contact: 0532478294</strong>
  </div>
</div>
```

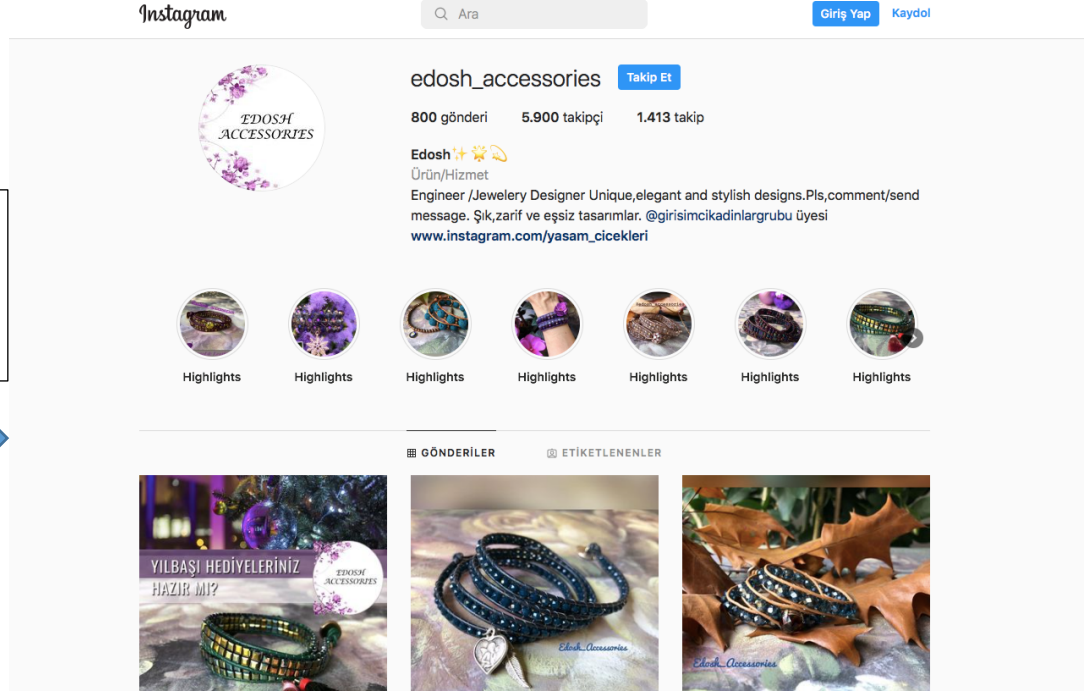
This is a part of the code for the logo. Since I wanted the icon to catch attention I placed it to the right side of the logo. I took the icon from Bootstrap. In order to connect the icon to Instagram: I used “href” element by adding the link of my client’s page.



I used the “instagram” icon twice: next to my logo and footer. This helps customers to easily access to my clients’ social media account from both header and footer.



After clicking the icon, my client' instagram page appears.



d-3. Images on the Web Page

The 6 images on Materials page which shows the main material categories will act as a hyperlink and easily directs the user to the pages related to the categories to create to provide a better experience.

```
div class="container">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-2">
      <a href="crystal.html" target="_blank">
        
      </a>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-2">
      <a href="naturalstones.html" target="_blank">
        
      </a>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-2">
      <a href="charm.html" target="_blank">
        
      </a>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-2">
      <a href="leather.html" target="_blank">
        
      </a>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-2">
      <a href="rope.html" target="_blank">
        
      </a>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-2">
      <a href="clips.html" target="_blank">
        
      </a>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

By creating different html files for every category separately, the images are connected to these files by <href> element.

e. Form

My client wants her customers to reach her as she needs information about the future user of the jewelry. So, a HTML form is formed in order to make a communication tool between Mrs. Damar and her clients.

İLETİŞİM BİLGİLERİ

Adınız...
Soyadınız...
Email adresiniz...
İsteklerinizi buraya yazabilirsiniz...

Gönder

This is the form part of the website which is used in "iletişim.html". With this form, my client's customers will be able to send their requests by writing their name/surname/email address/ and requests. Thanks to this form, my client and her customers will be able to communicate via e-mail. With PHP coding, Mrs. Damar could read the messages that are sent to her. I get the inspiration from w3schools.

Contact Form

First Name
Your name...

Last Name
Your last name...

Country
Australia

Subject
Write something...

Submit

My inspiration from w3schools

f. Footer

As my client had stated that she wants her customers to reach her since the person's voice or text can give her some feelings and inspiration. I thought the best, easy and efficient solution was to make an e-mail form on the website in order to make my clients' customers reach her.

```
<!-- Footer-->
<footer class="footer py-4">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row align-items-center">
      <div class="col-lg-4 text-lg-start">
        Copyright © Your Website 2021
      </div>
      <div class="col-lg-4 my-3 my-lg-0">
        <a class="link-dark text-decoration-none me-3" href="#">CONTACT</a>
      </div>
      <div class="col-lg-4 text-lg-end">
        <a class="btn btn-dark btn-social mx-2" href="#" target="_blank"><i class="fas fa-phone-alt"></i></a>
        <a class="btn btn-dark btn-social mx-2" href="https://www.instagram.com/edosh_accessories/"
          target="_blank"><i class="fab fa-instagram-square"></i></a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</footer>
```

In order to write all the necessary information for the footer, I divided the page into 3 and used it. I also specified small-midde-large screens for responsiveness.

This element serves to open a new page when the icon is clicked.

This part of the footer is for my client's requirement so that she can contact with her customers.

Copyright © Your Website 2021

CONTACT



This is the footer when it is displayed. It is designed for the requirements of my client.

When these icons are clicked, the customer will be able to contact or contact my client's social media account directly and a new page will be opened.

2. Navigation using frames and customized buttons

Buttons on the website

For efficient navigation throughout the website, some navigation buttons were used according to the needs of my client. There are six main buttons on the navigation bar and a dropdown menu for the “Choose Your Materials” button to improve the experience of the user which are:

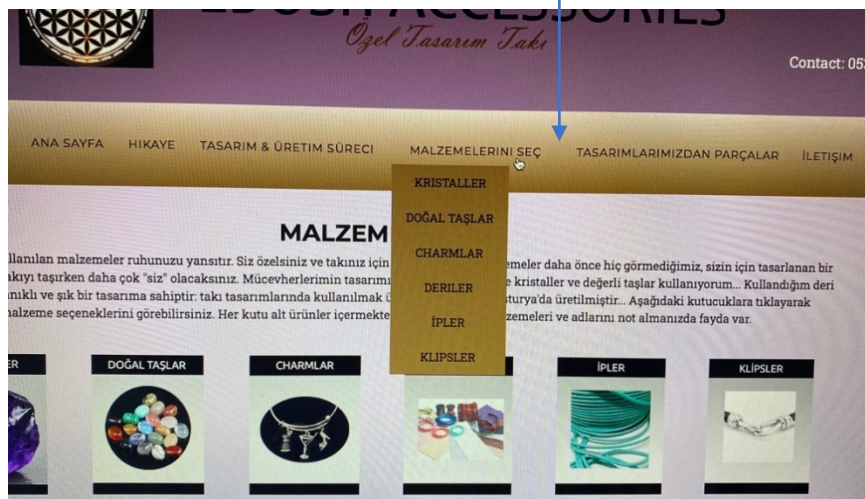
- a) Navigation Bar Buttons
- b) Buttons for reaching further explanation of the materials
- c) Banner

a) Navigation Bar Buttons

The <a> tag is used for all the buttons that is made through the website. The style of the buttons are made by CSS which will be explained in the further pages. There is an example of a button that is used in the website for every part below the codes. (“HTML a Href Attribute”)

```
<div class="dropdown nav-item">
  <button class="dropbtn"><a class="nav-link" style="text-transform: uppercase" href="malzemeler.html">Malzemelerini seç</a></button>
  <div class="dropdown-content dropdown-color">
    <a href="crystal.html">Kristaller</a>
    <a href="naturalstones.html">Doğal Taşlar</a>
    <a href="charm.html">Charmlar</a>
    <a href="leather.html">Deriler</a>
    <a href="rope.html">İpler</a>
    <a href="clips.html">Klipsler</a>
  </div>
</div>
<li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="urunlerimiz.html">Tasarımlarımızdan Parçalar</a></li>
<li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="iletisim.html">İletişim</a></li>
</ul>
```

This is the code that I wrote for the dropdown menu.



This how the navigation bar and the dropdown menu looks. By clicking the buttons of the navigation bar, it will direct the customers to the wanted page of the website.

b) Buttons for reaching further explanation of the materials

```
div class="container">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-2">
      <a href="crystal.html" target="_blank">
        
      </a>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-2">
```

MALZEMELERİNİ SEÇ

KRİSTALLER

DOĞAL TAŞLAR

CHARMLAR

DERİLER

İPLER

KLİPSLER

EDOSH ACCESSORIES

KRİSTALLER

Necef

Mavi Kuvars

Kristal Kuvars

Dumanlı Kuvars

After clicking one of the texts in the "dropdown" button; the requested page opens without creating a new web page.

c) Banner

```
<!-- Left and right controls/icons -->
<button class="carousel-control-prev" type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide="prev">
  <span class="carousel-control-prev-icon"></span>
</button>
<button class="carousel-control-next" type="button" data-bs-target="#demo" data-bs-slide="next">
  <span class="carousel-control-next-icon"></span>
</button>
```

Control buttons is used: Classes like carousel-control-prev and carousel-control-next determine the position of the control buttons and the icon type.

Data-bs-target determines which slider to manage. It connects with ID.

Data-bs-slide element evaluate button a slide software values which are next and previous.

3. Links to underlying data

a) Contact Form

class.phpmailer.php: Contains the functions of the phpmailer library

class.phpmailer.php: Contains the functions of the phpmailer library

class.smtp.php : Contains SMTP (Sending Mail Transfer Protocol) functions and parameters in phpmailler.

gonder.php :It performs the process where the values are arranged to be sent to the php mailer functions and sent to the relevant functions for the mail sending process.

communication.php : It is the interface shown to the user for sending mail. Mail content information is received from the user here and posted to send.php.

validation script : It checks the contents of the inputs in the mail form in the head tag and asks the user to correct it.

```
<form name="form1" method="post" action="gonder.php" onsubmit="return  
checkform(this);">
```

Method: It specifies the form submission operation type.

Action: Indicates in which file the actions to be performed with the form data are.

Onsubmit: It specifies the action that will take place when the submit button is clicked. Here, the validation script called checkform runs.

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="ad" placeholder="Adınız...">
```

Here, the element is accessed with the name attribute and its values are read.

```
if (form1.mesaj.value == "") {  
alert("Lütfen bir mesaj giriniz !");  
form1.mesaj.focus();  
return (false); }
```

form1 : the form object

alert : user update message

focus : used for focusing on the element

return : return value

false : it cuts the flow

PhpMailer library is used. As my client said: "I want the customers to reach me by phone or e-mail as I need information about the future user of the jewelry." I both put the phone of my client to the website and I created a safe place where my client and her customers can communicate and reflect their wishes.

Gonder.php

```
ini_set('display_errors', '1');  
ini_set('display_startup_errors', '1');  
error_reporting(E_ALL);
```

By this code when an error occurs, it sends an error logs reminder to the screen.

4. Use of Cascading style sheets (CSS) or schema to design the website

In order to have a high-quality and aesthetic website, as my client wanted, manipulation of CSS coding is necessary to design all the structures that are written below. For CSS mainly Bootstrap and “in.css” is used for overwriting some classes.

a. Design of the Navigation Bar

```
#mainNav{  
    position: relative;  
    background-image: linear-gradient(to top, #84652c, #eadad8);  
    padding-top: 5px;  
    padding-bottom: 5px;  
}  
  
.page-section {  
    padding-top: 20px !important;  
    background-color: #e0cce5 !important;  
}  
  
.navbar-brand {  
    background-color: #9f84a6;  
    margin-right: 0px !important;  
}  
  
#navbarResponsive .nav-link {  
    color: #000 !important;  
}
```

I used these CSS codes while making my navigation bar. “mainNav” titled CSS code is used for the placement and background colour of the navbar. Since my client wants a website with high quality; in order to make it fancier, I made the navbar gradient. For the background of border; “navbar-brand” titled CSS code is used and for the responsiveness of the navbar; “navbarResponsive” titled CSS code is used.

b) Design of Footer (“Telephone Fill”)

```
.text-lg-start {  
    color : black !important;  
}
```

Only this CSS code is used so that the text “Copyright” in the footer blends with the background. “!Important” element is used to crush the text’s white code.

c) Choosing the color scheme with “htmlcolorcodes.com”

Although my client didn’t specifically state her color theme, after looking at her Instagram account: I found that she likes the theme of the “purple-pink” combination. As she stated that “the people who will visit the web page will be usually women” so I thought it would be a good idea to make the website to be more feminine and chic. I tried to choose elegant colors from “colour-hex.com” (“Color Hex Color Codes”).

Two purple- pink tones are used as header and body colors

9F84A6 Color Hex

#9F84A6

(159, 132, 166)

Header Color

e0cce5 Color Hex

#E0CCE5

(224, 204, 229)

Body Color

The footer and text colors are chosen as below. They are white and black

FFFFFF Color Hex

FFFFFF

(255, 255, 255)

Footer Color

000000 Color Hex

000000

(0, 0, 0)

Text Color

21

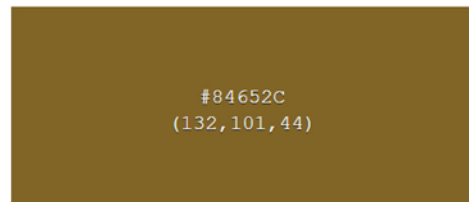
The navigation bar colors are chosen as below. The navigation bar is gradient and it gives gold effect

EADAD8 Color Hex



Navigation Bar 2nd Gradient Color

84652C Color Hex



Navigation Bar 2nd Gradient Color

Although it is a purple-pink-golden themed website, I also included other colours so that it would not be boring. As these colours seem very unrelated, when combined; they create a beautiful harmony and make the page modern.

d. Design of the Form

Since my client wants effective communication: I made the e-mail form as simple as possible so; the customers of my client will not encounter any confusion and will be able to communicate with my client easily and quickly. I get my inspiration from W3schools.

```
.form-control{
  box-shadow: none;
  border-radius: 0;
  border-color: #ccc;
  border-style: none none solid none;
  width: 100%;
  font-size: 1.25rem;
  transition: all .6s;
}

.form-control:focus{
  box-shadow: none;
  border-colour: var(--primary colour);
  outline: none;
}
```

This part of the css code is for the appearance of the e-mail form.

This “:focus” selector is used when an element can accept input from a link accessed by a cursor or tab in the input field.

```

.text-lg-start {
  color : black !important;
}

.form-container .form-group label {
  text-align: left;
  width: 100%;
  padding-left: 15px;
}

```

By “label” the user can select the form element. With this; it facilitates the use of the form because it’s not always convenient to enter a form element with the cursor.

İLETİŞİM BİLGİLERİ

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Adınız | <input type="text" value="Adınız.."/> |
| Soyadınız | <input type="text" value="Soyadınız.."/> |
| Email Adresiniz | <input type="text" value="Email adresiniz.."/> |
| İstekleriniz | <input type="text" value="İsteklerinizi buraya yazabilirsiniz.."/> |

My e-mail form

Contact Form

First Name

Last Name

Country

Subject

The inspiration from w3schools

4. Manipulation of graphics involving multiple techniques

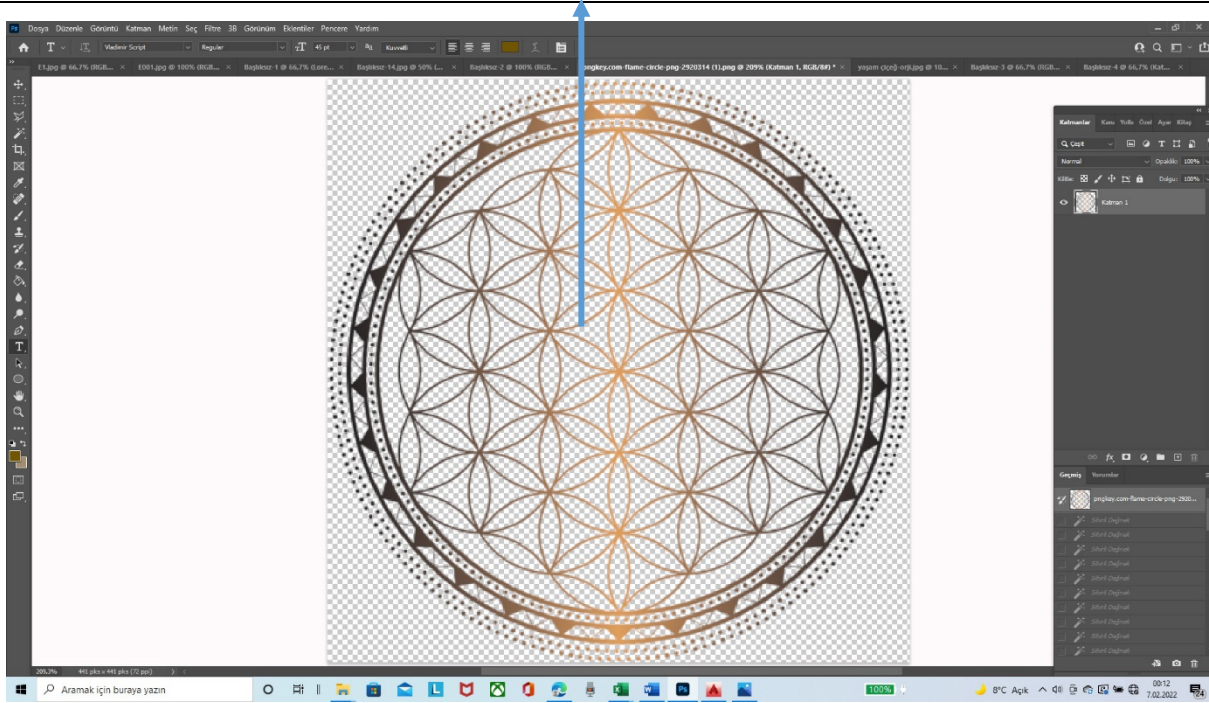
I tried to design an aesthetic logo to catch the customers' attention and represent the business, used pictures that symbolize materials, high-quality images that highlight the product and the codes of the products, and a table that explains how customers will use the website. All the designs were made in Adobe Photoshop according to my client's likes.

- a. Manipulating Graphics- Designing Logo with Adobe Photoshop
 - a1- Magic Wand tool
 - a2 -Paint Brush Tool
 - a3- Paint Bucket Tool
 - a4- Using Rectangular Marque tool for selecting a region and using Gradient
- b. Converting PSD File to Jpg Format File and Transporting a jpg format file to the page and scaling
- c. Creating a new layer
- d. Creating Texts Compatible with the Graphics
- e. Using Gauss Blur tool for manipulating the background
- f. Using Slice Tool for dividing a page to desired number of columns and rows
- g. Using Contour Tool
- h. Preparing Main Materials Page Using Circular Marque Tool, Gradient, Text, Layers

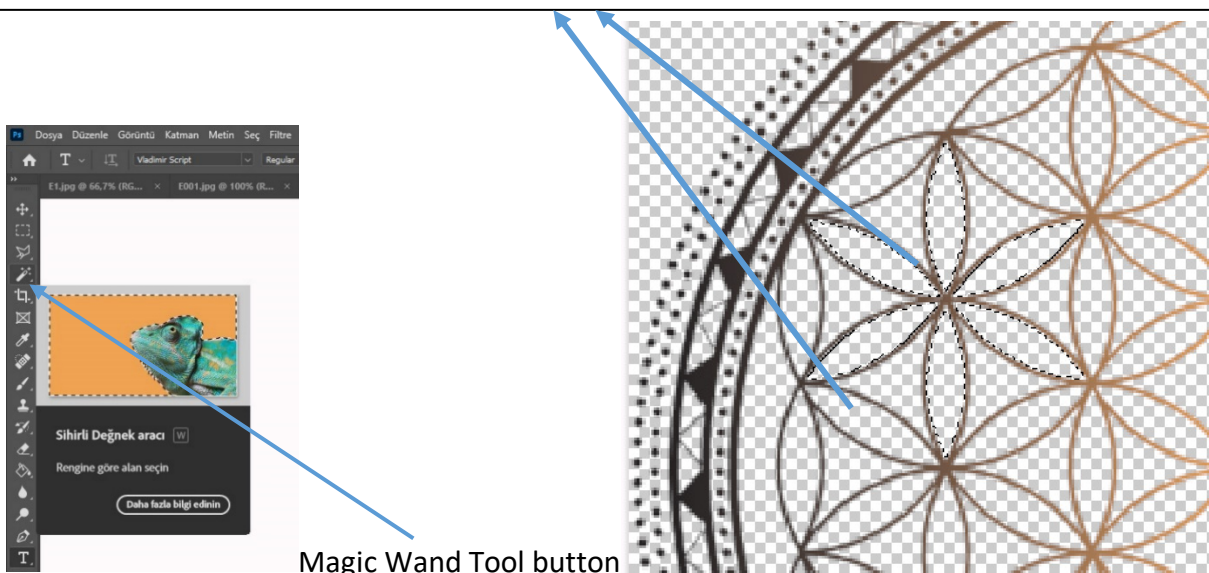
Manipulating Graphics- Designing Logo with Adobe Photoshop

1) Using Magic Wand tool

I found a free Flower of Life logo which was a transparent png. I opened the image with Photoshop

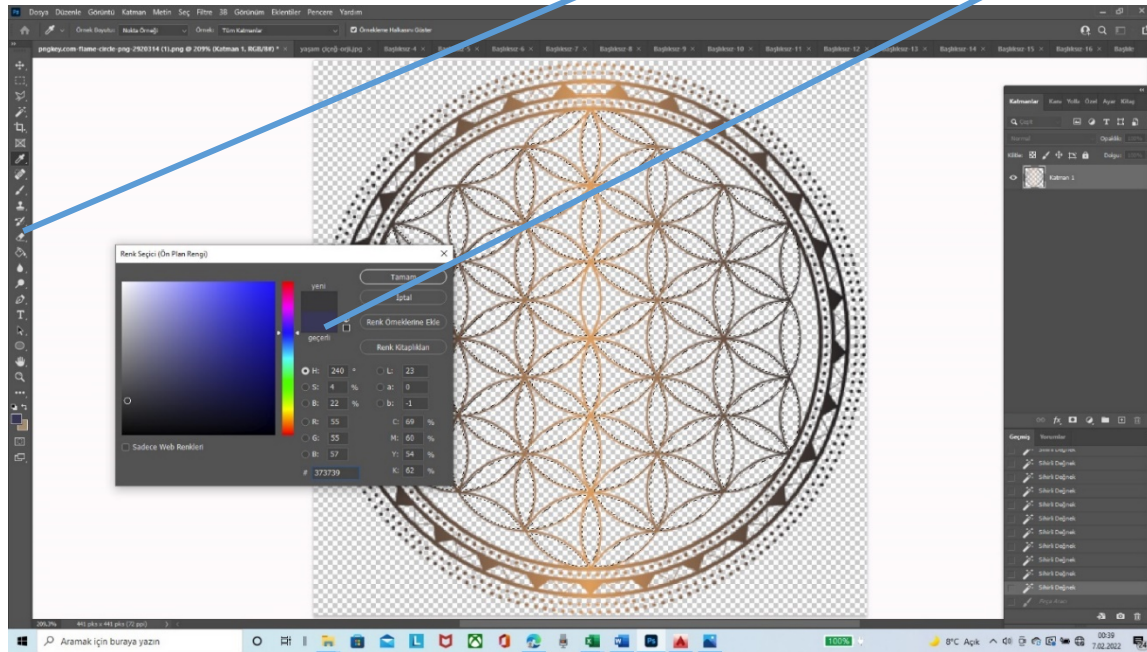


I selected the parts I want to paint by the help of Magic Wand Tool I selected all the parts by pressing shift button.



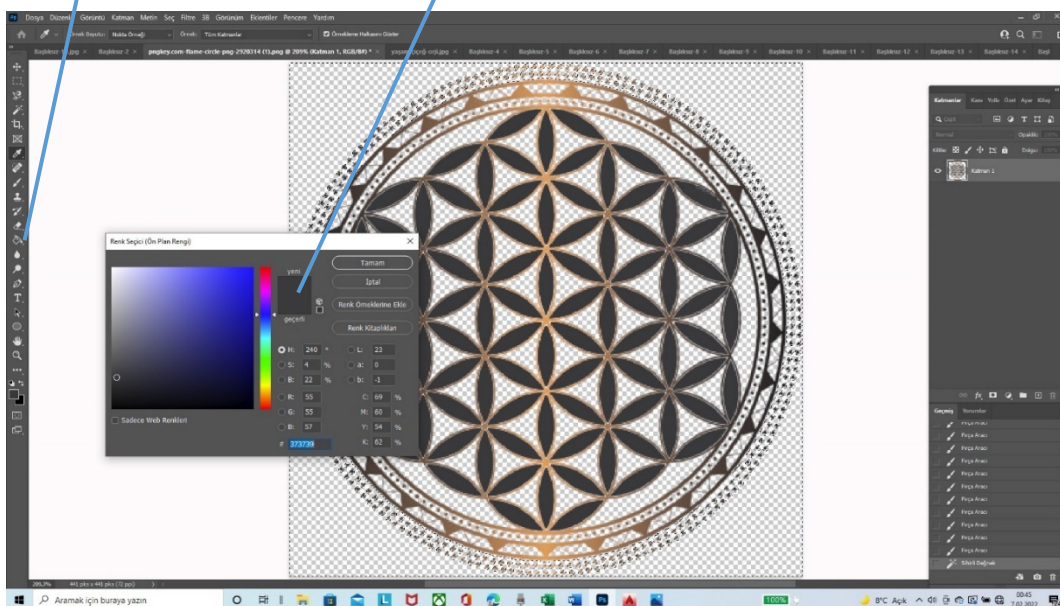
2- Using Paint Brush tool

I selected the color and I painted the parts I choose with Brush Tool. The color is #373739. The gold colors were already on the image.



3. Using Paint Bucket tool

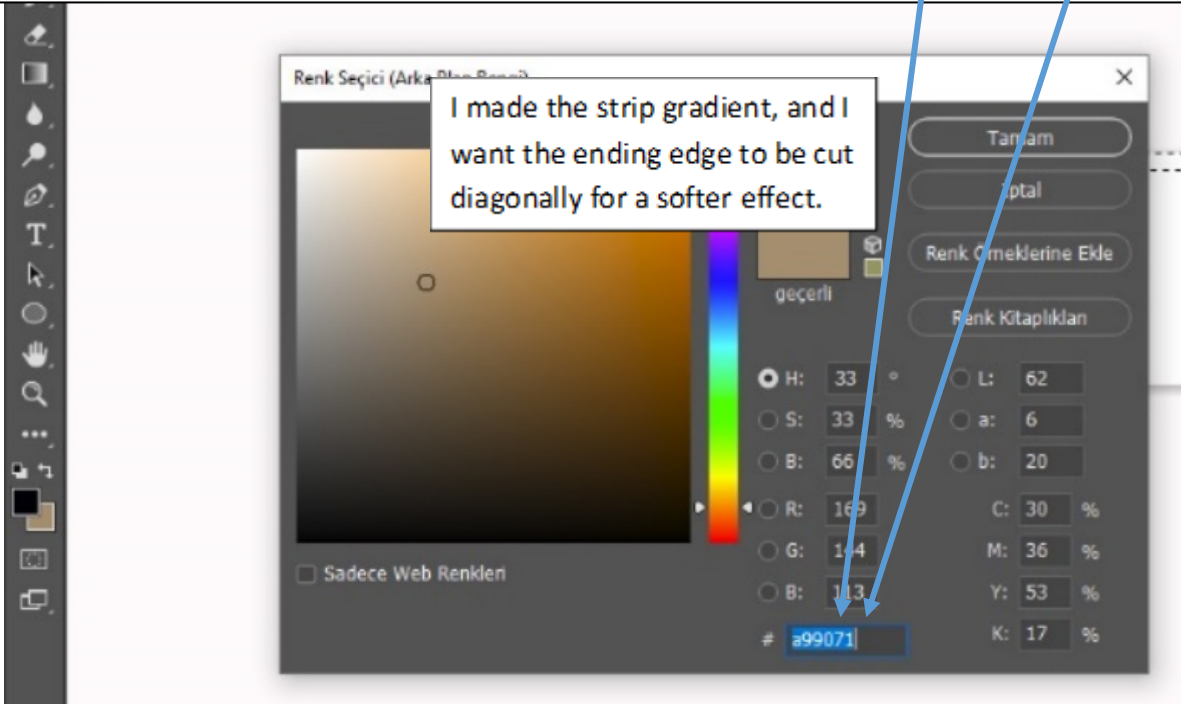
I wanted to paint the outside part of the Flower of Life to make the shape a square. I used Paint Bucket tool with the color #373739 to paint the outside the Flower of Life



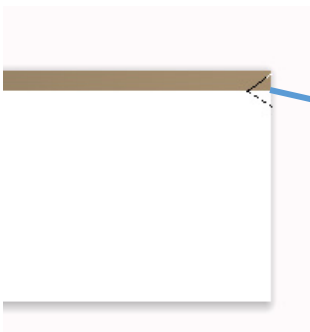
4- Using Rectangular Marque tool for selecting a region and using Gradient Tool



I want a horizontal strip above the logo. I chose the region with rectangular marquee tool. Then I chose the color. I want the strip to seen like gold. The gradient of the strip will be #373739 to #a99071 as I want gold effect.



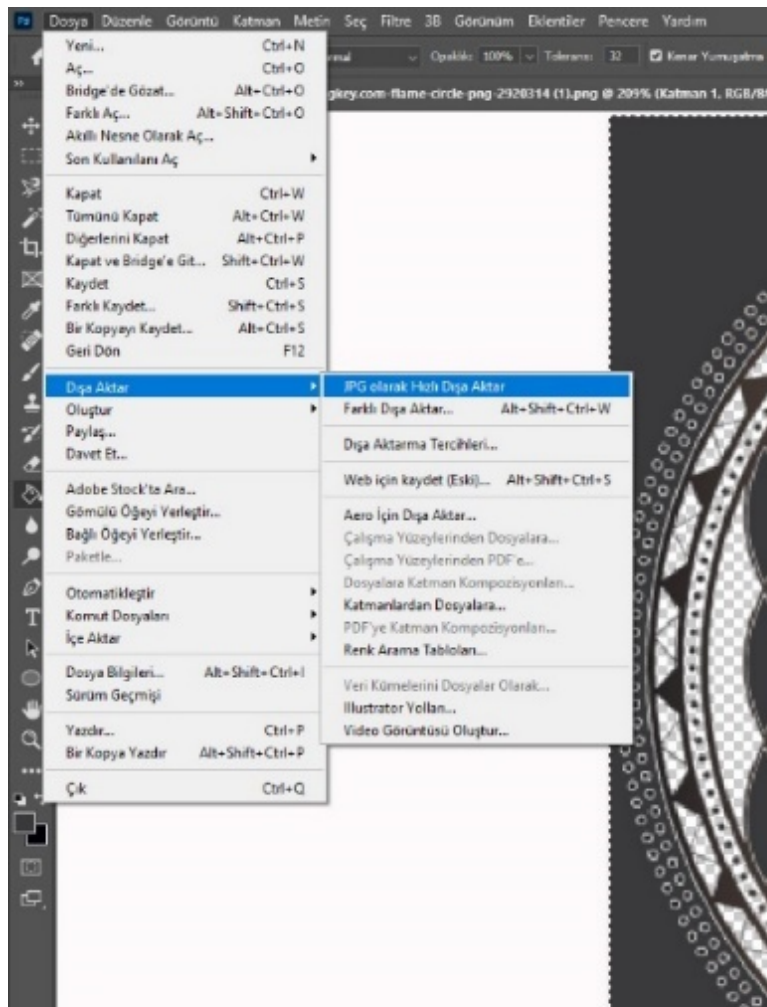
5- Using Polygon Lasso tool and cleaning the unwanted part



I select the part with Polygon Lasso Tool and erase the degrade in this part.

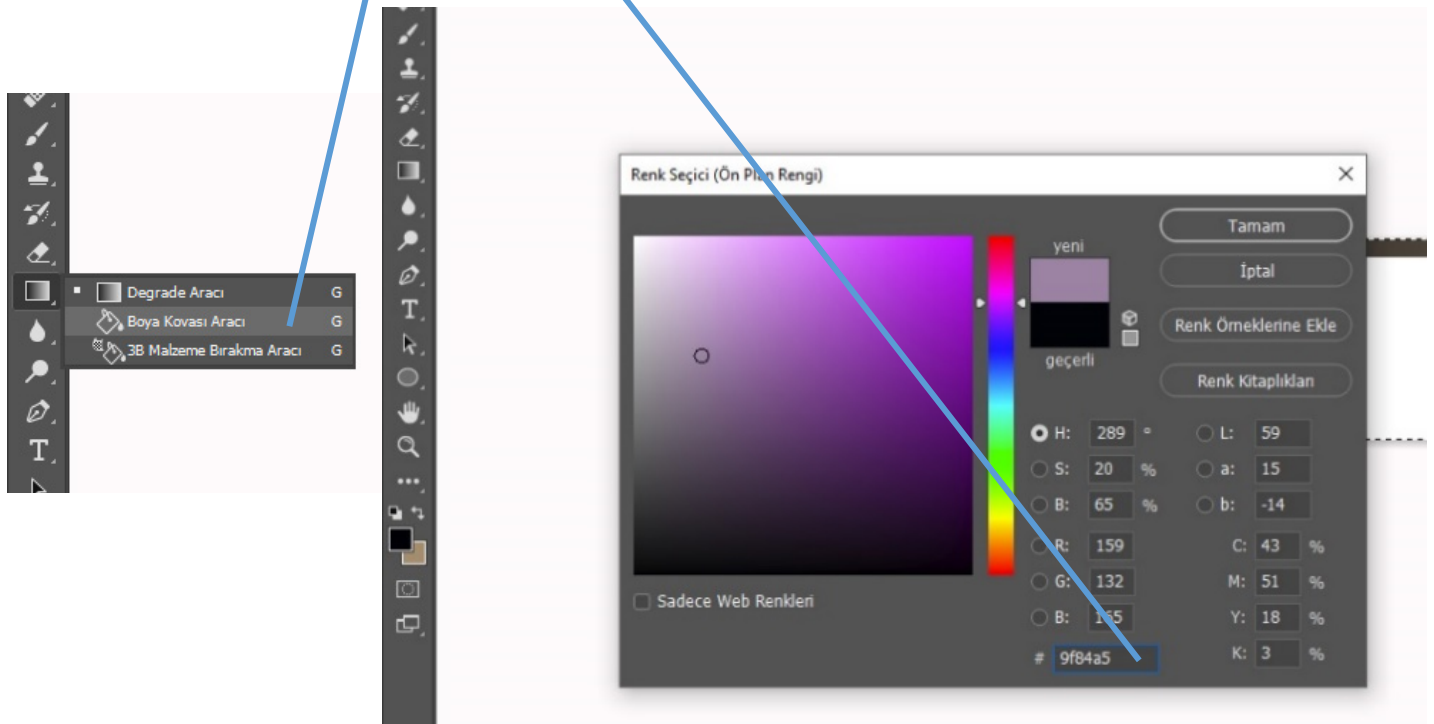
b- Converting PSD File to Jpg Format File and Transporting a jpg format file to the page and scaling the Image

I selected all of the image and converted to JPG Format. I wanted layers to be merged and have the figure as one layer. I used Export-Quick Export To Jpg tool for it. I used the video for learning it. Then I opened the new JPG File, selected all and copied it, saved it as a new file and then opened a new file 2000x300 pks. I pasted the Flower of Life symbol I prepared. It is a bit bigger than I want and not in the right place. It s scaled and moved it to the place I want it to be.



c- Creating a New Layer

The background will be -#9f84a5. I chose the color from the color palette. I created a new layer for the background watching the video (). I use different layers as I will be able to make changes easier. Then I use paintbucket to paint it.

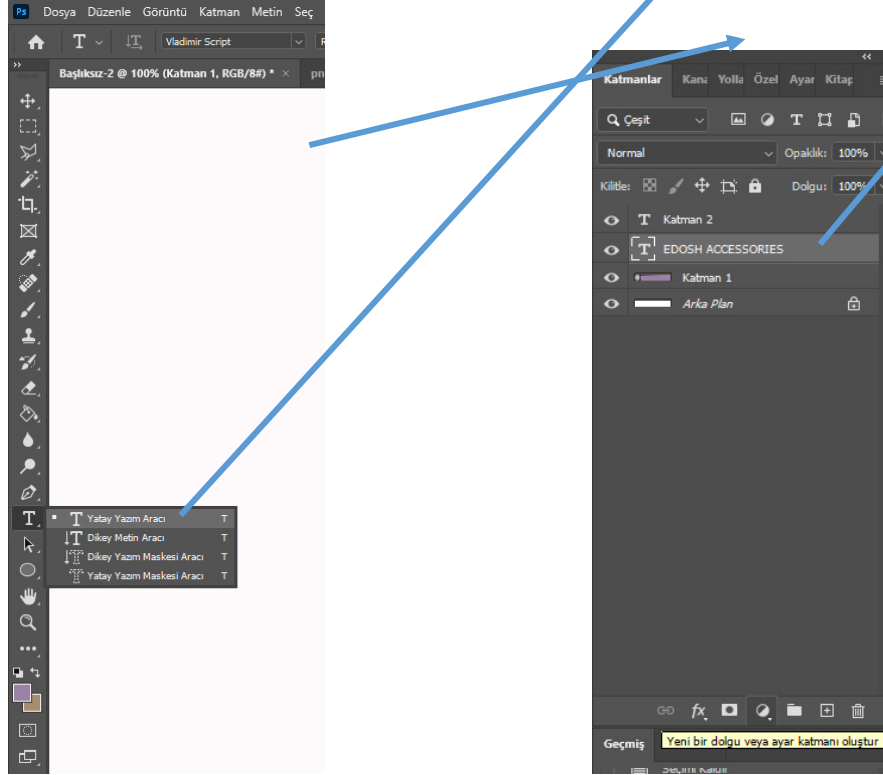


The logo is seen like this.



d- Creating Texts Compatible with the Graphics

Now I want to write the texts of the brand. I choose the horizontal text tool and make a new layer for the text and wrote the text “EDOSH ACCESSORIES” with the font Copperplate Gothic Light, 120 pt. Color is #070009.



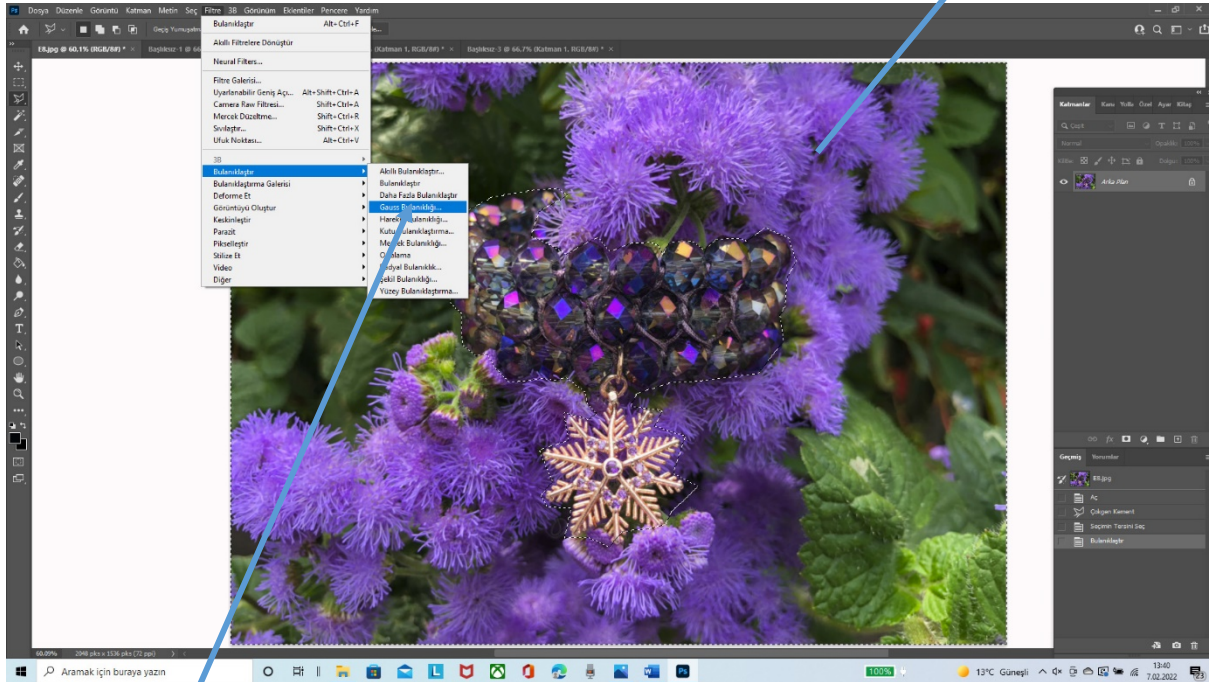
Then I created a new layer for the text “Özel Tasarım Takı”. I selected the the font Vladimir Script Regular, 90 pt. Color is #765609 for this text.



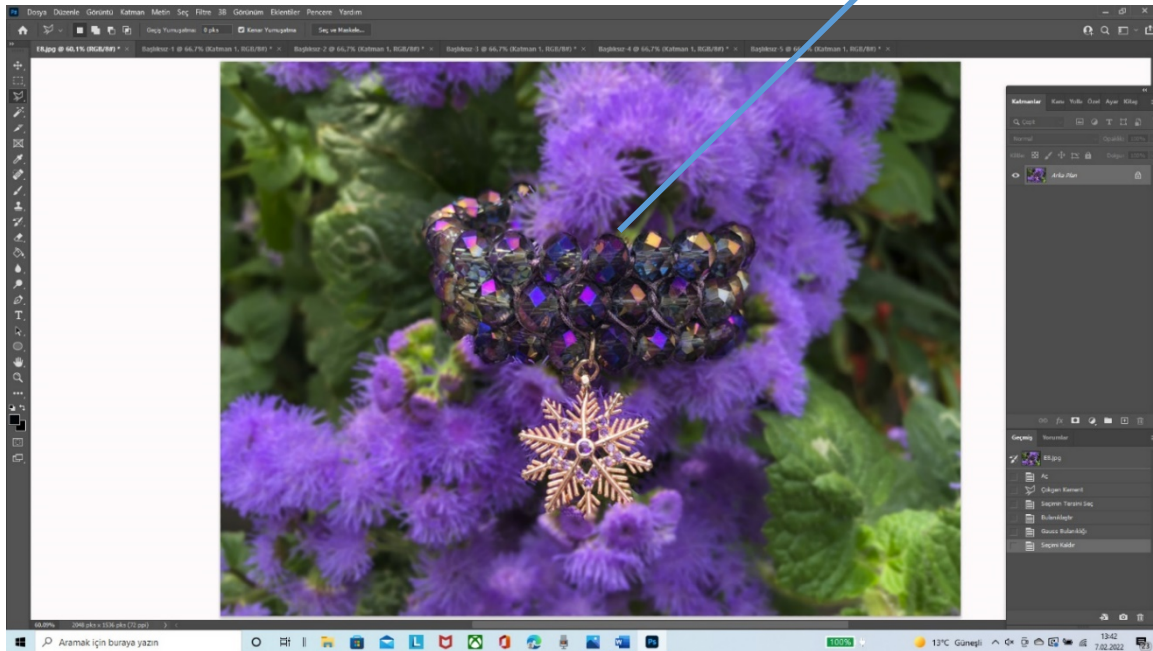
I opened the image Mrs. Damar sent me. It was a nice image but had some problems. The background was so dominant that it made jewelry invisible.

e- Using Gauss Blur Tool for Manipulating Homepage Image

I used polygonal lasso to choose the jewelry part. Then I turned my selection inverse. Making this, I managed to choose the ground image. I want to make the ground image more blurred.



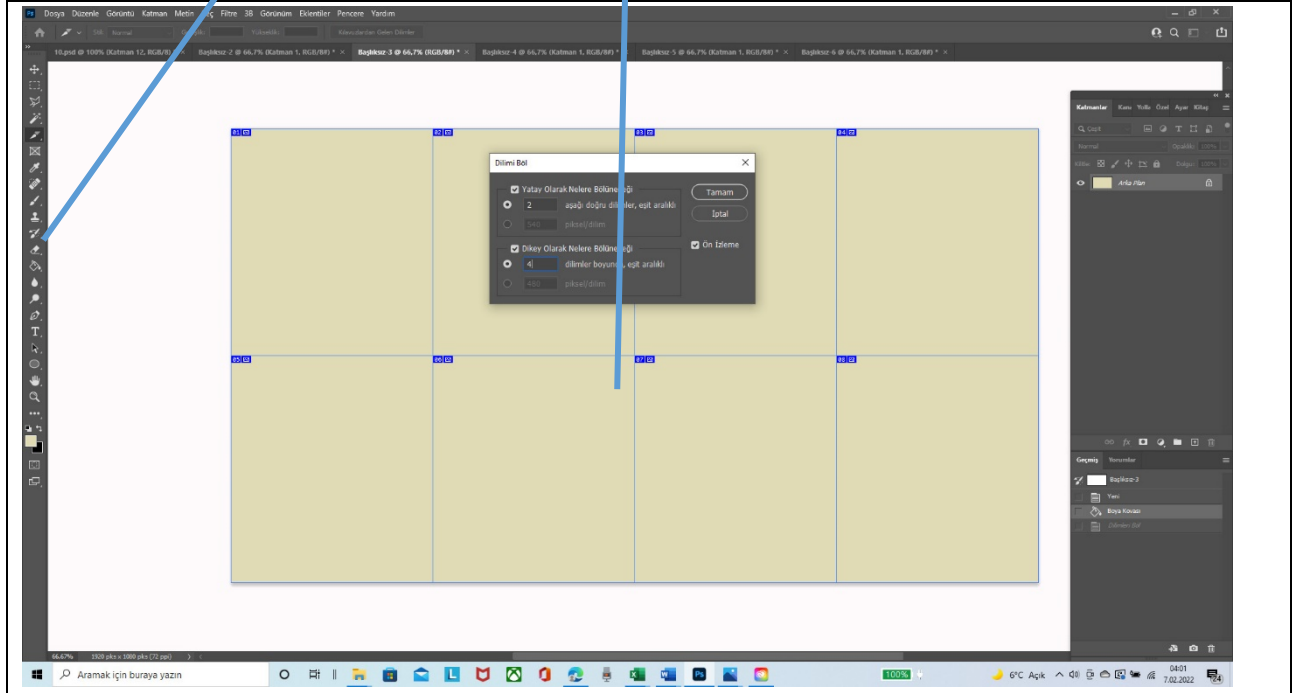
I choose Gauss Blur tool and made the background flowers blurred with some adjustments. I learned it by searching in the Help menu. The result is like the picture below. The background is blurred and the jewelry is seen more clear.



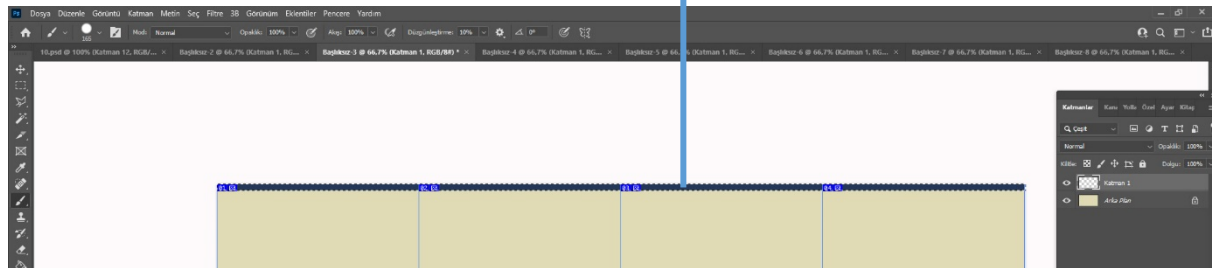
f- Using Slice Tool for Dividing a Page to Number of Columns and Rows

DESIGNING THE IMAGE ON THE FIGURE 10 IN D CRITERIA D

I created a new page 1400x900 px/inch. I selected the color #e2dcb8 as background color. I painted the background with Paint Bucket tool. I want to divide the page to 4 columns and 2 rows. I will use slice tool for this. I divided the page watching the video

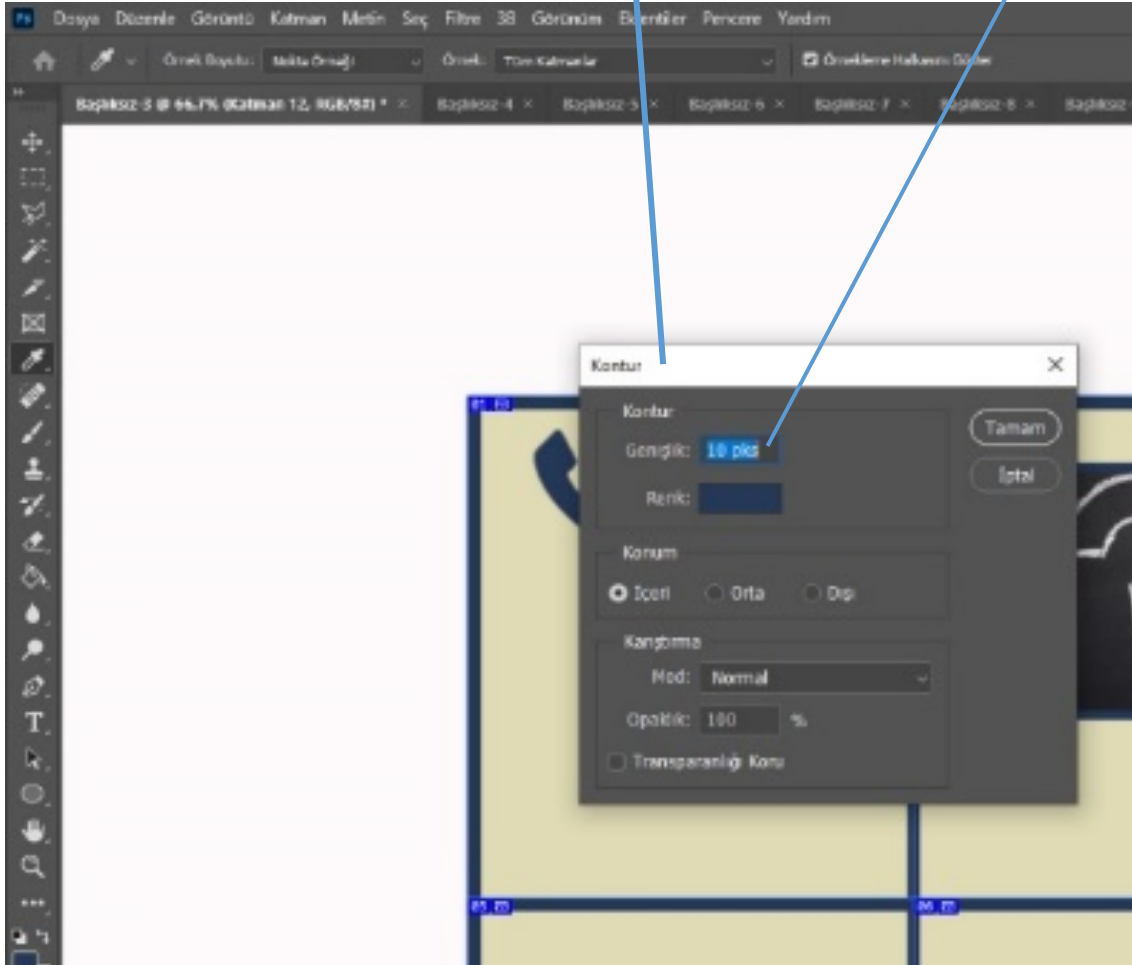


I want to draw horizontal and vertical contours for making boxes for each part. I will use rectangle marquee tool for selecting the dimensions of the stripes and used Paint Bucket with the color # 1d3557 a navy blue for painting the boundries. The second color will be # 1d3557 for this image.

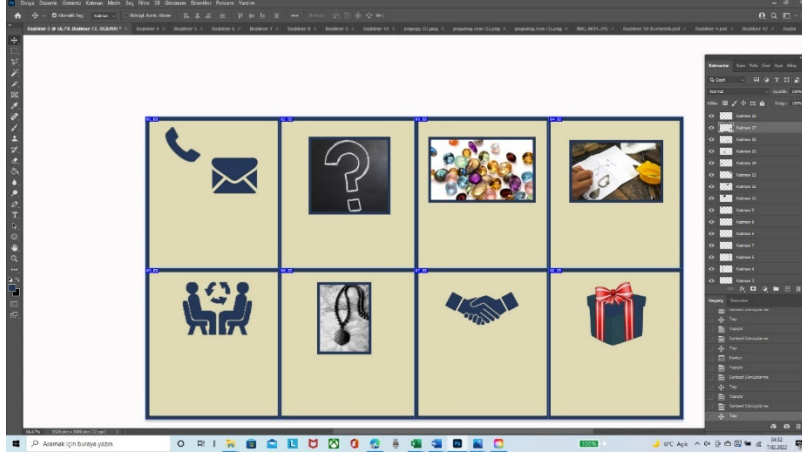


g. Using Contour Tool

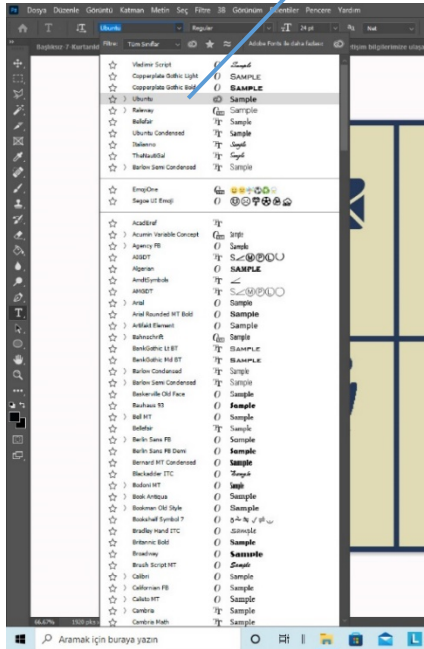
I made contours to some of the images using Contour tool. I used contour tool with 10 pks width for the frames. I found the command searching the toolbars and managed to make it. I resized all the images with the scale tool. The scale tool is under the command edit



I carried the images for all of the boxes, scaled, changed the color of the ones needed and made a frame for 2nd,3th,4th,6th ones.



I wrote the texts with the help of Mrs. Damar. The image will define the steps the client will follow to be involved to the design process.



RESULT OF THE WORK

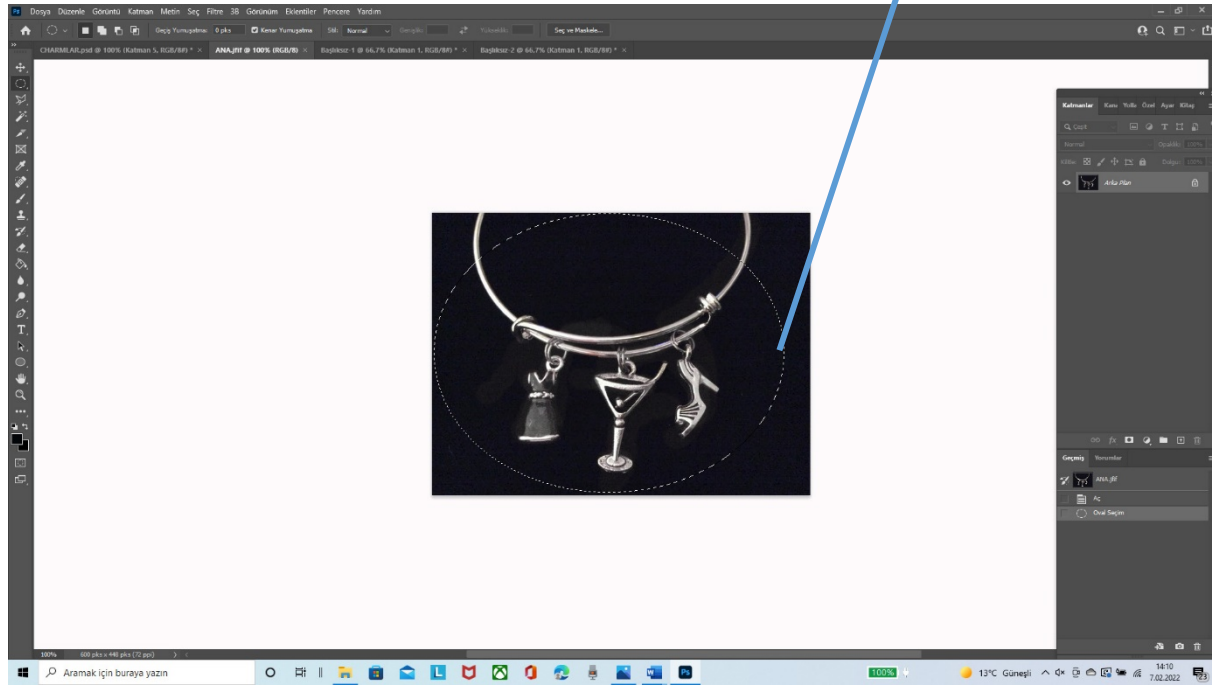


h- Preparing Main Materials Page Using Circular Marque Tool, Gradient, Text, Layers

MANIPULATING IMAGES IN FIGURE 11 IN CRITERIA D

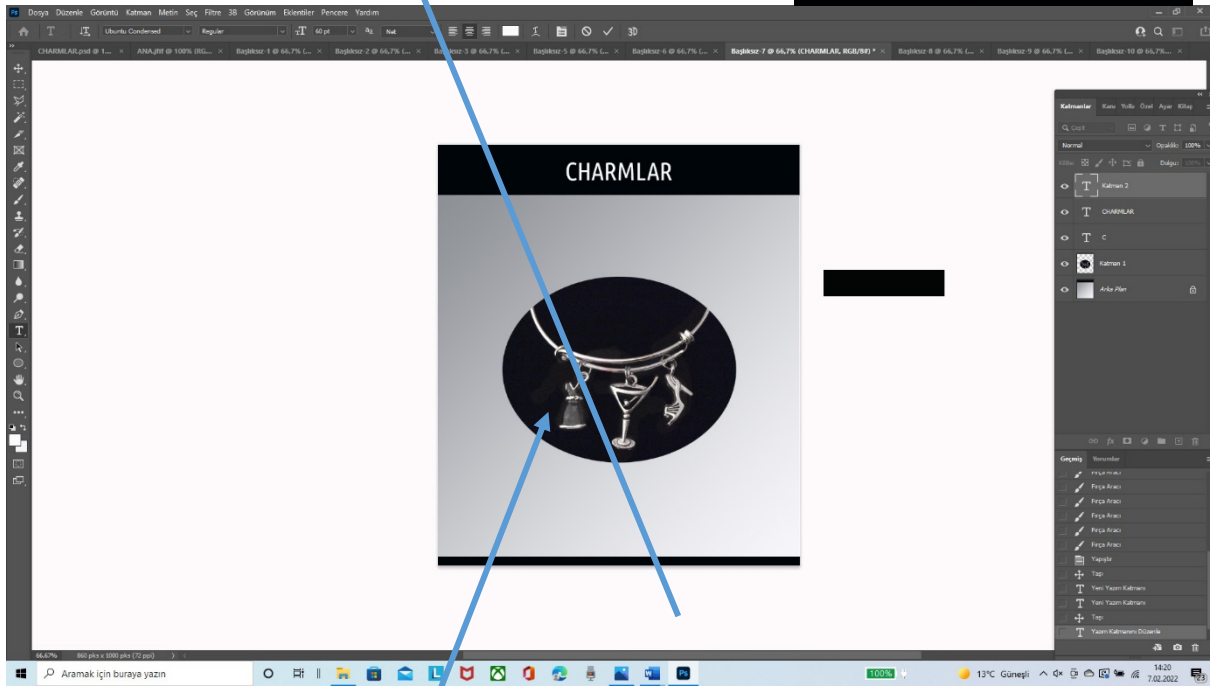
My client and I decided to make a main page about the main material titles by manipulating images for a tidy and rational appearance. I selected the Charm Material example. I made similar manipulations for each material title as Crystals, Gem Stones, Leathers, Ropes, and Chains.

I opened the image, selected the image with the circular marquee tool as ellipse. I copied my selection which is an ellipse



There will be text about the Main material title at the top

The bottom part will be also black



The ellipse marked charm image is pasted on the body part and scaled. The text is written on the top part.

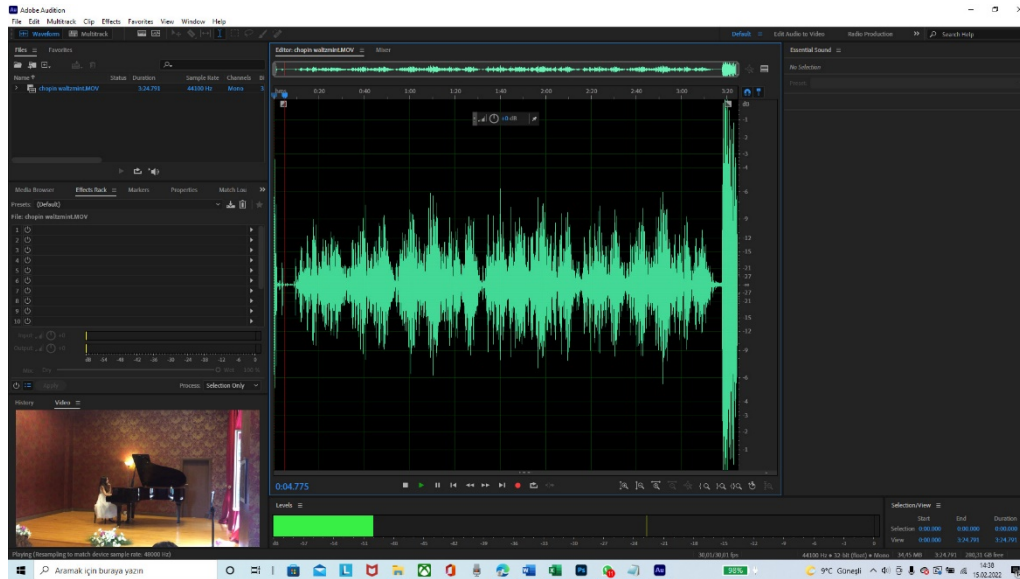
The other images for this page is created by Adobe Photoshop in a similar way.

6. Proficient Integration of the Different Elements of Multimedia- Using Adobe Audition

1. Changing the Extension of The File
2. Cleaning Noise Hummings and Hiss Using Noise Reduction
3. Using Normalizing Tool for raising the quiet areas to a certain volume and bringing down the loud ones or remain them untouched
4. Using Hard Limiter for Attenuating Audio Rising Above the Threshold
5. Cleaning Specific Noises -Cough
6. Using “Dynamics Processing” for reducing dynamic range and for consistent volume levels.
7. Cutting the Unwanted Parts of The Audio File
8. Exporting the file as mp3

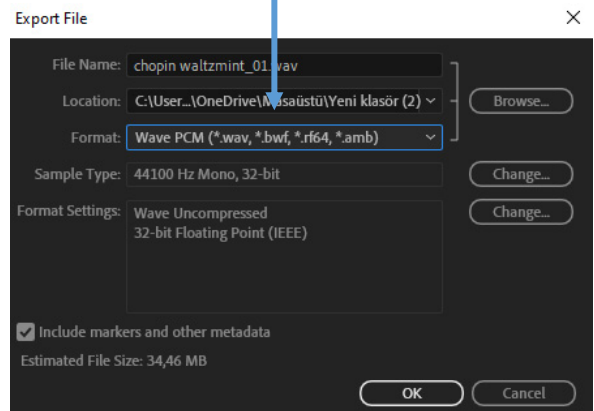
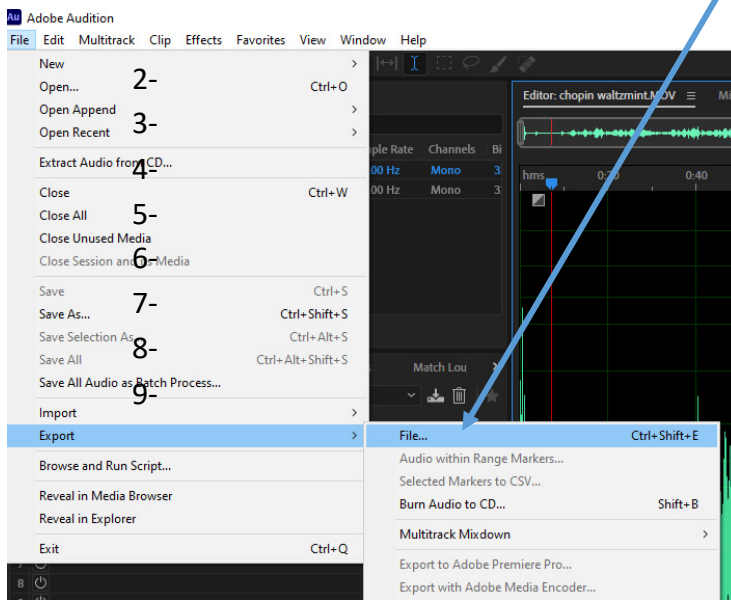
MANIPULATING AUDIOS WITH ADOBE AUDITION

I prepared a list of classical music pieces for Mrs. Damar and Mrs. Damar chose Chopin Waltz in B Minor which was a piece I played years ago. I had a concert video playing it and we planned to use it as it will be meaningful. The were dip voices, and an audience cough in the video, and the voice was not clear and strong enough. I manipulated the recording using Adobe Audition.



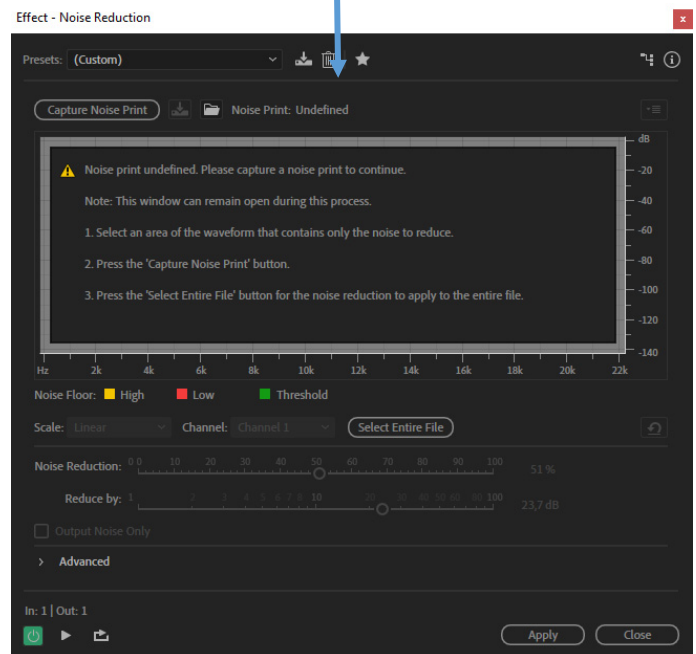
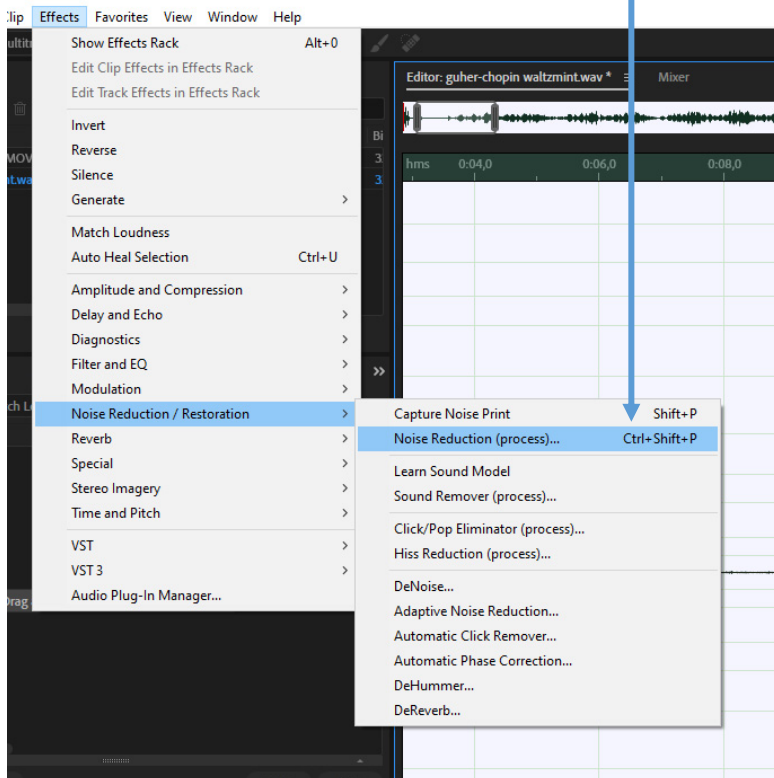
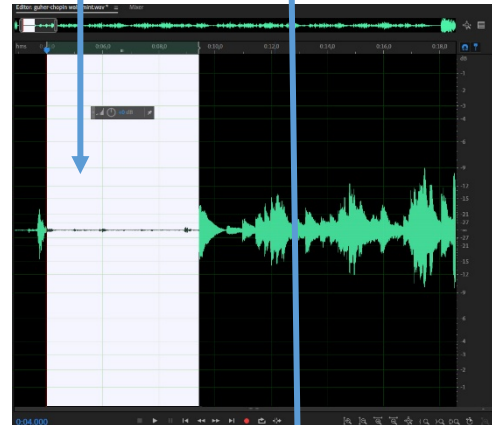
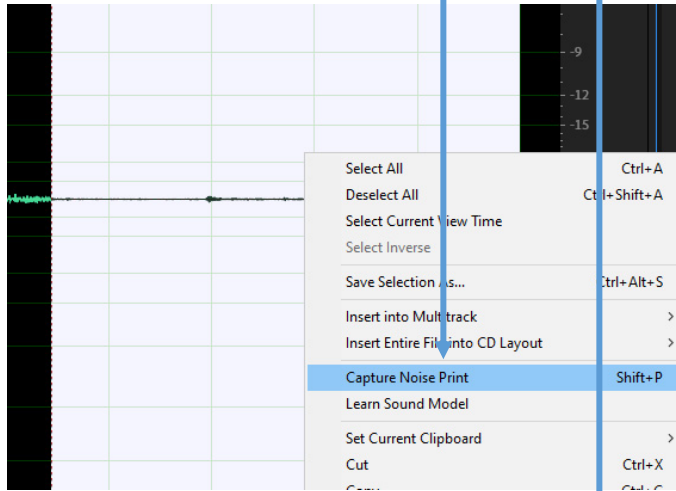
1- Changing the Extension of the File

I opened the video with Adobe Audition then I exported it as a sound file as a waw file. Then I opened the wav file and worked on it.



2. Cleaning Noise Hummings and Hiss Using Noise Reduction

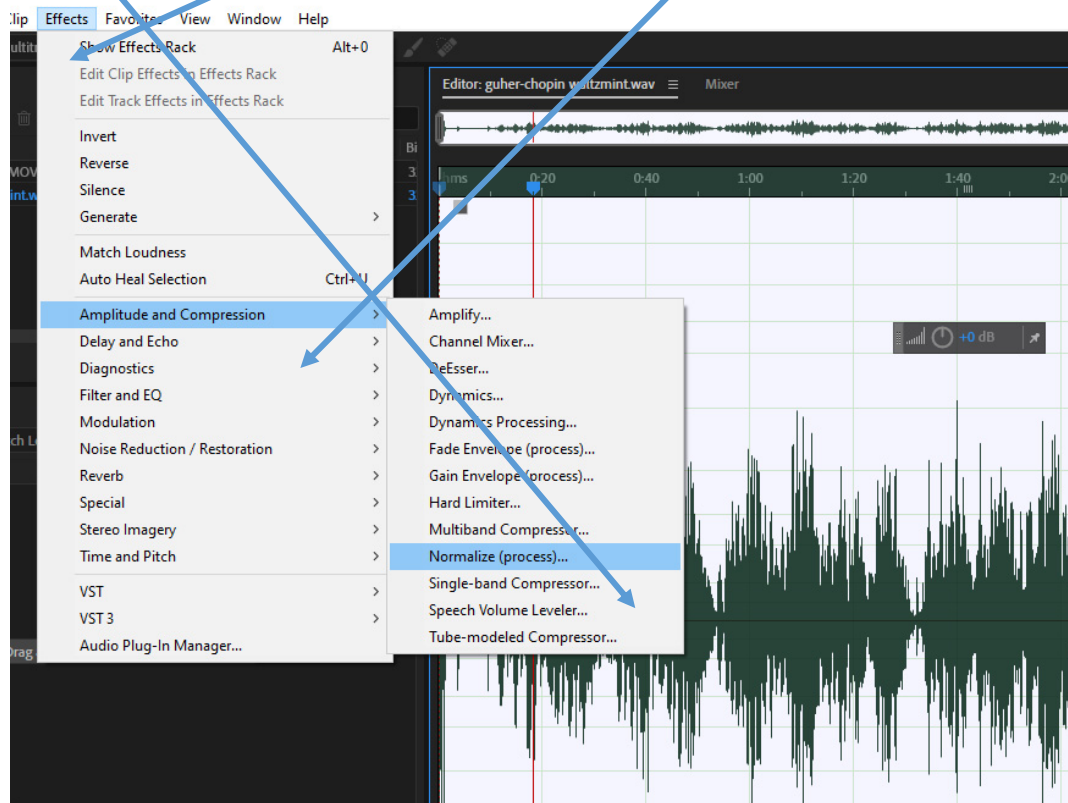
First I have to clean noise humming and hiss voices. I chose a section that there is no voice marking. Clicked "Capture Noise Print" from the menu opened. Then I went to "Effects", then "Noise Reduction/Restoration" and "Noise Reduction Process". The black box appeared and I made the adjustments by trying and applied the process.



3. Using Normalizing Tool

I used normalizing tool for raising the quiet areas to a certain volume and bringing down the loud ones or remain them untouched.

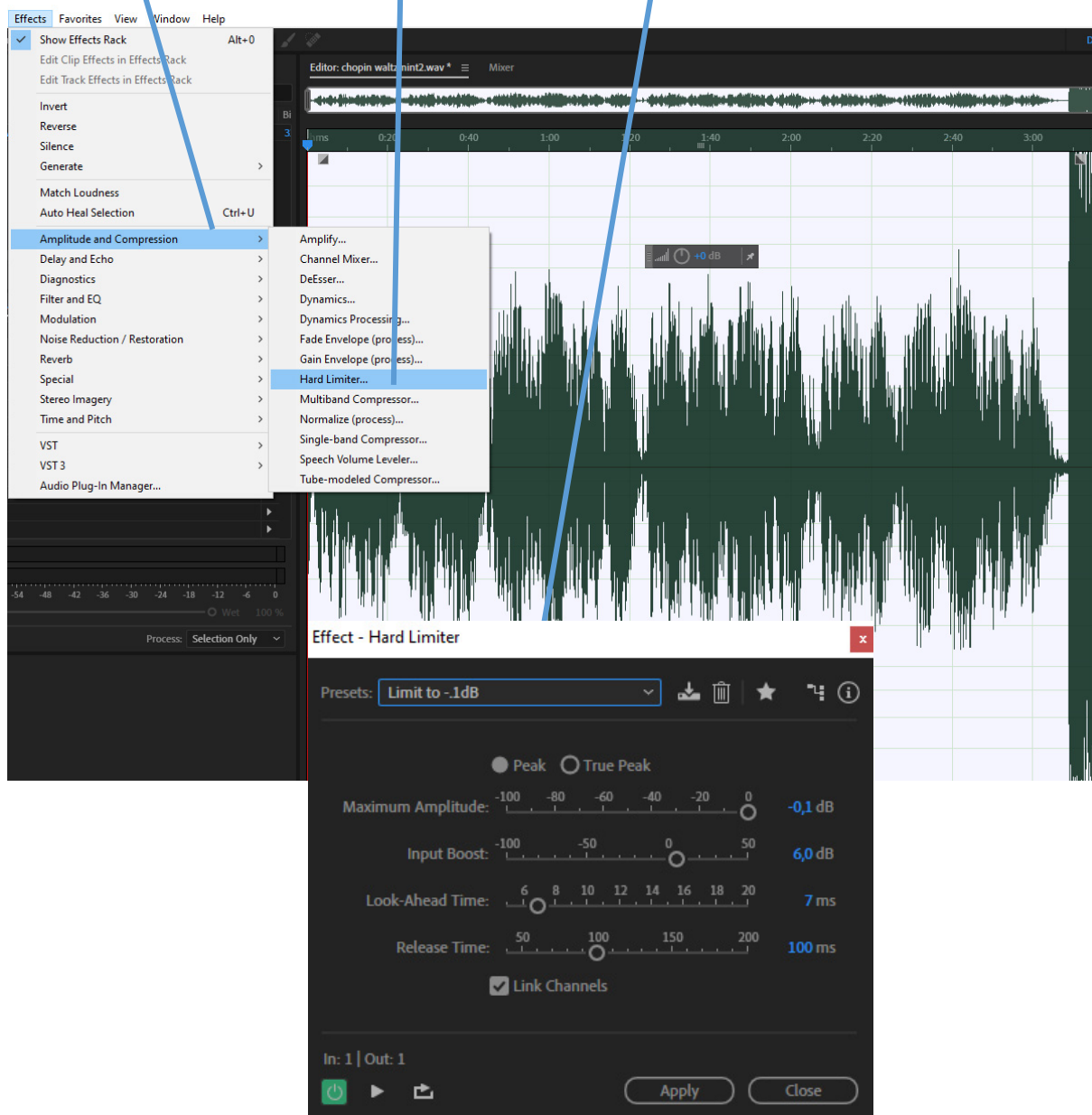
Then I chose the whole track with marque select, went to “Effect”, “Amplitude and Compression” and “Normalize”



4. Using Hard Limiter for Audio Rising Above the Threshold

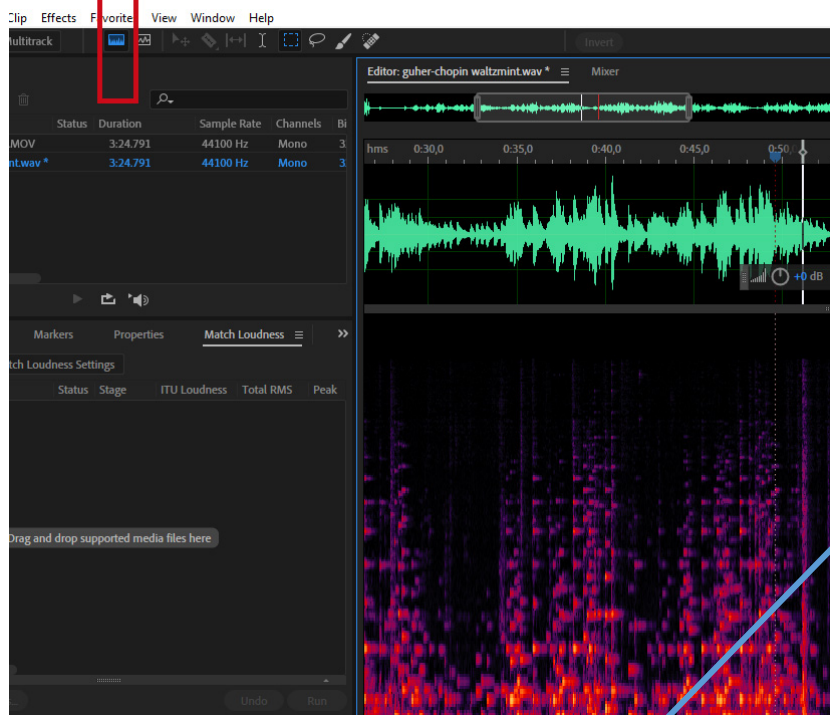
I used “Hard Limiter” to the audio for increasing overall volume while avoiding distortion.

I will apply “Hard Limiter”. It effects greatly attenuates audio that rises above a specified threshold. Effects- Amplitude and Compression- Hard Limiter and chose “Limit to 1 db”

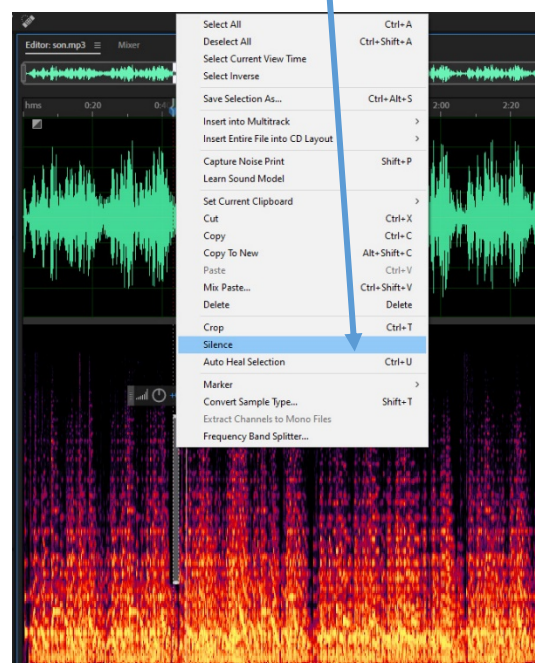
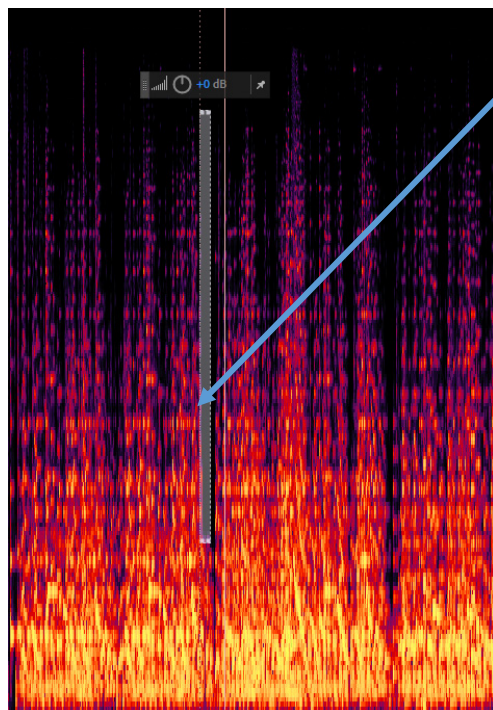


5. Cleaning Specific Noices- Cough

There is a cough of audience and I want to get rid of that voice. I changed the view to “spectral frequency display view”. Red rectangle shows the button for changing the view.

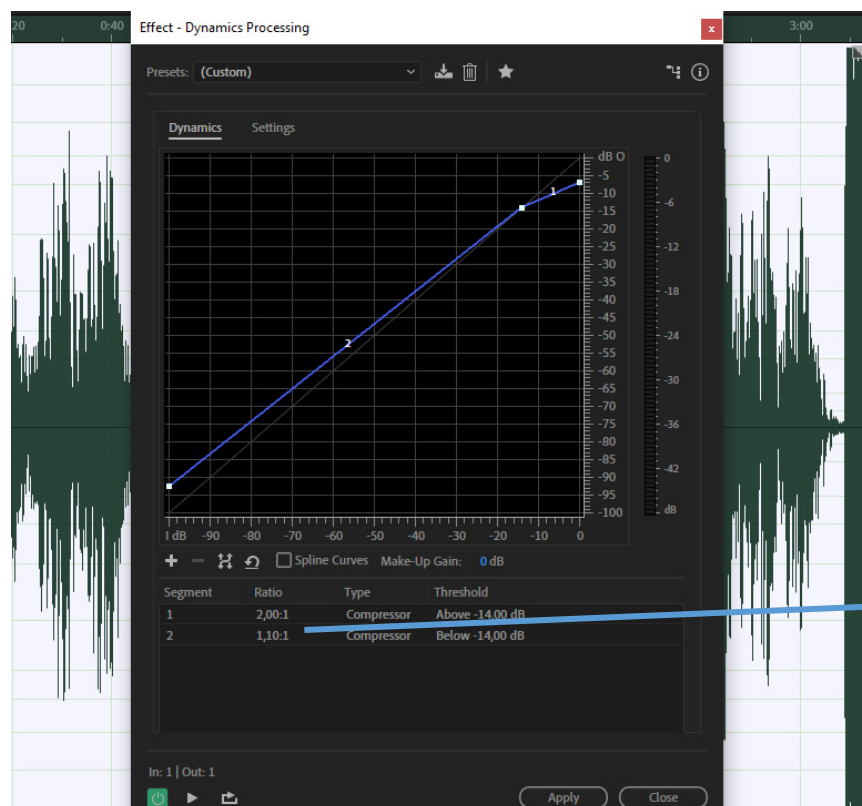
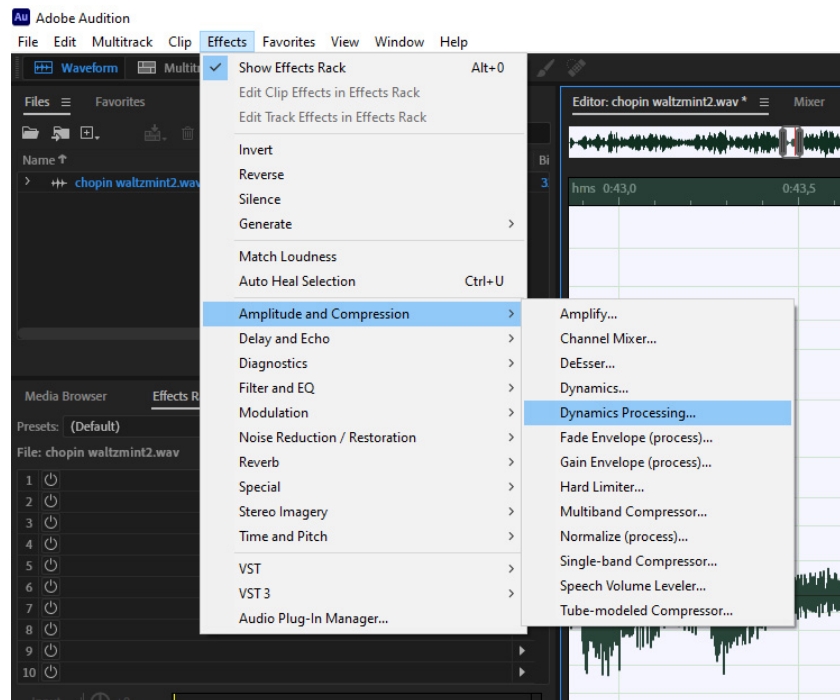


I found the exact place of the cough. It is a widespread area with low frequency. I selected the whole area and got rid of the cough voice with the help of “Silence” tool



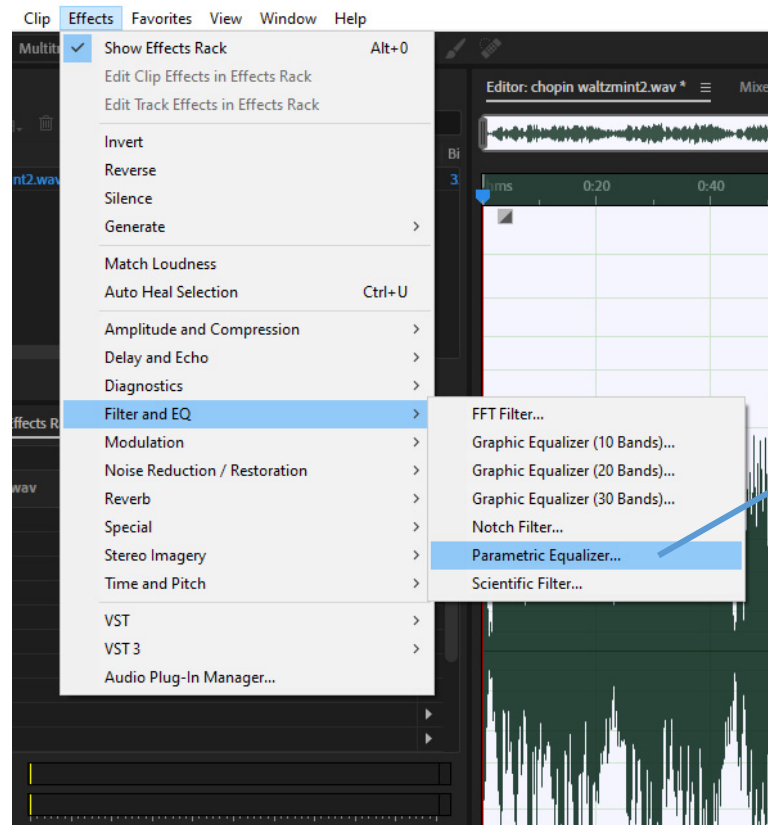
6. Dynamics Processor

I used “Dynamics Processing” for reducing dynamic range and for consistent volume levels.

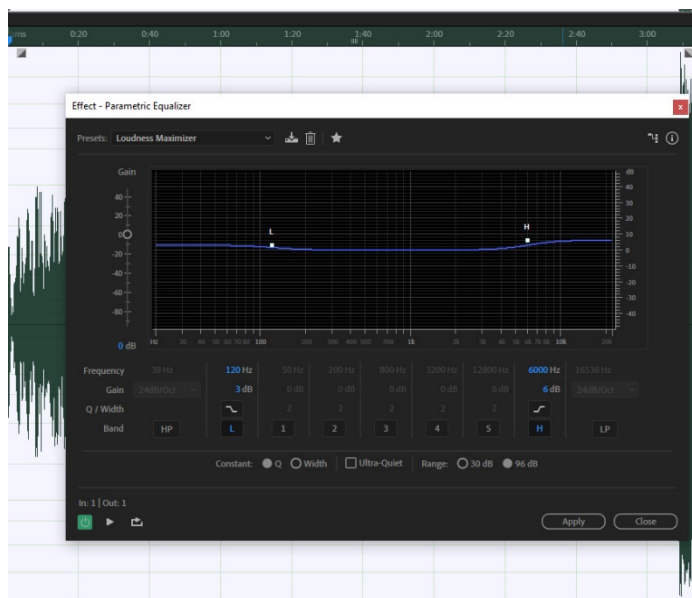


I made the value of 1 as 2.00 and value of 2 as 1.00

7. Parametric Equalizer

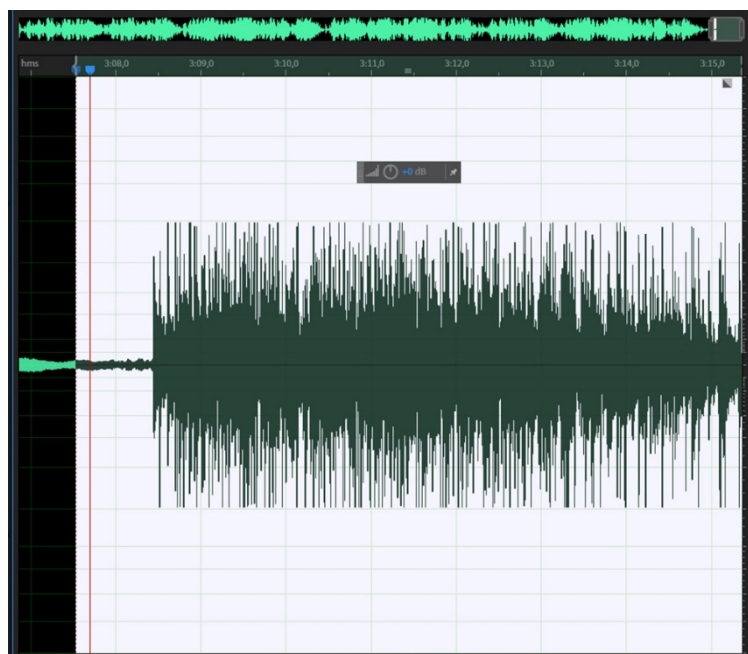
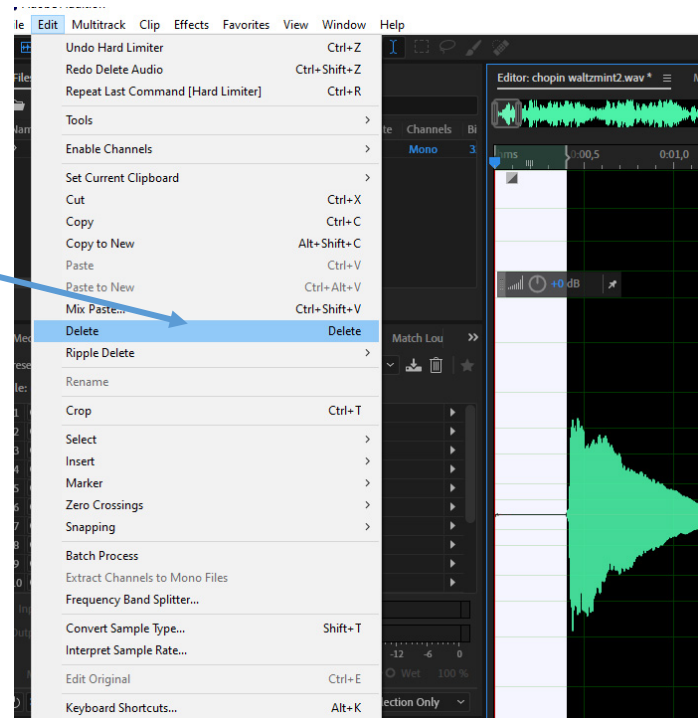
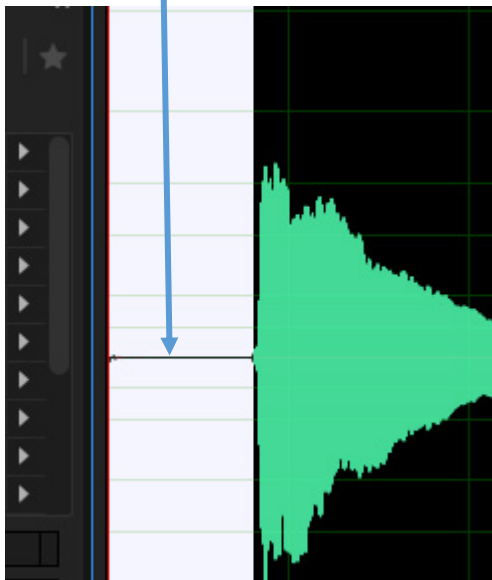


I used "Parametric Equalizer" and used "Loudness Maximizer" as the maximizer types default adjustments.



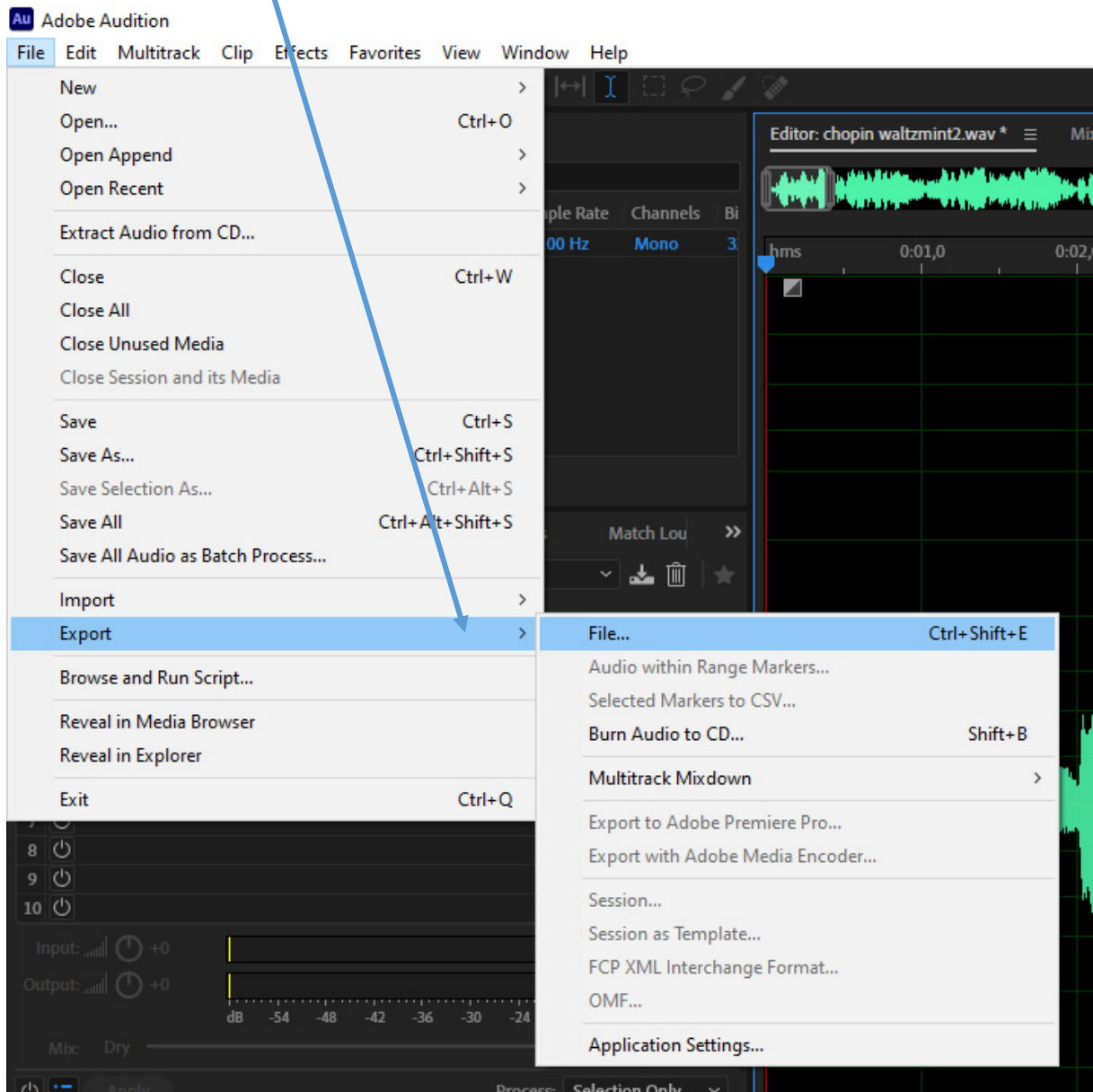
8. Cutting the Unwanted Parts of the Audio File

I cut the clappings at the beginning and at the end selecting by marque tool and using delete button.



9. Export as mp3

I saved and exported my file as mp3 for embedding to “Edosh Accessories” website.



WORD COUNT: 987

Bibliography

- 1) "HTML Src Attribute." Wwww.w3schools.com, www.w3schools.com/tags/att_src.asp. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.
- 2) "HTML Link Type Attribute." Wwww.w3schools.com, www.w3schools.com/tags/att_link_type.asp. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.
- 3) "Bootstrap 4 Utilities." Wwww.w3schools.com, www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/bootstrap_utilities.asp. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.
- 4) "HTML a Href Attribute." W3schools.com, 2019, www.w3schools.com/tags/att_a_href.asp.
- 5) "Feedback Clipart Transparent, Free Transparent Clipart - ClipartKey." Clipartkey.com, www.clipartkey.com/view/Tmiobo_feedback-clipart-transparent/. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.
<https://htmlcolorcodes.com/>
- 6) <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/>
- 7) Jackson, Paul. "How to Send Email Using PHP Mail() Function." Wwww.guru99.com, 22 Jan. 2022, www.guru99.com/php-mail.html.
- 8) "Patika - Teknoloji Kariyerine En Etkili Yol." Patika.dev, 2022, app.patika.dev/moduller/php-temel/php-dosyasi-olusturma. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.
- 9) Kasım, Kadir. "Mail Fonksiyonu - Php Ile Mail Gönderme." Wwww.youtube.com, 5 Apr. 2018, www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Nb4InEq3rk.
- 10) Blog, Natro. "PHPMailer Nedir? PHPMailer Nasıl Kullanılır?" Natro Blog, 16 Jan. 2018, www.natro.com/blog/php-mailer-nedir-nasil-kullanilir/. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.
- 11) W3Schools. "HTML Responsive Web Design." W3schools.com, 2019, www.w3schools.com/html/html_responsive.asp.

12) "Telephone Fill." Icons.getbootstrap.com, icons.getbootstrap.com/icons/telephone-fill/. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.

13) Leuschke, Robert. "Google Fonts." Google Fonts, fonts.google.com/specimen/The+Nautigal?subset=latin&preview.text-i%C5%9F%C4%9F%C3%BC%C3%A7%C3%B6&preview.text_type-custom.

14) W3Schools. "HTML Images." W3schools.com, 2019, www.w3schools.com/html/html_images.asp.

15) "How to Resize Images in HTML. www.quackit.com, www.quackit.com/html/howto/how_to_resize_images_in_html.cfm#:~:text=To%20resize%20an%20image%20in. Accessed 16 Feb. 2022.

16) "What Do Client-Side and Server-Side Mean? | Client Side vs. Server Side | Cloudflare." Cloudflare, www.cloudflare.com/learning/serverless/glossary/client-side-vs-server-side/

ADOBE PHOTOSHOP SOURCES

1) Using Magic Wand Tool

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D19TYrUzeMc>

2) Using Paint Bucket Tool:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHzzRcTduWO>

3) Converting PSD File to Jpg Format File and Transporting a jpg format file to the page

<https://turbofuture.com/computers/How-to-Convert-PSD-to-JPEG>

4) Using Polygon Lasso tool and cleaning the unwanted part

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCcrp-zwOBI>

5) Creating a new layer

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uVzjOBS1b5o>

6) Using gauss blur

Image Blurring (using Gaussian Kernel) | Matlab Code - YouTube

7) Using slice tool

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nfD5yxKLcic>

ADOBE AUDITION SOURCES

1. Convert Mov document to Mp3

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5juL7QZSw-g>

2. Cleaning Noise Hummings and Hiss Using Noise Reduction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=plsamd1cs4o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LGIWzbx4bnQ>

3. Using Normalizing Tool for raising the quiet areas to a certain volume and bringing down the loud ones or remain them untouched

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MNNfVrG5x8s>

4. Using Hard Limiter for Attenuating Audio Rising Above the Threshold

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCg3 BmA 18 Yg>

5. Cleaning Specific Noices-Cough

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfp5ze0XTUo>

6. Using "Dynamics Processing" for reducing dynamic range and for consistent volume levels.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LGIWzbx4bnQ>