



# Browser Technologies **Les 3** over Feature Detection

Minor Web Design & Development - 2021

# Browser Technologies **Les 3** over Feature Detection

## Vandaag

1. Week 1
2. College over Browsers
3. Briefing eindopdracht
4. Aan de slag
5. 16:00 checkout gesprekken in teams

Week 1




Npm install Progressive-enhancement



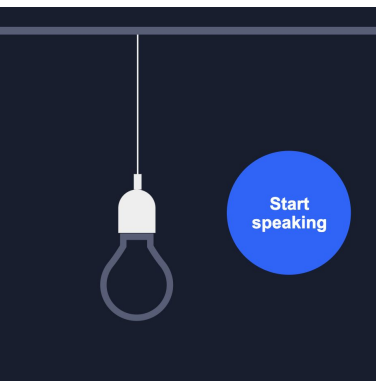
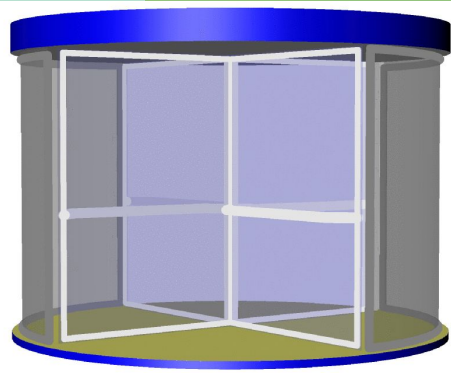
Breek het Web



A dark blue Tesla Model 3 is parked on a paved road. The car is positioned in the center-left of the frame, angled slightly towards the right. The background features several tall, thin trees and a field of yellow wildflowers on the right side. The lighting suggests a bright, sunny day.

If you find yourself outside of your locked Tesla without a key card or a smartphone you have two different options to use as a workaround. Borrow someone's smartphone or call the Tesla service center.

[How to Open and Lock a Tesla without Your Phone](#)





# The Web is ubiquitous & messy

- Afbeeldingen: optioneel
- (Delen van) JavaScript: optioneel
- Snelheid: optioneel
- Muis: optioneel
- Maar ook: localStorage, keyframe animations, kleur, fonts, `<canvas>`, `<video>`, `transforms`, `position: fixed`, touch events: optioneel.
- En nog veel meer technieken die we nu over het hoofd zien: *optioneel*.

# Een manier: Progressive Enhancement

## 1. Focus op HTML; *core functionaliteit*, structuur, de basis

Samen met HTTP, URLs, `<form>`, `<input>` en `<a>` kom je enorm ver.

(Laat je niet gek maken door alle JavaScript tools, libraries en frameworks)

<https://shkspr.mobi/blog/2021/01/the-unreasonable-effectiveness-of-simple-html/>

## 2. CSS; presentatie, stijl, *optioneel*

Bedenk per feature wat de impact is als deze niet ondersteund wordt.

## 3. JavaScript; gedrag, interactiviteit, *optioneel*

Bedenk per feature wat de impact is als deze niet ondersteund wordt.



College over Browsers

Eindopdracht



Progressive Enhanced Browser Technologie

Instead of thinking about the specifics of how a finished website might look, progressive enhancement encourages you to think about the fundamental meaning of what the website is providing.

— Jeremy Keith

# Eindopdracht

## ✨ Progressive Enhanced Browser Technologie

Voor deze opdracht ga je een interactieve toepassing ontwerpen.

Zorg dat alle gebruikers, met alle browsers, in iedere context minimaal de core functionaliteit te zien, horen en/of voelen krijgen.

# Eindopdracht ✨ Uitleg

Maak een demo op basis van een use case. Zorg dat alle gebruikers, met alle browsers, in iedere context minimaal de *core functionaliteit* te zien/horen/voelen krijgen en maximaal een hele goede UX.

Bouw je demo in 3 lagen, volgens het principe van *Progressive Enhancement*.

Gebruik als enhancement een [Browser Technologie](#) die je gaat onderzoeken op functionaliteit, toegankelijkheid en (browser) ondersteuning. Je onderzoekt hoe je verschillende *features* door verschillende browsers worden ondersteund en hoe je voor goede fallback kan zorgen en je test de features op verschillende browsers en ~~het Device Lab~~.

Polyfills en NPM packages op de client zijn niet toegestaan, op de server kun je doen wat je wil. Wat voor deze opdracht telt, is de HTML/CSS/JavaScript die aan de browser wordt aangeleverd.

# Eindopdracht ✨ Use Cases

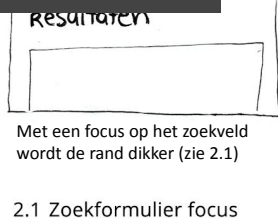
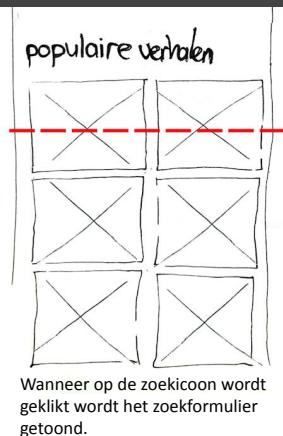
1. Ik wil een enquête kunnen invullen over de minor Web Development, met verschillende antwoordmogelijkheden. Als ik de enquête niet afkrijg, wil ik later weer verder gaan met waar ik ben gebleven.
2. Ik wil mijn eigen t-shirt-met-nerdy-tekst kunnen ontwerpen, opslaan, bestellen, en een volgende keer dat ik de site bezoek kunnen gebruiken.
3. Ik wil tijdens een college aan studenten een poll kunnen voorleggen met vragen en antwoorden, en de resultaten meteen laten zien.
4. Ik wil een serie foto's van mijn vakantie kunnen bekijken, ik wil nieuwe foto's aan de serie kunnen toevoegen en een selectie in een carrousel kunnen bekijken.
5. Ik wil de routebeschrijving van mijn huis tot aan het Device Lab stap voor stap kunnen zien.
6. Ik wil de scores of tijden van een sportwedstrijd doorgeven aan geïnteresseerden, die vervolgens kunnen reageren.

# Eindopdracht ✨ Werkwijze

1. Kies een Use Case en bedenk welke [browser technologies](#) je kan toepassen.
2. Schets een [wireflow](#) met hoe de demo moet gaan werken en hoe het eruit komt te zien.
3. Bepaal de [functional/reliable, usable en pleasurable laag](#)
  - a. Onderzoek voor de *functional/reliable* laag naar semantische HTML elementen
  - b. Kijk voor de *usable laag* naar gebruiksvriendelijkheid en design patterns die je zou kunnen toepassen
  - c. De meest 'enhanced' versie is super vet, gaaf en h-e-l-e-maal te leuk om te gebruiken



# Een Wireflow geeft alle mogelijke output, de belangrijkste userflow en de interactie weer



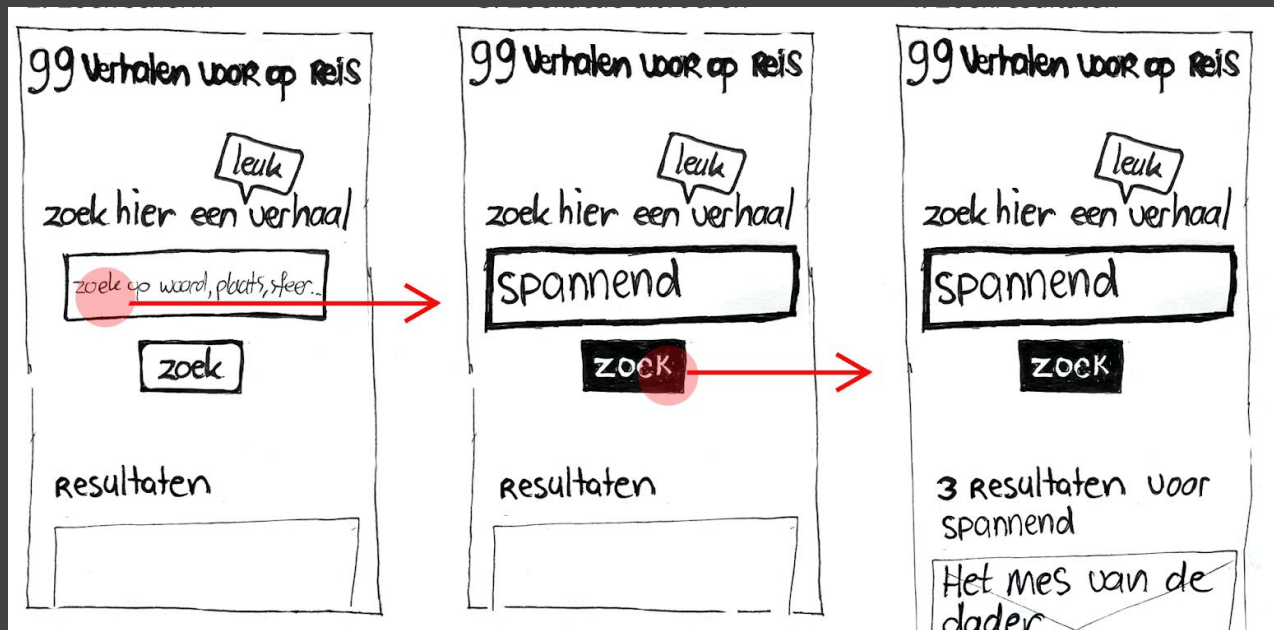
## 3. Zoekactie uitvoeren



## 4. Zoekresultaten



# Belangrijkste userflow en interactie weergeven



# Breakdown Schets

## Annoteer

- Welke HTML elementen heb je nodig?
- Welke CSS properties
- Welke javascript methodes

JS

event listener (click)  
classlist : toggle header margin-top

Entree scherm

2. Zoeken

andere kleur,  
valt op.

CSS

margin-top: -100

zoek een verhaal

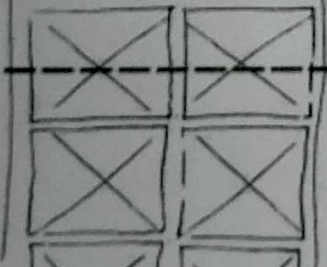
zoek op woord of titel...

<header>  
form

<main>  
header  
h1  
list  
h2  
li

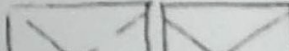
VOOR  
OP Reis

populaire verhalen



99  
Verhalen  
VOOR  
OP Reis

populaire verhalen



label  
voor  
verzameling  
verhalen

You might also like: [Principles of Product Design](#)

# *Principles* of User Interface Design

*"To design is much more than simply to assemble, to order, or even to edit; it is to add value and meaning, to illuminate, to simplify, to clarify, to modify, to dignify, to dramatize, to persuade, and perhaps even to amuse." - Paul Rand*

## 01. Clarity is job #1

Clarity is the first and most important job of any interface. To be effective using an interface you've designed, people must be able to recognize what it is, care about why they would use it, understand what

the interface is helping them interact with, <http://bokardo.com/principles-of-user-interface-design/> when they use it, and then successfully interact with it. While there is

# Principles of User Interface Design

## Principles of User Interface Design:

4. Keep users in control

9. Appearance follows behavior

10. Consistency matters

11. Strong visual hierarchy works best

interface. To be effective using an interface you've designed, people must be able to recognize what it is, care about why they would use it, understand what the interface is helping them interact with, predict what will happen when they use it, and then successfully interact with it. While there is room for mystery and delayed gratification in interfaces, there is no room for confusion. Clarity inspires confidence and leads to further use. One hundred clear screens is preferable to a single cluttered one.

## 02. Interfaces exist to enable interaction

Interfaces exist to enable interaction between humans and our world.

They can help clarify, illuminate, enable, show relations

together, pull us apart, manage our expectations, and give us access to

<http://bokardo.com/principles-of-user-interface-design/>



# Principles of User Interface Design:

## 4. Keep users in control

let them finish reading before showing that  
Honor attention and not only will your  
readers be happier, your results will be better. When use is the primary  
goal, attention becomes the prerequisite. Conserve it at all costs.

### 04. **Keep users in control**

Humans are most comfortable when they feel in control of themselves and their environment. Thoughtless software takes away that comfort by forcing people into unplanned interactions, confusing pathways, and surprising outcomes. Keep users in control by regularly surfacing system status, by describing causation (if you do this that will happen) and by giving insight into what to expect at every turn. Don't worry about stating the obvious...the obvious almost never is.

each interaction a person has with your interface. Anticipate what the next interaction should be and design to support it. Just as we like in human

# Principles of User Interface Design:

## 9. Appearance follows behavior

interaction. Don't leave a person want them to do...give them a natural next or goals.

### 09. **Appearance follows behavior**

Humans are most comfortable with things that behave the way we expect. Other people, animals, objects, software. When someone or something behaves consistently with our expectations we feel like we have a good relationship with it. To that end *designed elements should look like how they behave*. Form follows function. In practice this means that someone should be able to predict how an interface element will behave merely by looking at it. If it *looks* like a button it should *act* like a button. Don't get cute with the basics of interaction...keep your creativity for higher order concerns.

### 10. **Consistency matters**



To that end *designed elements should look like how they behave*. Form follows function. In practice this means that someone should be able to predict how an

# Principles of User Interface Design:

## 10. Consistency matters

### 10. Consistency matters

Following on the previous principle, screen elements should not appear consistent with each other unless they behave consistently with each other. Elements that behave the same should look the same. But it is just as important for unlike elements to appear unlike (be inconsistent) as it is for like elements to appear consistent. In an effort to be consistent novice designers often obscure important differences by using the same visual treatment (often to re-use code) when different visual treatment is appropriate.

### 11. Strong visual hierarchies work best

A strong visual hierarchy is achieved when there is a clear viewing order to the visual

behave the same should look the same. But it is just as important for unlike elements to appear unlike (be inconsistent) as it is for like elements to appear

# Principles of User Interface Design: rs often obscure important

## 11. Strong visual hierarchies work best (se code) when different

### 11. Strong visual hierarchies work best

A strong visual hierarchy is achieved when there is a clear viewing order to the visual elements on a screen. That is, when users view the same items in the same order every time. Weak visual hierarchies give little clue about where to rest one's gaze and end up feeling cluttered and confusing. In environments of great change it is hard to maintain a strong visual hierarchy because visual weight is relative: when everything is bold, nothing is bold. Should a single visually heavy element be added to a screen, the designer may need to reset the visual weight of all elements to once again achieve a strong hierarchy. Most people don't notice visual hierarchy but it is one of the easiest ways to strengthen (or weaken) a design.



</section>