Matthew Farley 16638512
Web Authoring Report

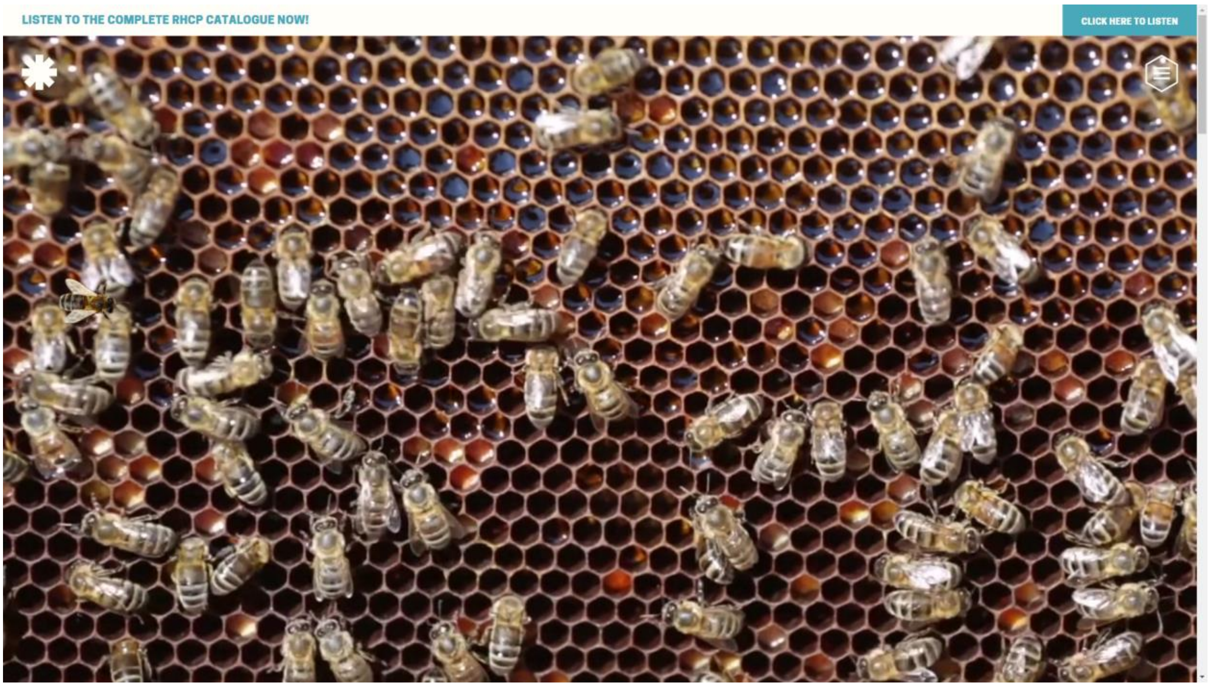
Report

Introduction

I decided to remake a website for the band Red Hot Chili Peppers because I did not think the design of the website suited the band's image well enough. In this report, I go through the research and design process, and document the development process showing what technologies were used along the way. This document also includes the references.

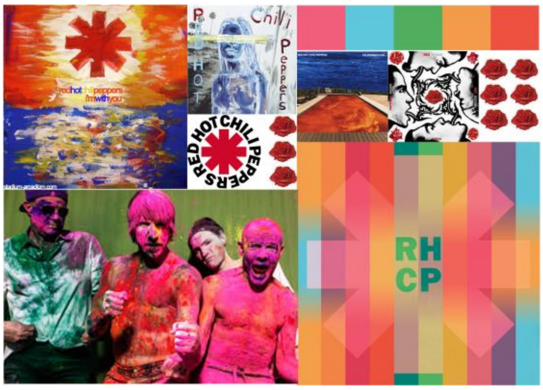
Research and Design

I started by searching through bands that I know well, and very soon came across Red Hot Chili Peppers, when inspecting the website, I found that I did not like the design at all since the graphics and designs seemed so irrelevant to what the band is to me. This is the official home page of the Red Hot Chili Peppers website:



This theme continues throughout the website.

I then created my first mood board which was made with inspiration from their album artworks and photos on their social media and so on. This was the result:



I gathered user-feedback on this mood board, and the conclusion that most people came to was that there was too much going on in terms of colours, which was also my initial opinion.

Therefore, I created a second mood board with the feedback in mind:

RED HOT CHILI PEPPERS
LOS ANGELES

My focus with this mood board was to focus on a neat colour scheme that would reflect the band well but also flow nicely in a User Interface.

After feedback on this also, it was clear that this was the theme that I was going to use for the website.

Next was the development of the Wireframes. I had decided on 6 pages:

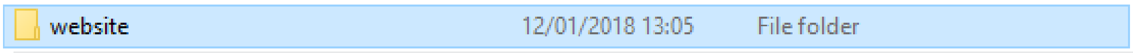
- Home page, consisting of a music video to grab user's attention and dates for live shows and links to where they can buy merchandise.
- About page, consisting of a brief description of the band followed by a detailed information system with a similar layout to Wikipedia.
- Music page, consisting of all of the albums and singes released, and perhaps even leading onto another page where the lyrics are available.
- Tour page, which would be for allowing fans to keep track of new concerts up and coming and to look back at a collection of previous concerts.
- Gallery page, which would have the same sort of feel to Instagram, where the bands highlights are posted onto the site for all to see.
- Finally, a shop, where the fans can buy merchandise.

The official website had the following pages, Home, news, tour, music, media, community and shop. I removed news media and community, because I believe that in this current time, having a community section and a news section on the website is a very poor way to connect to the fans. Social media is a much more effective way to connect to a fanbase and draw more fans in. So I replaced that with an about and gallery page.

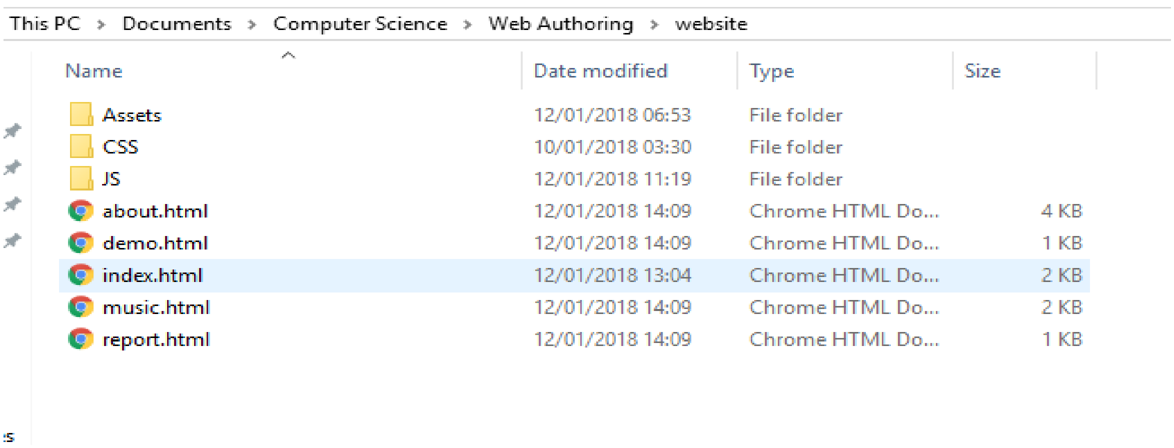
Development

File Structure:

The File structure I used for this website is as follows:



website	12/01/2018 13:05	File folder



This PC › Documents › Computer Science › Web Authoring › website

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Assets	12/01/2018 06:53	File folder	
CSS	10/01/2018 03:30	File folder	
JS	12/01/2018 11:19	File folder	
about.html	12/01/2018 14:09	Chrome HTML Do...	4 KB
demo.html	12/01/2018 14:09	Chrome HTML Do...	1 KB
index.html	12/01/2018 13:04	Chrome HTML Do...	2 KB
music.html	12/01/2018 14:09	Chrome HTML Do...	2 KB
report.html	12/01/2018 14:09	Chrome HTML Do...	1 KB

All images are in the Assets folder.

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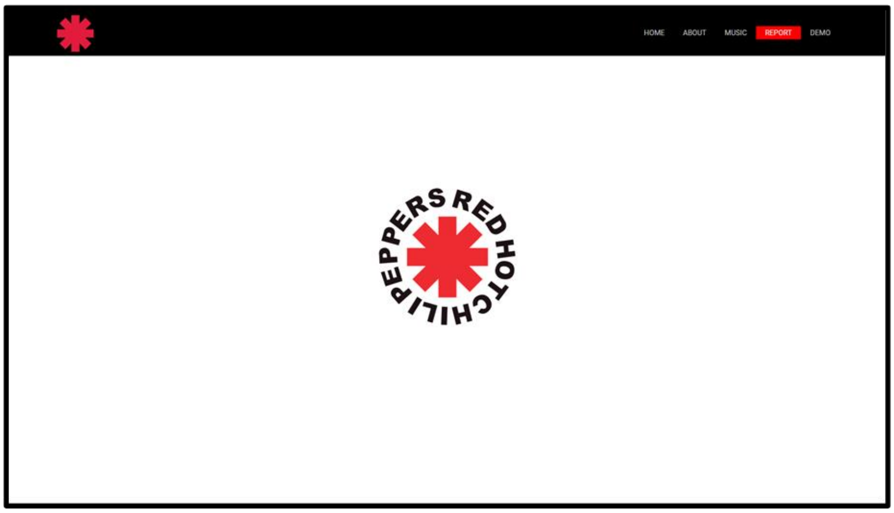
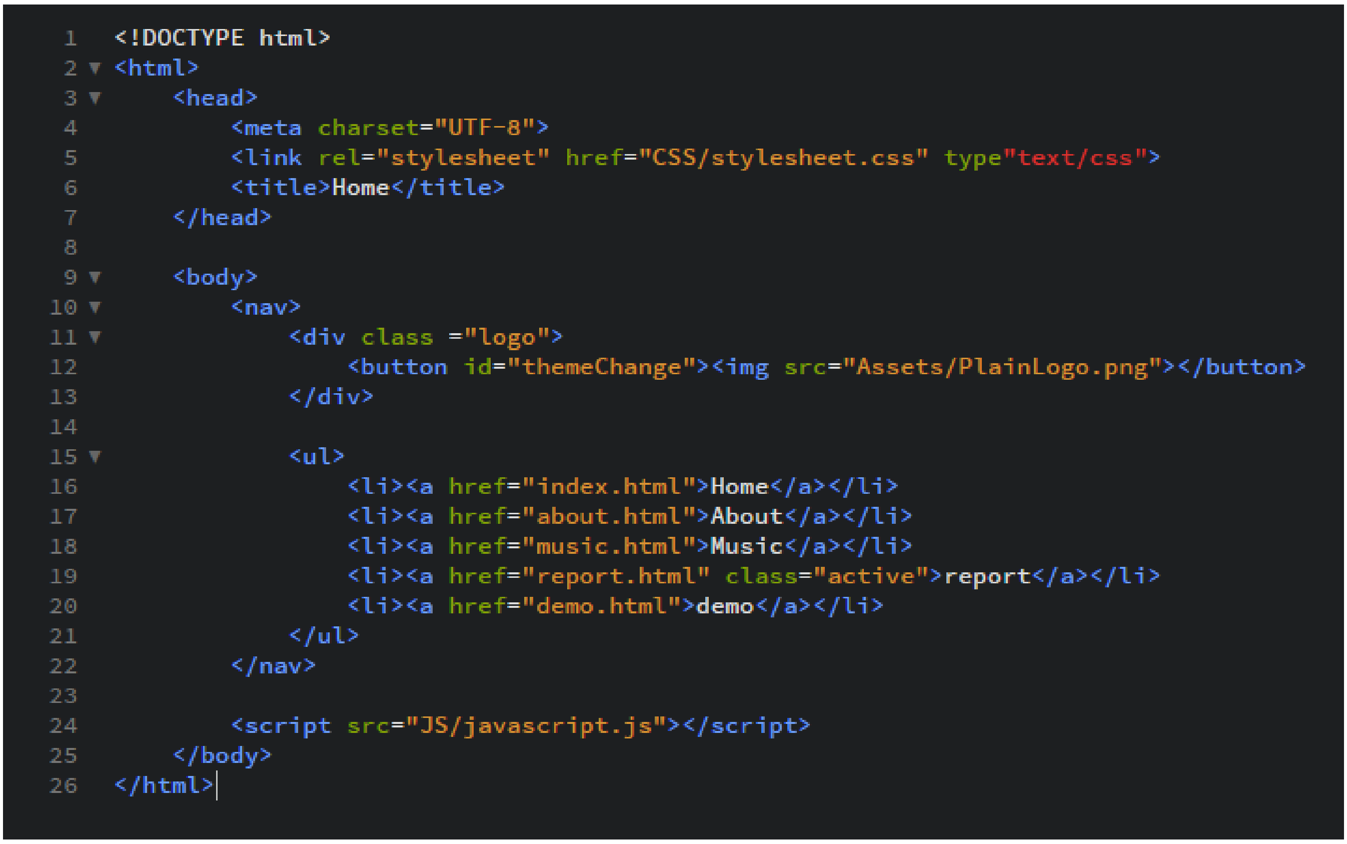
I started by developing a basic template for all the pages as they were all to have the same theme. This was the result:



HTML:



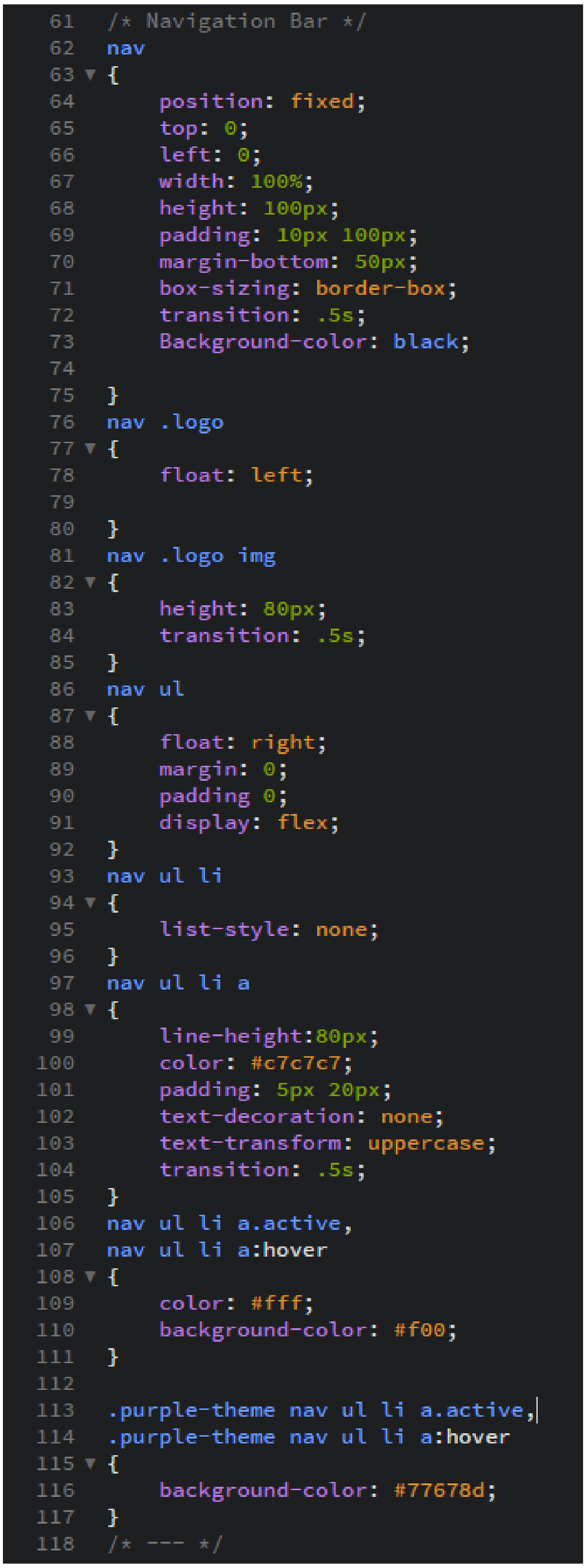
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">
        <title>Home</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <nav>
            <div class ="logo">
                <button id="themeChange"><img src="Assets/PlainLogo.png"></button>
            </div>

            <ul>
                <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
                <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
                <li><a href="music.html">Music</a></li>
                <li><a href="report.html" class="active">report</a></li>
                <li><a href="demo.html">demo</a></li>
            </ul>
        </nav>

        <script src="JS/javascript.js"></script>
    </body>
</html>
```

The HTML here links the style sheet and the JavaScript files to the file. It also contains the logo and navigation bar.

Template:

CSS:

For the Navigation Bar:



```
 61   /* Navigation Bar */
 62   nav
 63 ▼ {
 64       position: fixed;
 65       top: 0;
 66       left: 0;
 67       width: 100%;
 68       height: 100px;
 69       padding: 10px 100px;
 70       margin-bottom: 50px;
 71       box-sizing: border-box;
 72       transition: .5s;
 73       Background-color: black;
 74
 75   }
 76   nav .logo
 77 ▼ {
 78       float: left;
 79
 80   }
 81   nav .logo img
 82 ▼ {
 83       height: 80px;
 84       transition: .5s;
 85   }
 86   nav ul
 87 ▼ {
 88       float: right;
 89       margin: 0;
 90       padding 0;
 91       display: flex;
 92   }
 93   nav ul li
 94 ▼ {
 95       list-style: none;
 96   }
 97   nav ul li a
 98 ▼ {
 99       line-height:80px;
100       color: #c7c7c7;
101       padding: 5px 20px;
102       text-decoration: none;
103       text-transform: uppercase;
104       transition: .5s;
105   }
106   nav ul li a.active,
107   nav ul li a:hover
108 ▼ {
109       color: #fff;
110       background-color: #f00;
111   }
112
113   .purple-theme nav ul li a.active,
114   .purple-theme nav ul li a:hover
115 ▼ {
116       background-color: #77678d;
117   }
118   /* --- */
```

The navigation bar is always in sight no matter how far you scroll down.

As you can see on line 64, 65 and 66, the position of the navigation bar is fixed to the top of the screen.

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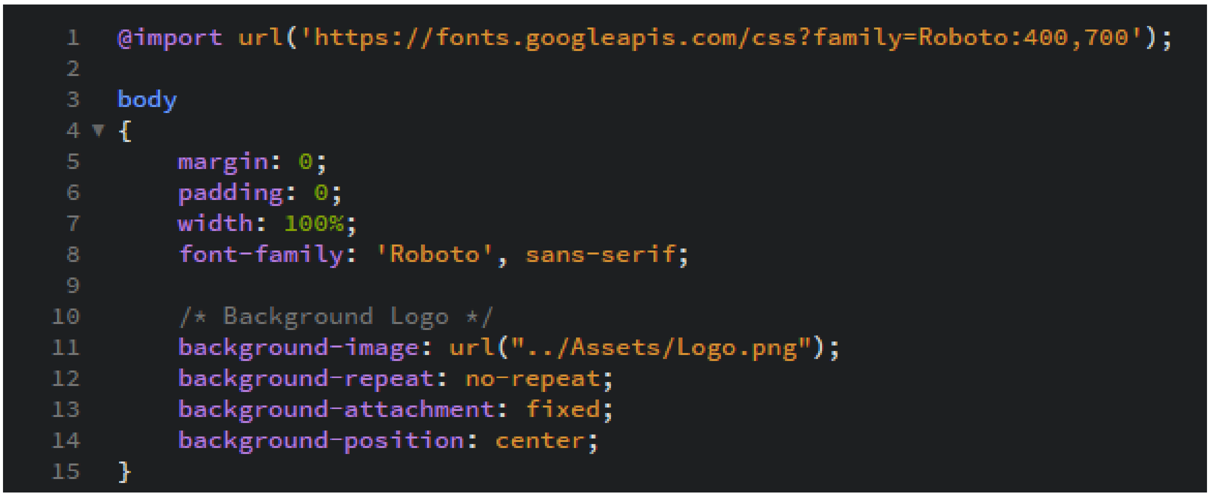
For the background Logo:

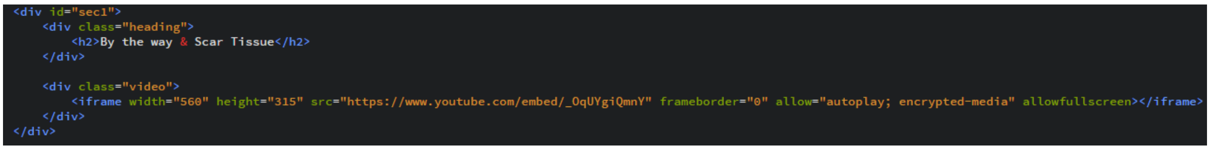


```css
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:400,700');

body
{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    width: 100%;
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;

    /* Background Logo */
    background-image: url("../Assets/Logo.png");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-attachment: fixed;
    background-position: center;
}
```

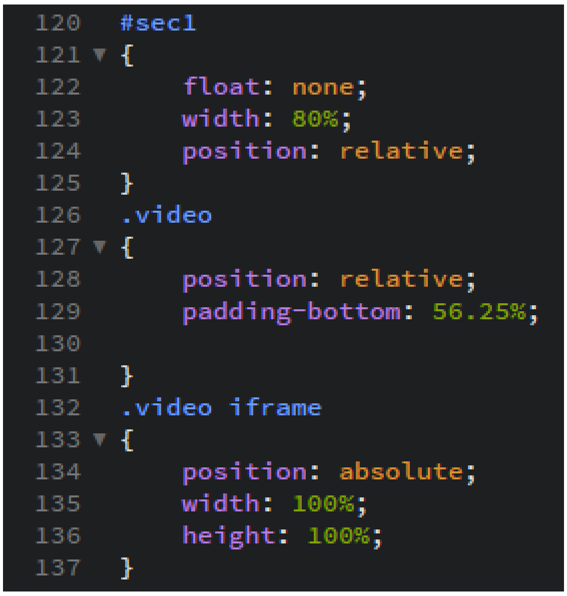
The Background logo will remain in its position like the navigation bar does, so no matter how far you scroll, you will always have the same background.

Video:

On the home page, there is an embedded YouTube Video of a live show that the band had performed at. Here is the code:



```html
<div id="sec1">
    <div class="heading">
        <h2>By the way & Scar Tissue</h2>
    </div>

    <div class="video">
        <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/_OqUYgiQmnY" frameborder="0" allow="autoplay; encrypted-media" allowfullscreen></iframe>
    </div>
</div>
```

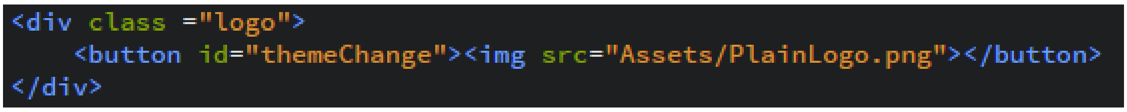


```css
120   #sec1
121   {
122       float: none;
123       width: 80%;
124       position: relative;
125   }
126   .video
127   {
128       position: relative;
129       padding-bottom: 56.25%;
130
131   }
132   .video iframe
133   {
134       position: absolute;
135       width: 100%;
136       height: 100%;
137   }
```

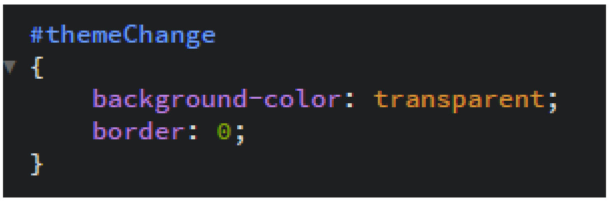
The reasoning behind the styling on line 129, is so that the window can be re-sized yet still play at any size. What’s happening here is the aspect ratio of the video is 9:16. 9 is 56.25% of 16. Therefore, that is the amount height required in comparison to the width at any one point. For example, if the width is 160px, the height would be 90. So, using that I could create the correct height every time. But padding isn’t space that is available to items. So, to be able to use up that space, the video has a position of absolute. The video sits inside of another div which has the position relative so that it can be organised like any over section.

Customizer and Local Storage:

The logo at the top right of the website when clicked will change the colour of the highlighting colour on the navigation bar. The selection is stored on local storage as well so that it is remembered.

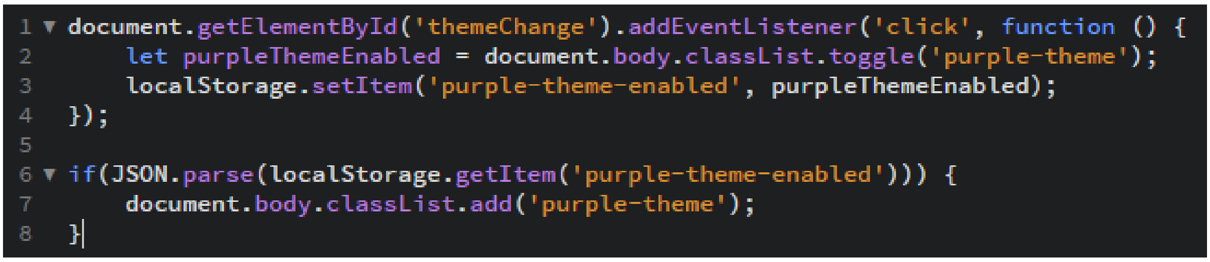


```
<div class ="logo">
    <button id="themeChange"><img src="Assets/PlainLogo.png"></button>
</div>
```



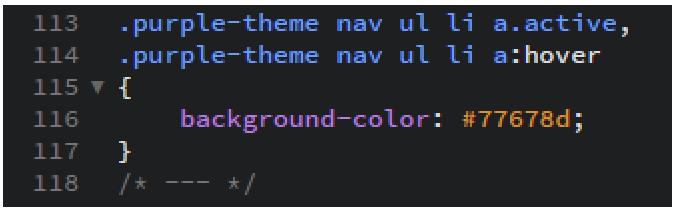
```
 #themeChange
 {
     background-color: transparent;
     border: 0;
 }
```

The background colour is set to transparent and border to 0 so that the button is invisible, it has no effect on the logo.



```
1  document.getElementById('themeChange').addEventListener('click', function () {
2      let purpleThemeEnabled = document.body.classList.toggle('purple-theme');
3      localStorage.setItem('purple-theme-enabled', purpleThemeEnabled);
4  });
5
6  if(JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem('purple-theme-enabled'))) {
7      document.body.classList.add('purple-theme');
8  }
```

Line 1 sets up the an event listener for the button, and when clicked it will create a Boolean on line 2 and store the state of the button in local storage. On Line 6, local storage is checked to see what state it is in so that the document can be modified accordingly. What happens once it is clicked, it will create a class called 'purple-theme' on the body. In my CSS I have styles that are used when that class is toggled on:

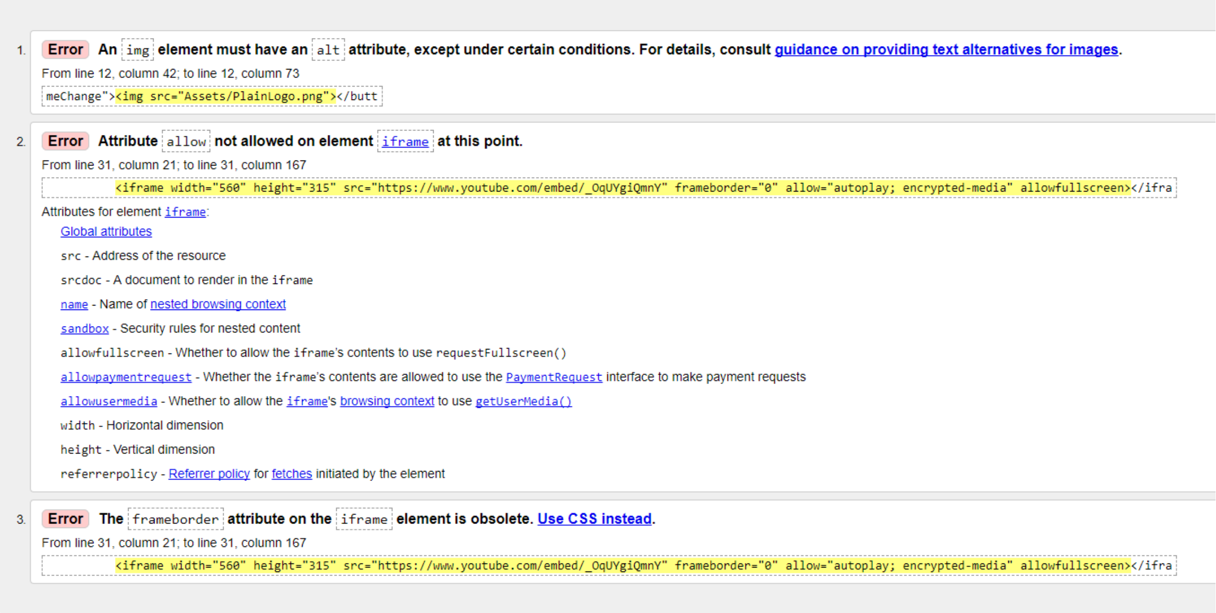


```
.purple-theme nav ul li a.active,
.purple-theme nav ul li a:hover
{
    background-color: #77678d;
}
/* --- */
```

This sets the background colour to purple.

Validation

Index.html:



1. **Error** **An** `img` **element must have an** `alt` **attribute, except under certain conditions. For details, consult guidance on providing text alternatives for images.**

   From line 12, column 42; to line 12, column 73

   ```
   meChange"><img src="Assets/PlainLogo.png"></butt
   ```

2. **Error** **Attribute** `allow` **not allowed on element** `iframe` **at this point.**

   From line 31, column 21; to line 31, column 167

   ```
            <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/_OqUYgiQmnY" frameborder="0" allow="autoplay; encrypted-media" allowfullscreen></ifra
   ```

   Attributes for element `iframe`:

   Global attributes

   `src` - Address of the resource

   `srcdoc` - A document to render in the `iframe`

   `name` - Name of nested browsing context

   `sandbox` - Security rules for nested content

   `allowfullscreen` - Whether to allow the `iframe`'s contents to use `requestFullscreen()`

   `allowpaymentrequest` - Whether the `iframe`'s contents are allowed to use the `PaymentRequest` interface to make payment requests

   `allowusermedia` - Whether to allow the `iframe`'s browsing context to use `getUserMedia()`

   `width` - Horizontal dimension

   `height` - Vertical dimension

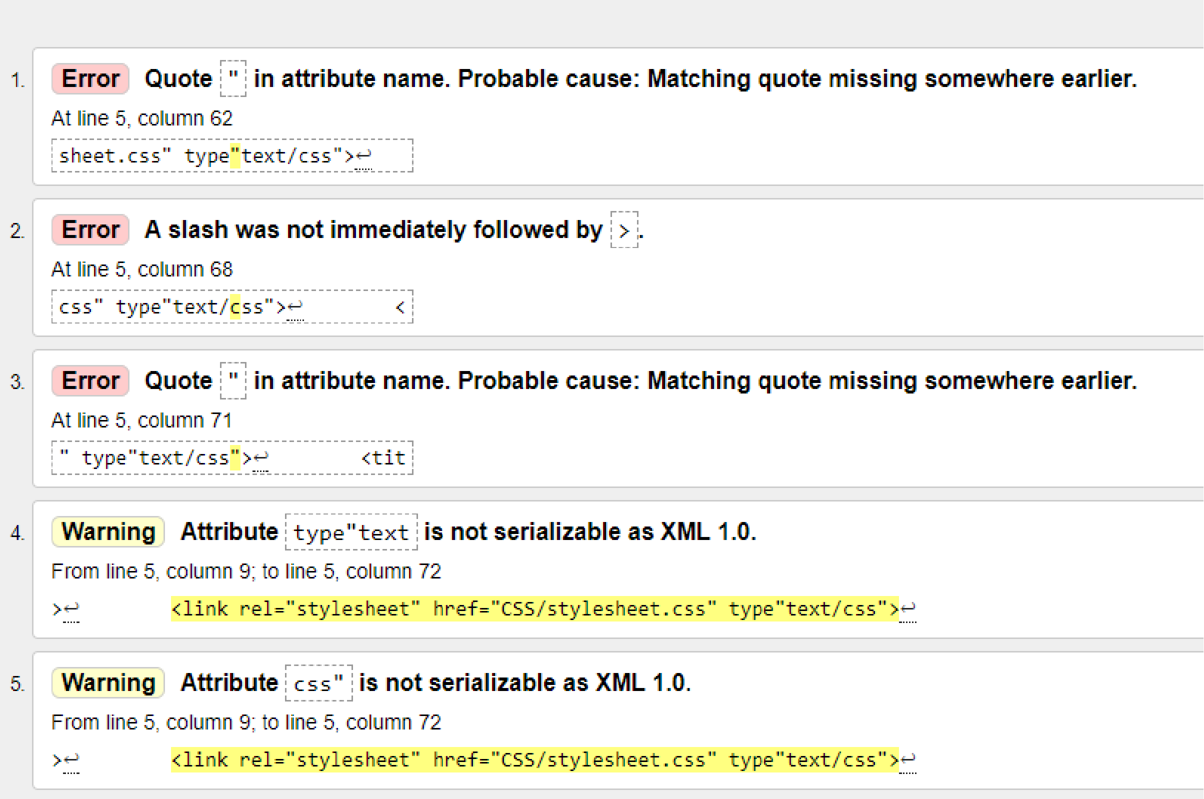
   `referrerpolicy` - Referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element

3. **Error** **The** `frameborder` **attribute on the** `iframe` **element is obsolete. Use CSS instead.**

   From line 31, column 21; to line 31, column 167

   ```
            <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/_OqUYgiQmnY" frameborder="0" allow="autoplay; encrypted-media" allowfullscreen></ifra
   ```

About.html:



1. **Error** **Quote** `"` **in attribute name. Probable cause: Matching quote missing somewhere earlier.**

   At line 5, column 62

   ```
   sheet.css" type"text/css">↩
   ```

2. **Error** **A slash was not immediately followed by** `>`.

   At line 5, column 68

   ```
   css" type"text/css">↩        <
   ```

3. **Error** **Quote** `"` **in attribute name. Probable cause: Matching quote missing somewhere earlier.**

   At line 5, column 71

   ```
   " type"text/css">↩          <tit
   ```

4. **Warning** **Attribute** `type"text` **is not serializable as XML 1.0.**

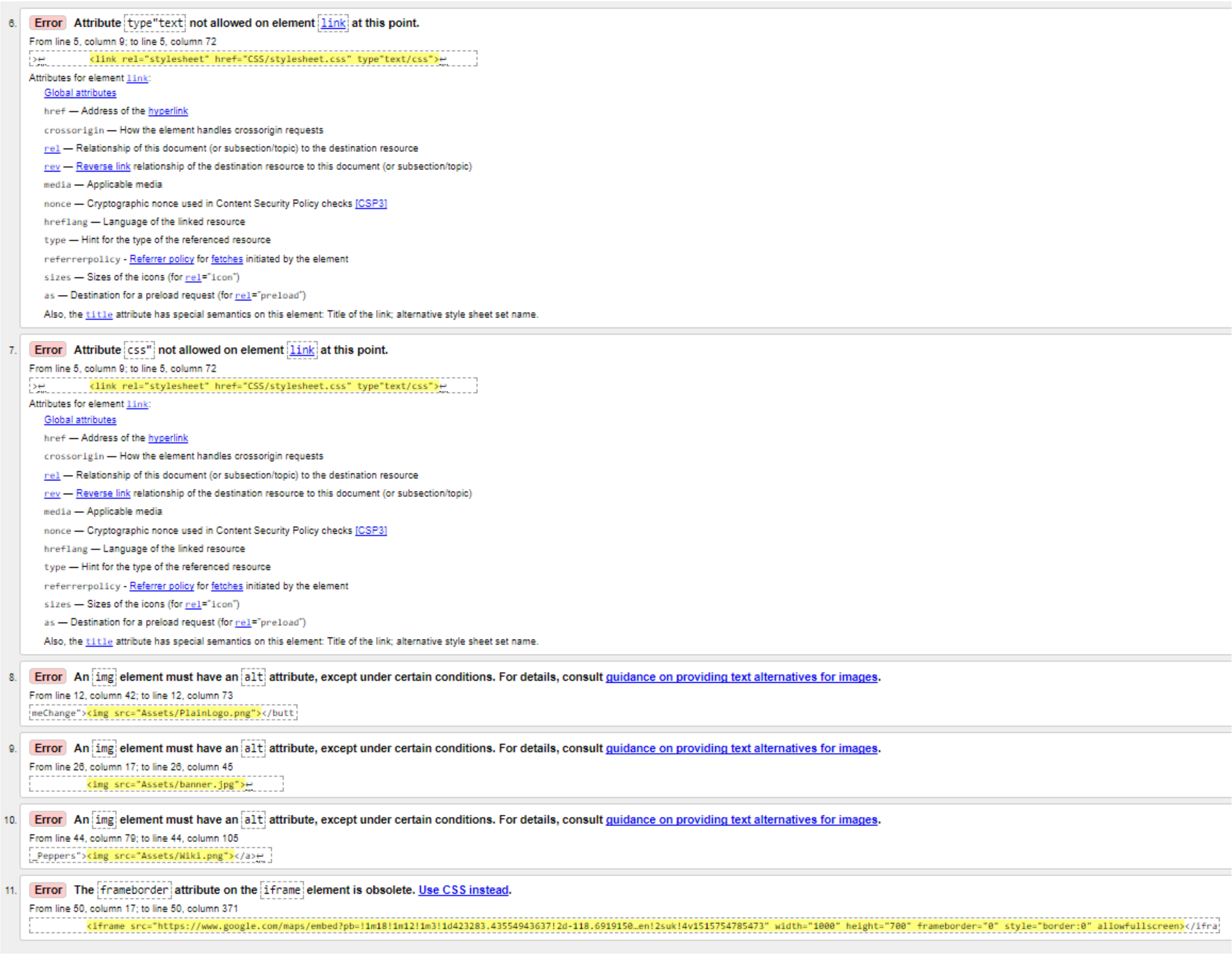
   From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

   ```
   >↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
   ```

5. **Warning** **Attribute** `css"` **is not serializable as XML 1.0.**

   From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

   ```
   >↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
   ```



6. Error Attribute type"text not allowed on element link at this point.

From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

```
>↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
```

Attributes for element link:

Global attributes

href — Address of the hyperlink

crossorigin — How the element handles crossorigin requests

rel — Relationship of this document (or subsection/topic) to the destination resource

rev — Reverse link relationship of the destination resource to this document (or subsection/topic)

media — Applicable media

nonce — Cryptographic nonce used in Content Security Policy checks [CSP3]

hreflang — Language of the linked resource

type — Hint for the type of the referenced resource

referrerpolicy - Referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element

sizes — Sizes of the icons (for rel="icon")

as — Destination for a preload request (for rel="preload")

Also, the title attribute has special semantics on this element: Title of the link; alternative style sheet set name.

7. Error Attribute css" not allowed on element link at this point.

From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

```
>↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
```

Attributes for element link:

Global attributes

href — Address of the hyperlink

crossorigin — How the element handles crossorigin requests

rel — Relationship of this document (or subsection/topic) to the destination resource

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hreflang — Language of the linked resource

type — Hint for the type of the referenced resource

referrerpolicy - Referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element

sizes — Sizes of the icons (for rel="icon")

as — Destination for a preload request (for rel="preload")

Also, the title attribute has special semantics on this element: Title of the link; alternative style sheet set name.

8. Error An img element must have an alt attribute, except under certain conditions. For details, consult guidance on providing text alternatives for images.

From line 12, column 42; to line 12, column 73

```
meChange"><img src="Assets/PlainLogo.png"></butt
```

9. Error An img element must have an alt attribute, except under certain conditions. For details, consult guidance on providing text alternatives for images.

From line 26, column 17; to line 26, column 45

```
                <img src="Assets/banner.jpg">↩
```

10. Error An img element must have an alt attribute, except under certain conditions. For details, consult guidance on providing text alternatives for images.

From line 44, column 79; to line 44, column 105

```
_Peppers"><img src="Assets/Wiki.png"></a>↩
```

11. Error The frameborder attribute on the iframe element is obsolete. Use CSS instead.

From line 50, column 17; to line 50, column 371

```
                <iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d423283.43554943637!2d-118.6919150…en!2suk!4v1515754785473" width="1000" height="700" frameborder="0" style="border:0" allowfullscreen></ifra
```

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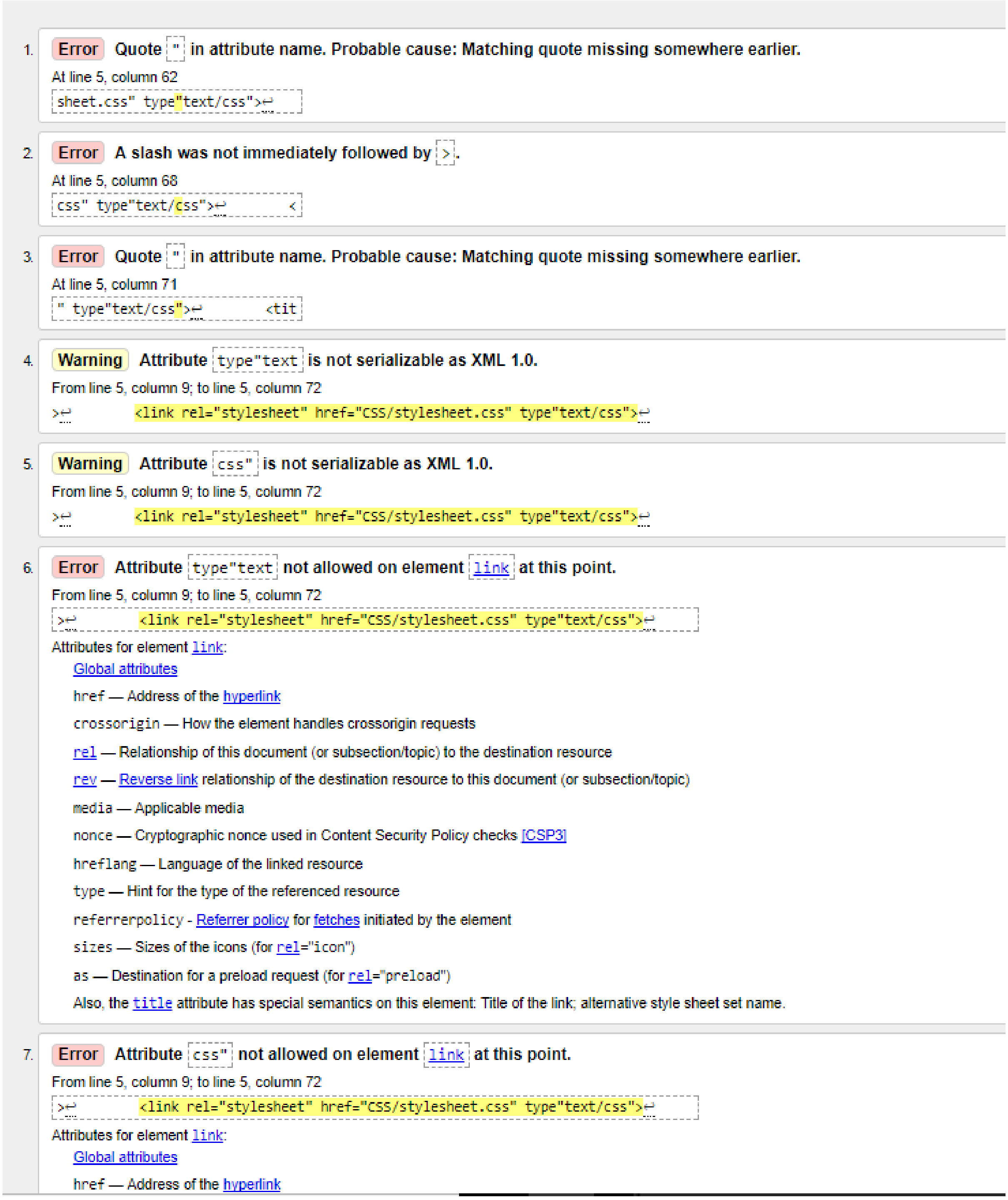
Music.html:



1. Error Quote " in attribute name. Probable cause: Matching quote missing somewhere earlier.

At line 5, column 62

```
sheet.css" type"text/css">↩
```

2. Error A slash was not immediately followed by >.

At line 5, column 68

```
css" type"text/css">↩        <
```

3. Error Quote " in attribute name. Probable cause: Matching quote missing somewhere earlier.

At line 5, column 71

```
" type"text/css">↩        <tit
```

4. Warning Attribute type"text is not serializable as XML 1.0.

From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

```
>↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
```

5. Warning Attribute css" is not serializable as XML 1.0.

From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

```
>↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
```

6. Error Attribute type"text not allowed on element link at this point.

From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

```
>↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
```

Attributes for element link:

Global attributes

href — Address of the hyperlink

crossorigin — How the element handles crossorigin requests

rel — Relationship of this document (or subsection/topic) to the destination resource

rev — Reverse link relationship of the destination resource to this document (or subsection/topic)

media — Applicable media

nonce — Cryptographic nonce used in Content Security Policy checks [CSP3]

hreflang — Language of the linked resource

type — Hint for the type of the referenced resource

referrerpolicy - Referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element

sizes — Sizes of the icons (for rel="icon")

as — Destination for a preload request (for rel="preload")

Also, the title attribute has special semantics on this element: Title of the link; alternative style sheet set name.

7. Error Attribute css" not allowed on element link at this point.

From line 5, column 9; to line 5, column 72

```
>↩        <link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS/stylesheet.css" type"text/css">↩
```

Attributes for element link:

Global attributes

href — Address of the hyperlink

The errors repeat multiple times because of the amount of images on this page.

References

En.wikipedia.org. (2018). Red Hot Chili Peppers. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Hot_Chili_Peppers [Accessed 12 Jan. 2018].

Red Hot Chili Peppers. (2018). Red Hot Chili Peppers. [online] Available at: http://redhotchilipeppers.com/ [Accessed 12 Jan. 2018].

Validator.w3.org. (2018). The W3C Markup Validation Service. [online] Available at: https://validator.w3.org/ [Accessed 12 Jan. 2018].

W3schools.com. (2018). W3Schools Online Web Tutorials. [online] Available at: https://www.w3schools.com/ [Accessed 12 Jan. 2018].