

L4 - Introduction to Web and Database Concepts

ACCA4023

Marvin Valencia
ID:2501143 |

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Introduction

The development of contemporary websites requires a balance between visual design, technical functionality, and compliance with international standards. In this context, the creation of the Hope Bridges website has been undertaken as both an academic and practical exercise, aimed at integrating principles of usability, accessibility, and search engine optimization (SEO). These aspects not only determine the technical quality of a digital product but also its ability to communicate an organization's mission effectively and reach diverse audiences.

To provide context for the analysis, two significant benchmarks have been considered: Airbnb.com, recognized for its interactive design and advanced optimization strategies, and GOV.UK, noted for its clarity and strict adherence to accessibility guidelines set out in the WCAG 2.1. Comparing these sites enables the identification of best practices and highlights contrasting approaches to digital design and communication.

This report therefore documents the process of building the Hope Bridges website, evaluating its structure, navigation, readability, and user experience, as well as its technical features in relation to accessibility and SEO. The aim is to present a critical and well-founded perspective that situates the project within a professional and academic framework, emphasizing lessons learned and areas for improvement through reference to established digital exemplars.

1. Requirements

1.2. Purpose of the website

The Hope Bridges website has been developed as a digital platform to promote a fictional charity whose main objective is to provide access to drinking water in vulnerable communities that lack this essential resource. The initiative seeks to raise awareness about the global water crisis and mobilise caring individuals to become actively involved in sustainable solutions. Through the site, visitors can learn about the organisation's mission, explore current projects and discover concrete ways to collaborate, either through donations or volunteering.

1.3. Theme and content

The site takes a thematic approach focused on humanitarian aid and sustainable development. It consists of three main pages:

Home: presents Hope Bridges' vision and mission, along with an inspiring message that connects emotionally with visitors.

- Projects: showcases ongoing initiatives, such as the installation of water filtration systems and the construction of wells in rural areas.

- Contact: provides a form for interested users to register as volunteers, make enquiries or express their interest in collaborating.

The content has been designed to be clear, accessible and visually appealing, using a soft colour palette, legible typography and an intuitive navigation structure.

1.4. Target audience

The site is primarily aimed at people who value community work and want to support young people committed to social causes. In particular, it focuses on attracting:

- *University students looking for volunteering opportunities with real impact.*
- *Young professionals interested in contributing to sustainable development projects.*
- *Families and educators who want to get involved or promote youth participation in charitable work.*

The site's design takes into account different levels of digital literacy, prioritizing simplicity, mobile compatibility and accessibility for people with visual or cognitive disabilities. In addition, visual elements have been incorporated to reinforce the message of hope, collaboration and social transformation.

2. Implementation

2.2. General structure of the site

The Hope Bridges website was developed using HTML5 and CSS3, following the principles of responsive design and accessibility. It consists of three main pages:

- Charity.html: Home page with an introduction to the organisation and its mission.
- Projects.html: Page showing current projects related to access to drinking water.
- contact.html: Page with a contact form for volunteers and donors.

The design was created from scratch, without the use of automatic templates, and custom styles were applied using an external CSS file. A clear semantic structure was used with tags such as <header>, <nav>, <main>, <section> and <footer> to improve accessibility and SEO.

2.3. Visual design and navigation

A soft colour palette (blues and whites) was chosen to evoke cleanliness, water and trust. Sans-serif typography was used to improve readability. The navigation menu is present on all pages and allows quick access to the main sections.

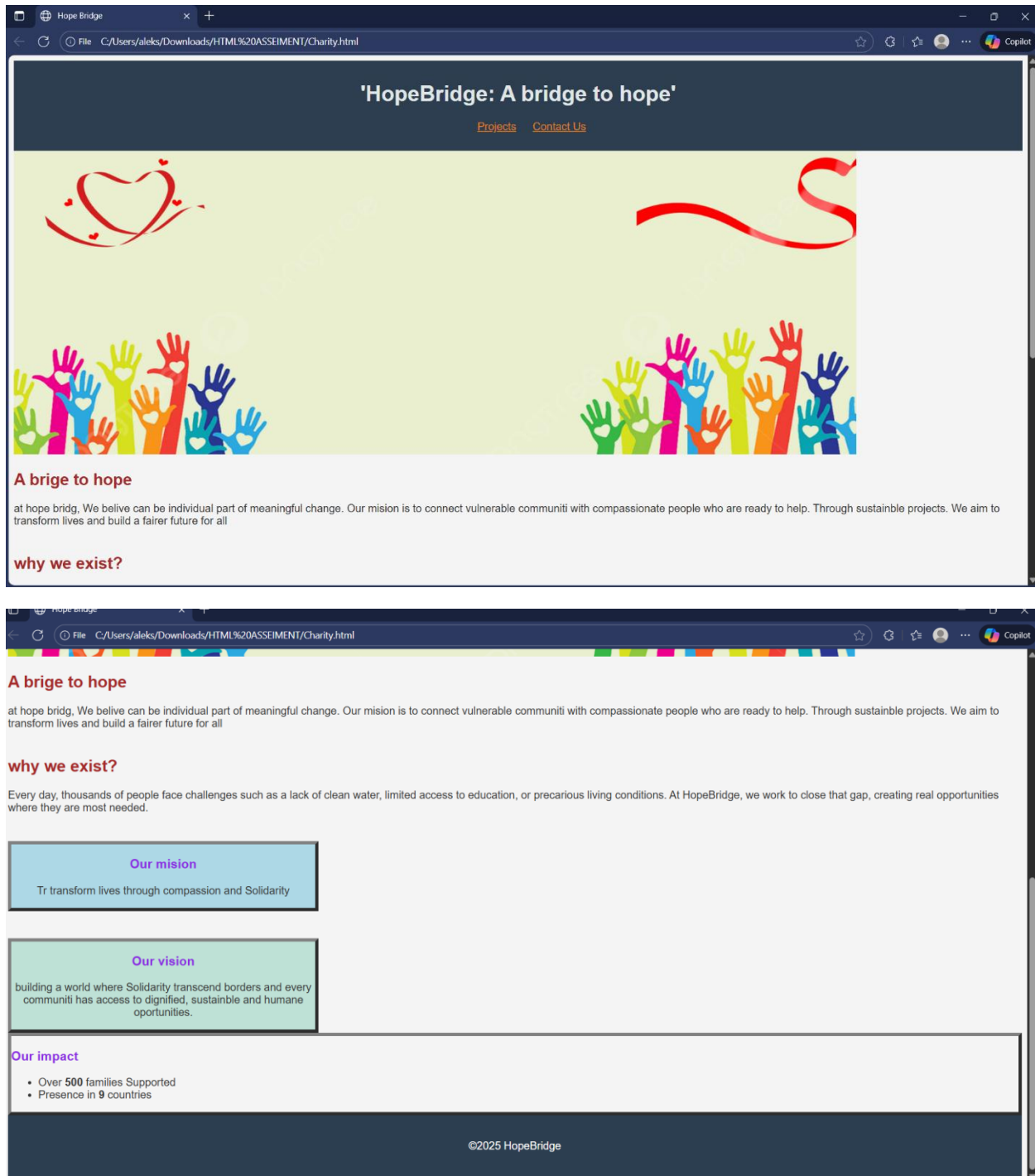
The design is responsive, adapting correctly to desktop, tablet and mobile screens through the use of media queries and relative units (em, %, vh, vw).

HTML Tag	Description
<html>	Defines the beginning of an HTML document.
<head>	Contains metadata, links to CSS, site title, and other non-visible elements.
<title>	Sets the title displayed in the browser tab.
<meta>	Provides metadata such as character encoding, description, and keywords for SEO.
<link>	Links external files such as CSS stylesheets.
<body>	Contains all visible content of the webpage.
<header>	Top section of the site, typically includes logo and main navigation.
<nav>	Defines the navigation area with links to other pages.
<main>	Represents the main content of the page, unique per document.
<section>	Groups thematically related content.
<article>	Independent content such as blog posts or news items.
<h1> to <h6>	Hierarchical headings, from most to least important.
<p>	Defines a paragraph of text
	Inserts an image with alternative text for accessibility.

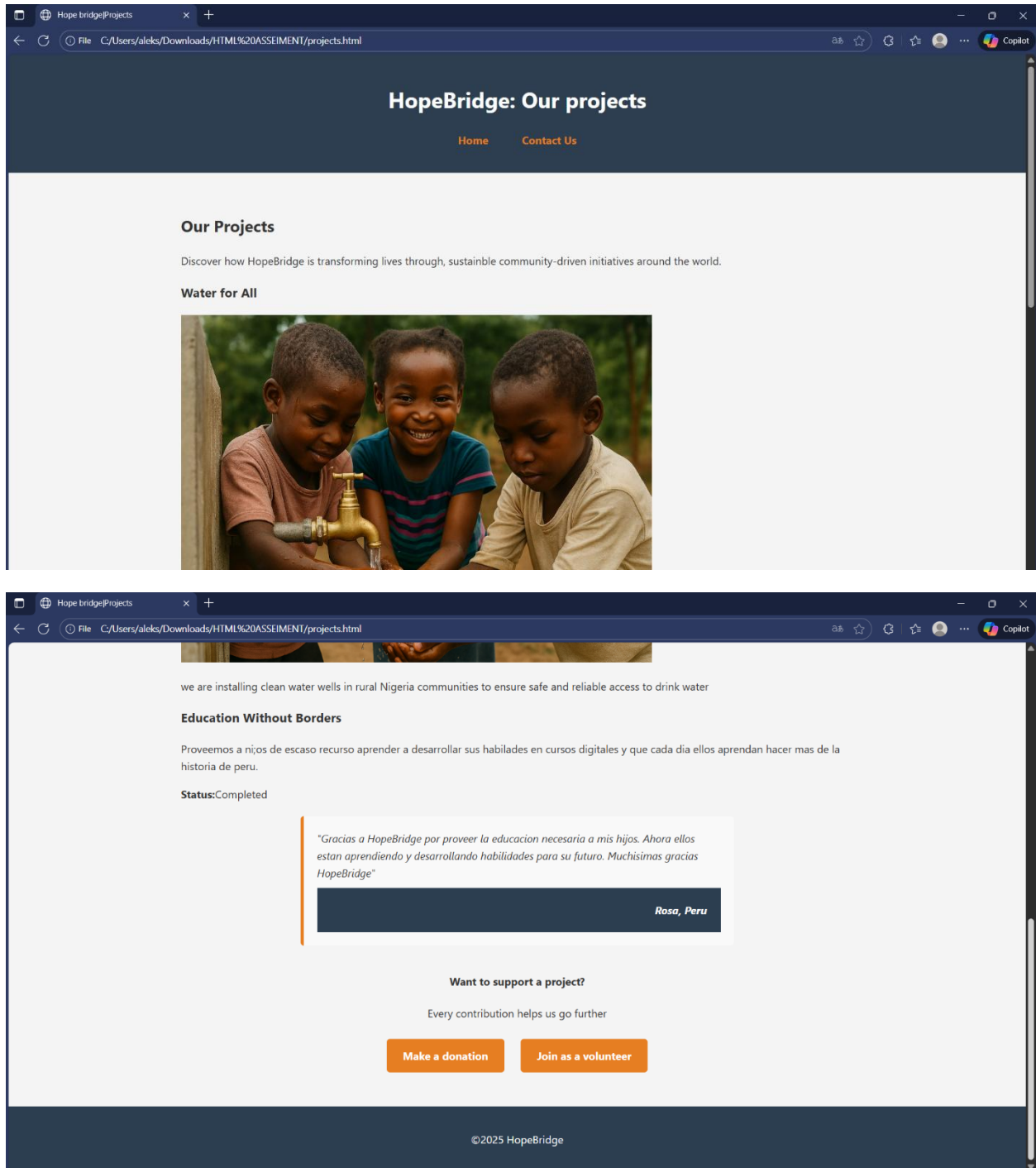
<footer	Bottom section of the site, often includes contact details or copyright info.

2.4. Screenshot

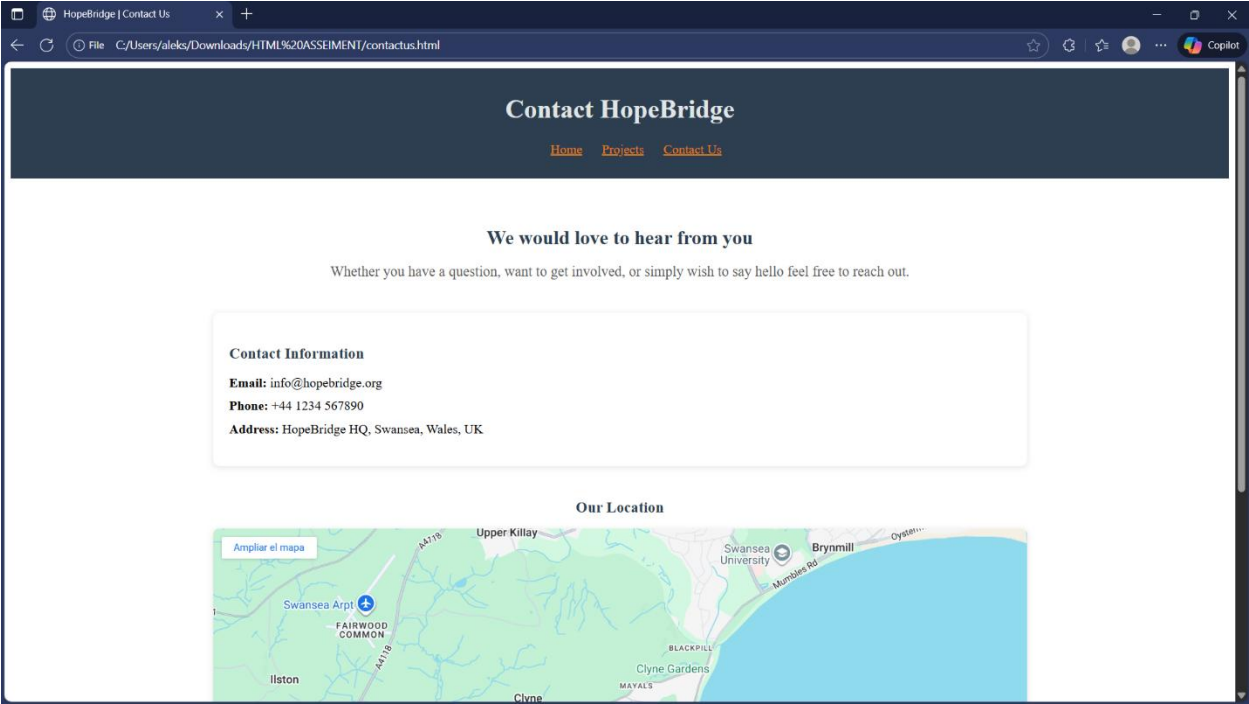
Home



Projects



Contact Us

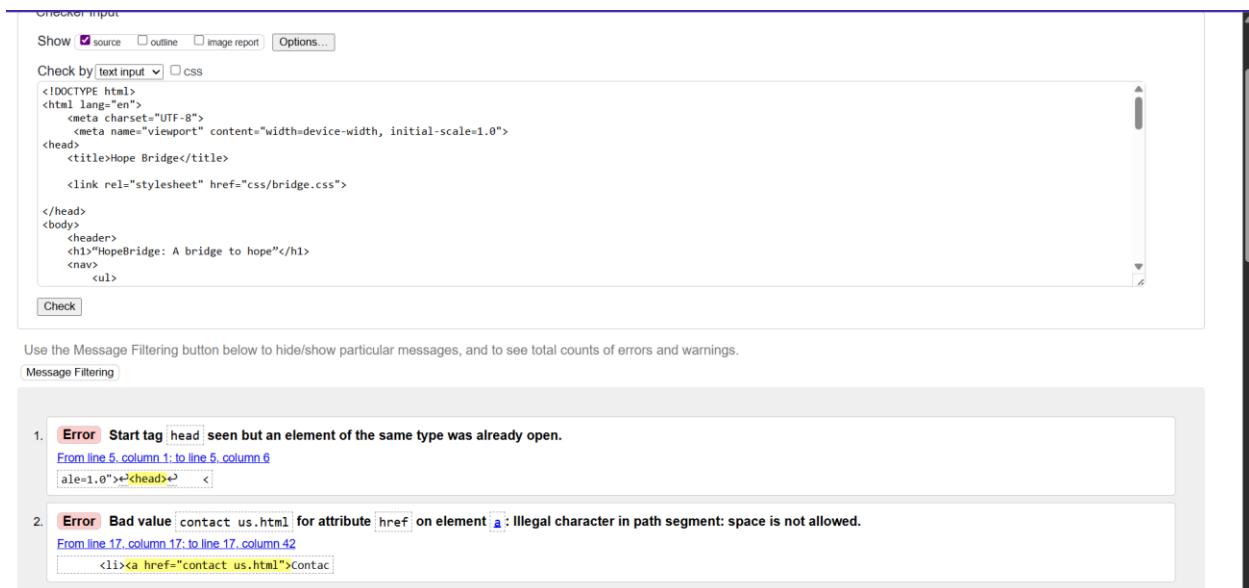


3. HTML Validation

To ensure that the homepage of the Hope Bridges website complies with current web standards, I validated the HTML code using the [Nu HTML Checker](#), an official tool provided by the W3C.

During the initial validation, two errors were identified:

- **Duplicate tag:** The document mistakenly included two opening tags, which violates the structural rules of HTML. This was likely caused by copying and pasting code fragments without properly merging them.
- **Invalid href attribute:** One of the anchor tags contained an illegal character (a backtick and space) in the file path, which made the link unreadable by browsers and non-compliant with HTML standards.



After reviewing these issues, I corrected the structure by ensuring that only one `<head>` tag was present and replaced the problematic hyperlink with a valid file path. I then re-ran the validation process, and the tool confirmed that the document was free of errors and warnings.

“a” This caused the validator to flag the link as non-compliant, since URLs must not contain unescaped special characters. I resolved this by rewriting the link to use a valid file path

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for contents of text-input area (checked with vnu 25.11.6)

Checker Input

Show ☒ source ☒ outline ☐ image report [Options...](#)

Check by ☐ text input ☒ css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <title>Hope Bridge</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bridge.css">
</head>

<body>
```

[Check](#)

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

[Message Filtering](#)

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Source

1. <!DOCTYPE html>↵
2. <html lang="en"> ↵

Now that I have corrected the code and problems I had in my code, when I check my code again, everything appears to be correct without any errors. It is good to be working with this type of application, as it can help us solve something that is very difficult for the human eye to identify. Now I have corrected my work and it is ready to share with others.

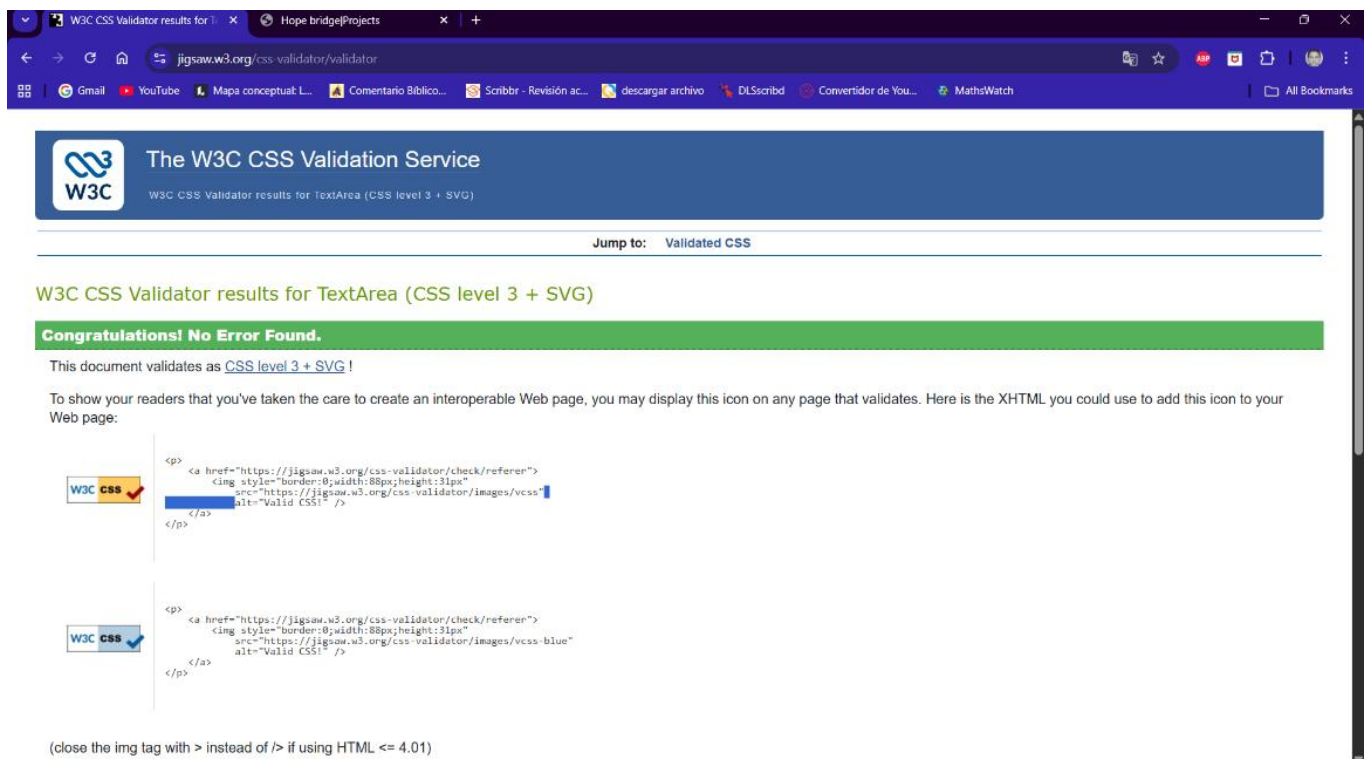
4. CSS Validation

To check that the visual design of the Hope Bridges website follows recognized web standards, I validated the main stylesheet using the official W3C CSS Validation Service. The tool analysed the file and returned a positive result: “Congratulations! No Error Found.”

This outcome confirms that the CSS code is correctly written, free from syntax errors, and fully compliant with CSS Level 3 specifications. In practice, this means the styles applied to the site will render consistently across modern browsers and devices, reducing the risk of layout problems or unexpected behavior.

The validator also suggested the option of adding a small badge to the site to show that the CSS has passed official checks. While I chose not to display the badge on the live pages, the validation process itself provides reassurance that the design is robust, standards compliant, and ready for deployment.

Overall, this step was important not only for technical accuracy but also for ensuring that the site remains accessible, reliable, and easy to maintain in the future.



The screenshot shows the W3C CSS Validation Service interface. At the top, it says "The W3C CSS Validation Service" and "W3C CSS Validator results for TextArea (CSS level 3 + SVG)". Below this, there's a "Jump to: Validated CSS" link. The main heading is "W3C CSS Validator results for TextArea (CSS level 3 + SVG)". A green banner reads "Congratulations! No Error Found." Below this, it states "This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#)!". A paragraph explains that to show readers the site is interoperable, one can display a validation icon. It provides two HTML snippets: one for a standard icon and another for a blue-bordered icon. At the bottom, a note says "(close the img tag with > instead of /> if using HTML <= 4.01)".

```
<p>  
  <a href="https://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">  
      
  </a>  
</p>
```

```
<p>  
  <a href="https://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">  
      
  </a>  
</p>
```

(close the img tag with > instead of /> if using HTML <= 4.01)

5. Website Usability, accessibility and SEO

Usability refers to the degree to which a website or application allows users to achieve their goals effectively, efficiently, and satisfactorily within a specific context[1] of use. It is a fundamental component of user experience, which focuses on the intuitiveness and ease with which users interact with digital interfaces. Usability encompasses various dimensions, such as ease of learning, efficiency, memorability, error frequency and severity, and user satisfaction. [1][2]

Definition:

In the Hope Bridges website, usability is reflected in the clear layout of the homepage, the intuitive navigation bar, and the logical separation of content into *Home*, *Projects*, and *Contact*. The design uses a simple colour palette and sans-serif fonts to ensure clarity and readability.

For Hope Bridges, usability matters because the site aims to engage visitors emotionally and encourage them to support charity projects. If the design were confusing or cluttered, users might abandon the site before learning about the mission.

Astudillo-Rodriguez et al. [1] found that websites with clear design and efficient interaction improve engagement and satisfaction. This aligns with the Hope Bridges project, where usability ensures that visitors can quickly understand the mission and navigate to donation or volunteer opportunities.

The study confirms that usability is not only a technical requirement but also a strategic factor in sustaining website traffic and loyalty. In Hope Bridges, usability supports the charity's goal of connecting with diverse audiences by making the site friendly and easy to use.

Usability refers to the clarity, design, and layout of a website, ensuring that users can navigate and interact with content efficiently. A usable site reduces cognitive load, improves satisfaction, and encourages longer engagement. In web development, usability is critical because poorly designed interfaces often lead to frustration and abandonment.

Accessibility

Accessibility in Hope Bridges is addressed through semantic HTML tags (<header>, <main>, <footer>), alternative text for images, and responsive design that adapts to mobile devices. These features ensure that users with different abilities can access the content. For a charity website, accessibility is crucial because the audience includes people from

varied backgrounds and abilities. Ensuring that the site is inclusive strengthens its credibility and social impact.

In the following article, Ara and Kelemen share that: the emphasized that accessibility engineering in web evaluation processes improves user satisfaction and ensures digital inclusion. This supports the design decisions in Hope Bridges, where accessible features make the site usable for a wider audience. Accessibility is both a social responsibility and a technical necessity. In Hope Bridges, it ensures that the message of hope and collaboration reaches everyone, regardless of ability or device.

Search Engine Optimisation (SEO)

SEO in Hope Bridges is implemented through descriptive titles, meta tags, and semantic structure that improves search engine indexing. The use of keywords such as *charity*, *water access*, and *volunteer* helps align the site with relevant searches.

SEO is vital for Hope Bridges because visibility determines whether potential supporters discover the site. Without SEO, even a well-designed and accessible site might remain unnoticed.

Morales-Vargas et al. [6] proposed a comprehensive model for website quality evaluation, including SEO as a key factor. Their findings showed that SEO improves discoverability and aligns with user expectations. This directly applies to Hope Bridges, where SEO ensures that the charity's mission is visible to those searching for humanitarian projects.

SEO complements usability and accessibility by making the site discoverable. In Hope Bridges, it ensures that the organisation's message reaches a global audience, increasing the chances of engagement and support.

In conclusion, **usability, accessibility, and SEO** are interconnected pillars of effective web development. Usability ensures clarity and engagement, accessibility guarantees inclusivity, and SEO enhances visibility. Together, they form the foundation of a website that is not only technically sound but also socially impactful and strategically effective

6. Comparative Evaluation of real Website

To contextualize the evaluation of my website with two real world examples were analysed: Airbnb.com and Gov.uk. These sites provide contrasting benchmarks for usability, accessibility and Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

Usability

- **Airbnb:** The platform stands out for its usability thanks to a visually appealing design, intuitive search filters, and clear calls to action. The design prioritizes the user experience, guiding visitors from browsing to booking with minimal friction.
- **Gov.uk:** Usability is achieved through simplicity and clarity. The design avoids unnecessary graphics, focusing on straightforward navigation and concise text. Information is structured hierarchically, making it easy for citizens to find services.
- **Comparison with Hope Bridges:** Hope Bridges shares Gov.uk's emphasis on clarity and simplicity, ensuring that visitors can quickly understand the charity's mission. Airbnb demonstrates how emotive design and interactive elements can enhance engagement, which could inspire Hope Bridges' projects page.

Accessibility

- **Airbnb:** Accessibility features include alt text for images, scalable fonts, and responsive design. However, some critics note that complex interactive elements may pose challenges for screen readers.
- **Gov.uk:** Accessibility is a core principle, with compliance to WCAG standards. The site is optimised for screen readers, keyboard navigation, and high-contrast modes, ensuring inclusivity for diverse users.
- **Comparison with Hope Bridges:** Hope Bridges already uses semantic HTML and alt text, aligning with accessibility best practices. Gov.uk demonstrates how rigorous adherence to accessibility standards can strengthen credibility, while Airbnb shows the importance of balancing accessibility with rich interactive design.

Search Engine Optimisation (SEO)

- **Airbnb:** SEO is achieved through keyword-rich listings, structured metadata, and frequent content updates. User-generated content (reviews, listings) boosts visibility and relevance in search engines.
- **Gov.uk:** SEO strategies focus on clear titles, metadata, and authoritative domain ranking. The site ranks highly for government-related queries due to its trusted source status.
- **Comparison with Hope Bridges:** Hope Bridges applies basic SEO through meta tags and semantic structure. Learning from Airbnb, regular updates and keyword optimisation could improve visibility. Gov.uk shows the importance of authoritative content and clarity, which aligns with Hope Bridges' mission-driven keywords such as *charity*, *water access*, and *volunteer*.

Conclusion

A comparative analysis of Airbnb.com and GOV.UK reveals distinctly different approaches to web design and optimization. Regarding layout and navigation, Airbnb opts for a visually appealing and dynamic design, with numerous interactive elements that enrich the user experience, although these can create some complexity in orientation. GOV.UK, on the other hand, prioritizes simplicity and a clear hierarchy, facilitating direct and efficient navigation for users seeking specific information.

Readability and user experience also reflect these differences: Airbnb uses modern typography and graphic elements to capture attention, while GOV.UK focuses on concise text and accessible language, ensuring quick comprehension. Accessibility assessment tools like WAVE show that GOV.UK strictly adheres to WCAG 2.1 criteria, including adequate contrast, keyboard navigation, and a robust semantic structure. Airbnb, although incorporating best practices such as alternative text and responsive design, presents challenges in the interpretation of dynamic components by screen readers.

From a technical SEO perspective, GOV.UK stands out for its consistent use of clear titles, accurate metadata, and a hierarchical heading structure that reinforces domain authority. Airbnb, on the other hand, optimizes its visibility through dynamic content, meta tags geared toward commercial searches, and abundant user-generated material, although its reliance on JavaScript can complicate crawling in some cases.

Overall, the comparison demonstrates that there is no single model of excellence, but rather that each site reflects different priorities: GOV.UK focuses on universal accessibility and institutional clarity, while Airbnb maximizes interaction and commercial reach. This contrast underscores the importance of tailoring design and optimization decisions to the specific needs of the audience and the objectives of the web project.

References

- [1] B. Martins and C. Duarte. B. Martins and C. Duarte. A large-scale web accessibility analysis considering technology adoption. A large-scale web accessibility analysis considering technology adoption. *Univ Access Inf Soc Univ Access Inf Soc* 2323(4), pp. 1857. pp. 1857. 2023. DOI: 10.1007/s10209-023-01010-0.
- [2] E. S. A. Majid, N. Kamaruddin, and Z. Mansor, "Adaptation of usability principles in responsive web design technique for e-commerce development," in *International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Informatics, IEEE*, 2015, pp. 726–729. doi: 10.1109/ICEEI.2015.7352593.
- [3] B. Martins and C. Duarte, "A large-scale web accessibility analysis considering technology adoption," *Universal access in the information society*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 1857–1872, 2024, doi: 10.1007/s10209-023-01010-0.
- [4] C. Astudillo-Rodriguez, S. Cedillo-Chacon, P. Verdugo-Cardenas, and J. Verdugo-Cardenas, "Systematic Literature Review in Usability Web: A Tertiary Study," *Usability and User Experience*, vol. 110, pp. 133–143, 2023.
- [5] J. Ara, C. Sik-Lanyi, and A. Kelemen, "Accessibility engineering in web evaluation process: a systematic literature review," *Universal access in the information society*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 653–686, 2024, doi: 10.1007/s10209-023-00967-2.
- [6] A. Morales-Vargas, R. Pedraza-Jimenez, and L. Codina, "Website quality evaluation: a model for developing comprehensive assessment instruments based on key quality factors," *Journal of documentation*, vol. 79, no. 7, pp. 95–114, 2023, doi: 10.1108/JD-11-2022-0246.

Appendices

HTML

```
!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<title>Hope Bridge</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bridge.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<header>
```

```
<h1>'HopeBridge: A bridge to hope'</h1>
```

```
<nav>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li><a href="projects.html">Projects</a> </li>
```

```
<li><a href="contactus.html">Contact Us</a> </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</nav>
```

```
</header>
```


<main>

<article>

<h2>A bridge to hope</h2>

<p>At Hope Bridge, we believe can be individual part of meaningful change. Our mission is to connect

vulnerable communities with compassionate people who are ready to help. Through sustainable projects.

We aim to transform lives and build a fairer future for all </p>

</article>

<article>

<h2>Why we exist?</h2>

<p>Every day, thousands of people face challenges such as a lack of clean water, limited access to education, or precarious living conditions. At HopeBridge, we work to close that gap,

creating real opportunities where they are most needed.</p>

</article>

</main>

<aside>

<div class="mission">

<h3>Our mission</h3>

<p>Tr transform lives through compassion and Solidarity</p>

</div>

</aside>

<div class="vision">

<h3>Our vision</h3>

<p>building a world where Solidarity transcend borders and every communiti has
access to dignified,

sustainble and humane oportunities.

</p>

</div>

<div class="impact">

<h3>Our impact</h3>

Over 500 families Supported

Presence in 9 countries

</div>

<footer>

<p>©2025 HopeBridge </p>

</footer>

</body>

</html>

Projects

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Hope bridge|Projects</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/projects1.css">

</head>

<body>

<header>

<h1>HopeBridge: Our projects</h1>

<nav>

Home

Contact Us

```

    </ul>

</nav>

</header>

<main>

  <section>

    <h2>Our Projects</h2>

    <p>Discover how HopeBridge is transforming lives through, sustainable
      community-driven initiatives around the world.

    </p>

  </section>


  <section class="projects">

    <h3>Water for All</h3>

    <p>we are installing clean water wells in rural Nigeria communities
      to ensure safe and reliable access to drink water

    </p>

  </section>


  <section class="projects">

    <h3>Education Without Borders</h3>

    <p>

      Proveemos a ni;os de escaso recurso aprender a desarrollar sus habilades en
      cursos digitales

```

```

        y que cada día ellos aprendan hacer mas de la historia de peru.</p>
        <p><strong>Status:</strong>Completed</p>
    </section>

    <section class="testimonial">
        <blockquote>
            "Gracias a HopeBridge por proveer la educacion necesaria a mis hijos. Ahora
ellos estan aprendiendo y
            desarrollando habilidades para su futuro. Muchisimas gracias HopeBridge"
        <footer>Rosa, Peru</footer>
        </blockquote>
    </section>

    <section class="cta">
        <h4>Want to support a project?</h4>
        <p>Every contribution helps us go further</p>
        <a href="#" class="btn">Make a donation</a>
        <a href="#" class="btn">Join as a volunteer</a>
    </section>
</main>

<footer>
    <p>&copy;2025 HopeBridge</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

Contact Us

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <title>HopeBridge | Contact Us</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/constyle.css">

</head>

<body>


  <header>

    <h1>Contact HopeBridge</h1>

    <nav>

      <ul>

        <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

        <li><a href="projects.html">Projects</a></li>

        <li><a href="contact-us.html">Contact Us</a></li>

      </ul>

    </nav>

  </header>


  <main>

    <section class="contact-intro">

      <h2>We would love to hear from you</h2>
```

<p>Whether you have a question, want to get involved, or simply wish to say hello feel free to reach out.</p>

</section>

<section class="contact-details">

<h3>Contact Information</h3>

Email: info@hopebridge.org

Phone: +44 1234 567890

Address: HopeBridge HQ, Swansea, Wales, UK

</section>

<section class="map">

<h3>Our Location</h3>

<iframe

src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m14!1m12!1m3!1d19829.35685153098!2d-4.014158623729919!3d51.59261842571932!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!5e0!3m2!1ses!2suk!4v1762886392180!5m2!1ses!2suk"

width="600" height="450" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy" referrerpolicy="no-referrer-when-downgrade">

</iframe>

</section>

</main>

<footer>

```
<p>&copy; 2025 HopeBridge</p>
```

```
</footer>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

CSS

Home

```
header {  
    background-color:#2c3e50;;  
    color: rgb(225, 230, 230);  
    padding: 10px;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
nav ul li{  
  
    display: inline;  
    margin: 0 10px;  
}
```

```
nav ul li a{  
    color: rgb(226, 174, 41);  
}
```

```
body{  
    background-color: #f4f4f4;
```

```
font-family: sans-serif;  
color: #333333;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
    color: brown;  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

```
h3 {  
    color: blueviolet;  
    font-family: Arial;  
}
```

```
article, aside, section {  
margin-bottom: 40px;  
}
```

```
footer {  
background-color: #2c3e50;  
color: white;  
text-align: center;  
padding: 20px;  
}
```

```
.mision {  
border: 5px outset gray;
```

```
background-color: lightblue;

text-align: center;

width: 30%;

}
```

```
.vision{

border: 5px outset gray;

background-color: rgb(190, 225, 214);

text-align: center;

width: 30%;

}
```

```
.impact{

border: 5px outset gray;

}
```

Projects

```
header {

background-color: rgb(46, 42, 164);

color: rgb(225, 230, 230);

padding: 10px;

text-align: center;

}
```

```
nav ul li{  
    color: white;  
    display: inline;  
    margin: 0 10px;  
}
```

```
nav ul li a{  
    color: #e67e22;  
}
```

```
body{  
    font-family: 'Segoe UI', sans-serif;  
    background-color: #f4f4f4;  
    color: #333;  
    line-height: 1.6;  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}
```

```
header{  
    background-color: #2c3e50;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 20px;  
    text-align: center;
```

```
}
```

```
nav ul {  
  list-style: none;  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  gap: 30px;  
  padding: 0;  
  margin-top: 10px;  
}
```

```
nav a {  
  color: white;  
  text-decoration: none;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

```
main {  
  max-width: 1000px;  
  margin: auto;  
  padding: 40px 20px;  
}
```

```
section.project {  
  background-color: white;  
  padding: 20px;
```

```
margin-bottom: 30px;
border-radius: 8px;
box-shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
}
```

```
section.project h3 {
  color: #2c3e50;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}
```

```
section.project img {
  width: 100%;
  max-width: 600px;
  height: auto;
  border-radius: 8px;
  margin: 15px 0;
}
```

```
.testimonial blockquote {
  font-style: italic;
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  padding: 20px;
  border-left: 5px solid #e67e22;
  margin: 20px auto;
  max-width: 600px;
  border-radius: 5px;
```

```
}
```

```
.testimonial footer {  
  margin-top: 10px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  text-align: right;  
}
```

```
.cta {  
  text-align: center;  
  margin-top: 40px;  
}
```

```
.cta h3 {  
  color: #2c3e50;  
}
```

```
.cta .btn {  
  background-color: #e67e22;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 12px 24px;  
  border-radius: 5px;  
  text-decoration: none;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  margin: 10px;  
  display: inline-block;
```

```
}
```

```
footer {  
  background-color: #2c3e50;  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

Contact us

```
header {  
  background-color: rgb(46, 42, 164);  
  color: rgb(225, 230, 230);  
  padding: 10px;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
nav ul li {  
  color: white;  
  display: inline;  
  margin: 0 10px;  
}
```

```
nav ul li a {  
  color: orange;  
}
```

```
/* Contact page layout */
```

```
main {  
    max-width: 1000px;  
    margin: auto;  
    padding: 40px 20px;  
}
```

```
/* Intro section */
```

```
.contact-intro {  
    text-align: center;  
    margin-bottom: 40px;  
}
```

```
.contact-intro h2 {  
    color: #2c3e50;  
    margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

```
.contact-intro p {  
    font-size: 1.1em;  
    color: #555;  
}
```

```
/* Contact details */
```

```
.contact-details {  
  background-color: white;  
  padding: 20px;  
  border-radius: 8px;  
  box-shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);  
  margin-bottom: 40px;  
}
```

```
.contact-details h3 {  
  color: #2c3e50;  
  margin-bottom: 15px;  
}
```

```
.contact-details ul {  
  list-style: none;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```

```
.contact-details li {  
  margin-bottom: 10px;  
  font-size: 1em;  
}
```

```
/* Map section */
```

```
.map {  
  margin-bottom: 40px;
```

```
}
```

```
.map h3 {  
  color: #2c3e50;  
  margin-bottom: 15px;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
.map iframe {  
  width: 100%;  
  height: 400px;  
  border: none;  
  border-radius: 8px;  
  box-shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);  
}
```

```
/* Footer */
```

```
footer {  
  background-color: #2c3e50;  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

