SOFT6007 Web Development - Project

Create a website for a **sports club**.

Worth: 55%

Due: 1st December @ 18:00

Content

The sports club can be any **local club and any sport**, real (Ballincollig GAA) or imagined (Cork's Quidditch club).

Large sports clubs, e.g. Manchester United, are not allowed - stick to local sports club.

The website should be suitably **branded** and **themed** taking into account the team's colours and sport e.g. coloured in red and white with broomsticks, quaffles and golden snitches for Cork's Quidditch club.

This website should include

- Home page welcome visitor and introduce visitor to the club
- · Membership request
 - o Full name of parent
 - o Full name of child
 - o Child's date of birth
 - o Email address and/or telephone number
 - o Club
 - U8's
 - U10's
 - U12's
 - U15's
 - U18's
 - **18+**
 - Special requests / information request [optional]
- Fixtures
 - o Upcoming match fixtures for teams
- Contact
 - Address
 - o Phone number
 - o Email
 - o Map (embedded from Google Maps, make up the address)
 - Twitter Feed (e.g. RTÉ Sport, Newstalk Sport, GAA, or if it's a real club with a feed why not use their feed?)

All content must be marked up using HTML5.

All pages must use a single linked **external CSS file**. All styling must be in this file.

No inline or embedded styling permitted.

Use CSS for the layout of the site. Tables may not be used for layout.

You must have at least 1 page with a three column CSS layout.

Pages must be **HTML5 compliant**¹. Validate your pages and CSS files with validator.w3.org.

There should be **persistent navigation** on each page. Every page should be accessible from every other page. Navigation should be a horizontal navigation bar.

Every page should contain a **"housekeeping" section** e.g. contains copyright information and contact details for the website's developers.

You should demonstrate use of **contextual selectors** and **pseudo-classes**.

If you are using a real club, you may use images² and colours from that club's website³ **Your website and the real website will be compared** to ensure the work is your own work. Similarity beyond colours and images will be considered **plagiarism**.

¹ Embedded code provided by sites such as Twitter may not pass HTML5 compliance – this will be ignored with assessing the website. However all other code must be HTML5 compliant.

² These images are subject to copyright but our websites will never be released into the public domain.

³ Use ColorZilla or another similar tool to identify the exact codes.

Apply Good Coding Practises*

* Adapted from 'CSS Best Practices to Follow and Bad Habits to Avoid · 1stwebdesigner'. Accessed 20 May 2014. http://www.1stwebdesigner.com/tutorials/css-best-practices/

Use **comments** in your CSS to identify related CSS elements e.g.

```
/** General Styles **/
body { ... }
h1, h2 { ... }
/** Navigation & Header Styles **/
header {...}
nav {...}
```

If you have an element that contains different IDs and classes, grouping them facilitates reading and understanding CSS.

As an example, you have a class container that contains a div tag that has an ID of logo and another div tag that has an ID of tagline.

You can group them on your CSS code like this:

```
.container {width: 960px; margin: 0; padding: 0;}.
.container #logo {font-family: Arial, sans-serif; font-size: 30px; color: red;}
.container #tagline {font-family: Verdana; font-size: 10px;}
```

Using **proper naming conventions** on IDs and classes will make a lot of sense to your work. This will help your work easier and faster in case you need to add elements or redesign a website.

For instance, putting a class of *title-red* will not make sense if you later change the colour of the title so why not just put *title* instead.

Name your elements based on their use not on their properties such as what colour or font size the element have.

Using styles again and again for specific elements is not a good practice. It's very important that you clean your code and **avoid redundant styles**.

Bad

```
span {font-size: 12px; color: #ff0000;}

p {font-size: 12px; color: #ff0000;}

Good

span, p {font-size: 12px; color: #ff0000;}
```

Bad

```
#textPageOne {font-size: 10px; font-family: Garamond, serif;}
#textPageTwo {font-size: 10px; font-family: Garamond, serif;}
#textPageThree {font-size: 10px; font-family: Garamond, serif;}
```

Good

The three ID selectors above contain the same styling. The names suggest that these are one three different pages. If this is the case, one ID selector may be created in CSS and applied to each page separately, as long as the ID is unique in each page.

```
#text { font-size: 10px; font-family: Garamond, serif;}
```

Bad

```
#highlightDiscount1 { color: red; background: yellow;}
#highlightDiscount2 { color: red; background: yellow;}
#highlightDiscount3 { color: red; background: yellow;}
```

Good

The ID selectors above have the same styling and the names suggest that they are used in different parts of the page to draw attention to a discounted item.

If you wish to use a style in different places on a page, do not create separate ID selectors, use a class selector instead.

```
.highlightDiscount { color: red; background: yellow;}
```

This may be used as many times as you like in a page and in any page on the website.

Using separate CSS codes for margin or padding either on top, left, right or bottom is not a good idea. **Shrinking your code** and combining it in one line will make your code more readable and makes the loading of the browsers faster.

Bad

```
#container {
    margin-top: 10px;
    margin-right: 2px;
    margin-left: 5px;
    margin-bottom: 14px;
}

Best
#container {margin: 10px 2px 5px 14px;}
```