# Web Programming

**a.**
Links should be placed where they are easily accessible and easily readable. They should also be located based on the general standard of the web, and what the majority of websites use for familiarity sake. ‘Home’, ‘Services’, ‘Meal Planner’, ‘Contact Us’, ‘Sign In’, and ‘Sign Up’, should all be placed on the navigation bar.

The subpages relating to services should not be placed on the navigation bar, as this would clutter the nav bar. The subpages such as Meditation and Yoga should be links within the actual services page to give a clear order hierarchy.

The placement of the links and their order is also important, as in general, home is on the far left of a page, with sign up and login on the far right. Login and sign up should be placed next to each other as they are similar which is also applied to services and meal planner.

In the book “Don’t Make Me Think: A Common Sense Approach  To Web Usability” by Steven Krug, an overarching rule is applied to general web design where the user should never have to stop and ‘think’.

Whenever a user has to stop to think about how to navigate or use a website, it distracts them from reaching their goal. Making the website effortless to use, by making the website self explanatory, without any real thought by the user, but by using a users instinct, is the best way to tackle general web design.

This ensures that any user at no point becomes frustrated by the website clicking off of said website.

Thats why for example login is placed on the far right because it is using instinct, as it is the general norm to be placed there.

**b.**

There will be three main pages, ‘Home’, ‘Services’, and ‘Contact Us’ with each page having different contents in the main area. The ‘Home’ page will have some content relating to wellness which is sourced entirely from https://globalwellnessinstitute.org/what-is-wellness/. Given the information from the article, we will be using three section tags to separate each content apart, ‘What is wellness’, ‘Defining Wellness’, and ‘Wellness is Multidimensional’. In each of the sections, there will be a title and a few paragraphs and an image is to be included in the ‘Wellness is Multidimensional' section. At the end of the main content, there will be a Youtube video link where users can watch if they would like to know more about wellness.

The ‘Services’ page will have four separate boxes containing information about their online services which are, ‘Yoga’, ‘Meditation’, ‘Stretching’, and ‘Healthy Habits’. The boxes will contain an icon image, title, a brief description about the service, and a link that will redirect the users to another page containing videos and information about what the service is and why it should be done. The information will be located at the top of the main section followed by videos.

The ‘Contact Us’ page will have the address of the company which we will be giving RMIT University’s address. Below the address, there will be a map from google with a pin on the exact location of the address. A contact information section will also be included which has information about the office email and general email which will include our own RMIT email address, followed by a phone number. An important factor for the page would be an enquiry form which will be located at the bottom of the main section. The form will perform HTML5 validation which asks users for their first name, last name, email, and the enquiry message. A submit button will also be located below the inputs.

**c.**

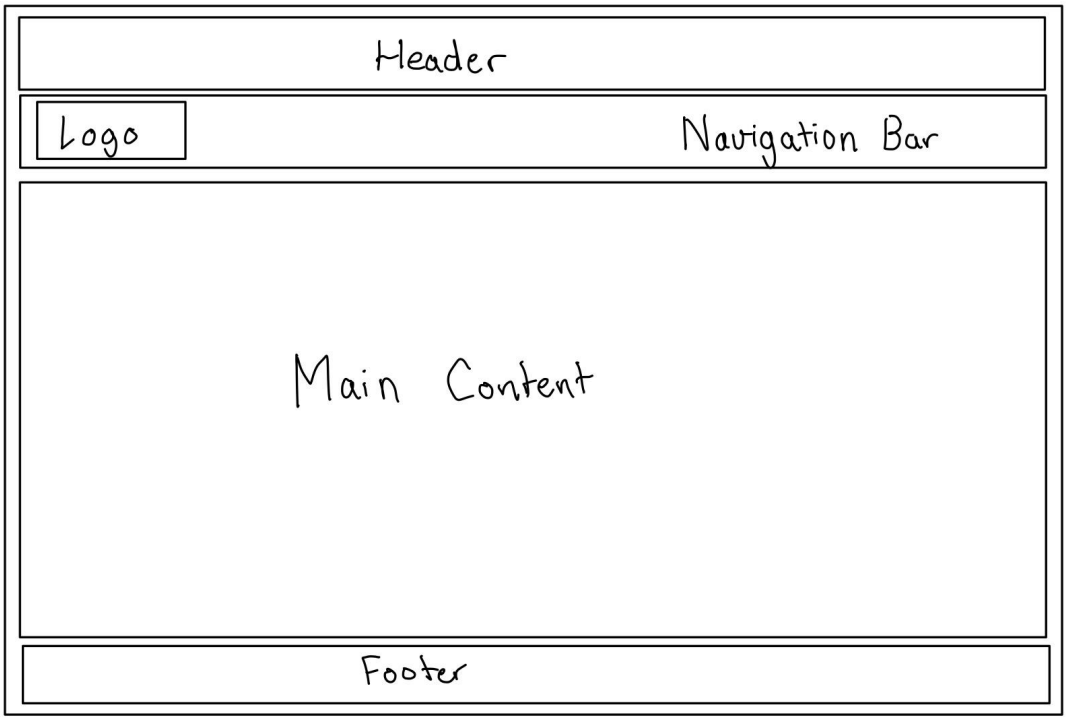



*Image 1: Not used*

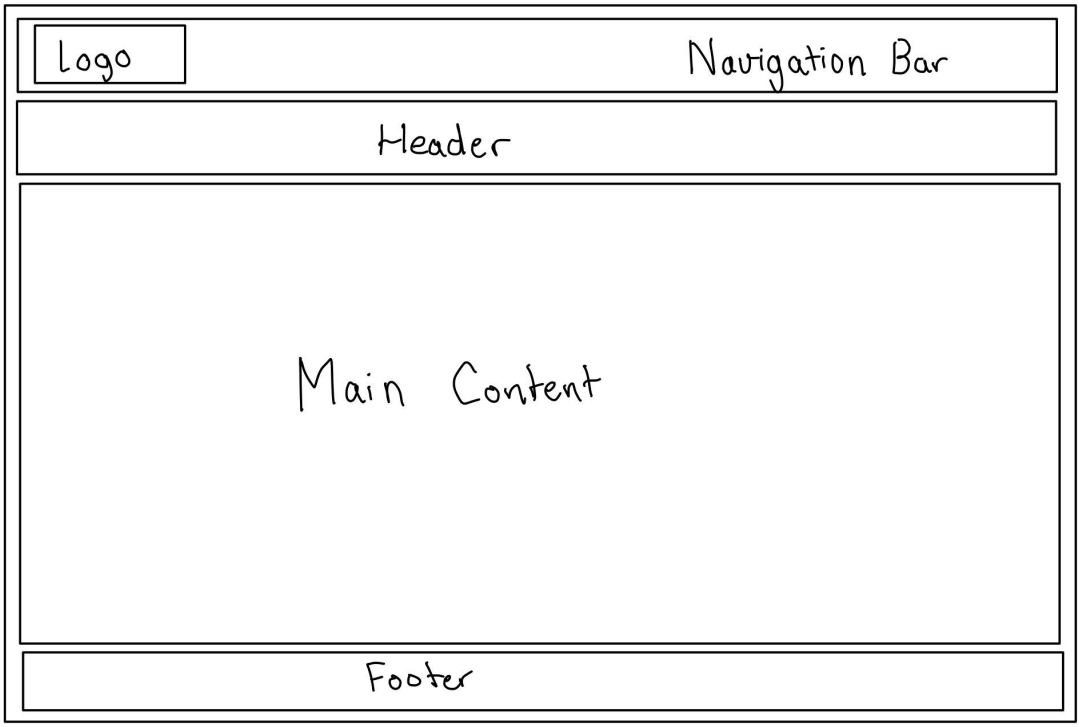



*Image 2: Used*

We have come up with two designs which are different from the provided layout as they both have their navigation section at the top of the page. Initially we wanted the header to be on top of the navbar, but as we looked deeper into it, having the navbar at the top and the header underneath with all the other contents made more sense.

Reasons as to why we have decided to go with the navbar at the top is due to users familiarity with the layout as many websites that are currently available to the public have their navbars at the top of the page and its contents below it. This allows users to adapt to the website as they wouldn't need to use more 'brain power' to learn a new layout. The navbar will consist of links in the respective order, 'Home', 'Account', 'Services', 'Sign Up', 'Sign In', and 'Contact Us', allowing users to navigate with ease. This is because 'Home', 'Account', and 'Services' will be used the most as users who hold an account will be going back and forth between those links. 'Sign Up' and 'Sign In' are placed together as some users would want to sign in but have not yet registered an account so it would be easy to make an account. Furthermore, a 'Contact Us'

page will be placed last as this will be used the least by regular users, and more often by those interested in the services that LIFE has to offer.

Since the only significant change is the navigation bar, changes can be made with ease as each section is grouped in a HTML semantic tag meaning that every change that needs to be made for future versions will be done so with CSS.

**d.**

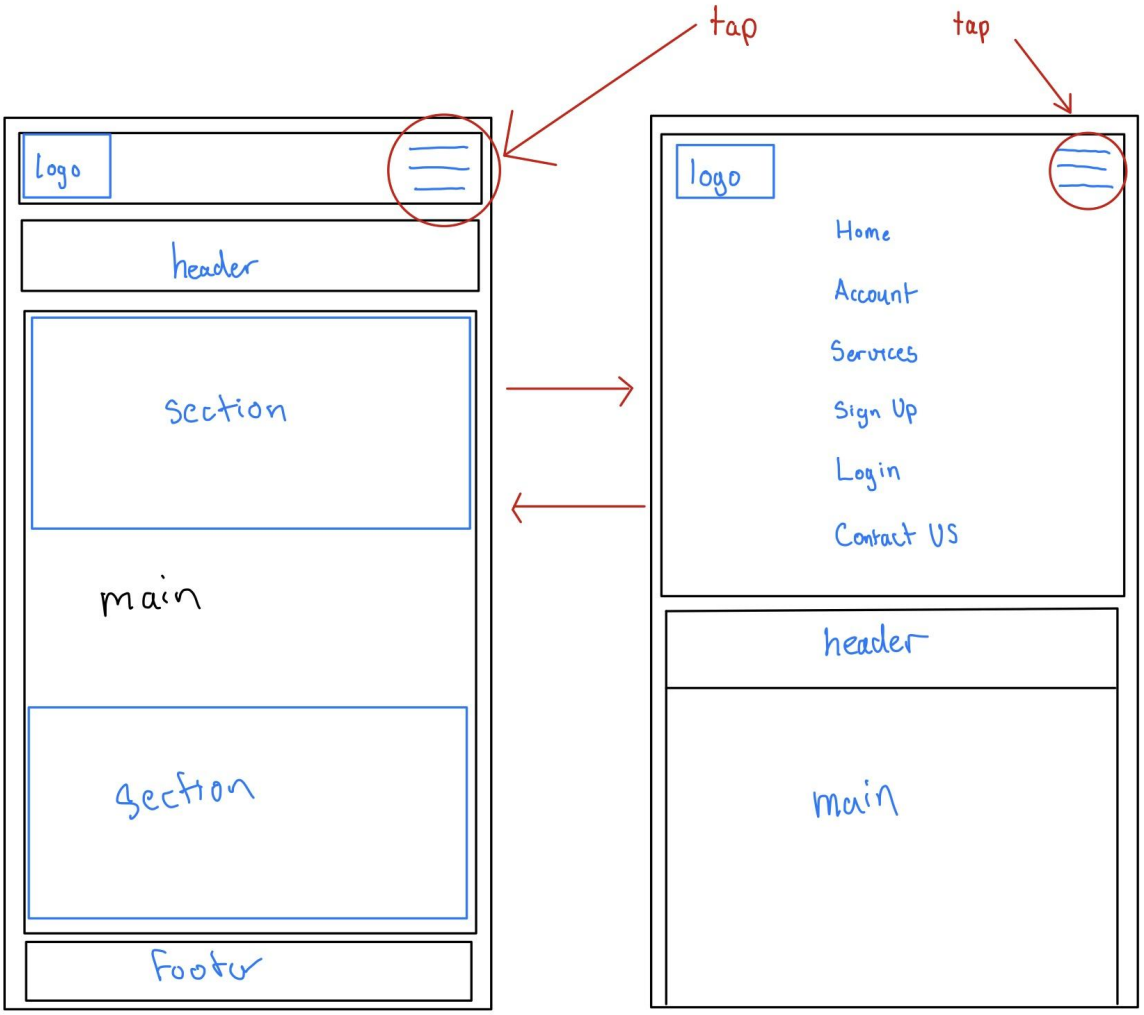
One way to make the LIFE website accessible is to allow users to enlarge the screen without the contents breaking. This is important as some people may have difficulty reading small texts due to poor vision. They are able to enlarge the screen size by pressing ‘Command’ + ‘+’ together on MAC and ‘Ctrl’ + ‘+’ on Windows.

Another way to make the LIFE website accessible is to allow users to navigate through the page using their keyboard. This is useful for blind and visually impaired users as navigating can be difficult if this accessibility option is not implemented.

Further to increase accessibility is to include an Alt Text in each image. This is essential as those with poor vision would have softwares on their hardware that reads the alt text.

The final way to make the website accessible is to avoid using placeholder text in forms as the colour of the text is usually low in contrast making it difficult for visually impaired users to read. To prevent this, the label will be written beside each input box so that every user would be able to read.

**h.**




Firstly to help make our website responsive adding a mid-width and mid-height to our divs within the css file. This ensures that the divs will not overlap each other, if content expands or the size of the screen decreases.

Further using relative units such as percentages instead of pixels helps to dynamically resize the dimensions of our website. For example if we set the max-width to 100% this ensures that our element will never be larger than its container and was used throughout our websites code to increase out website's responsiveness.

With our services page in extreme cases if the screen reduces in size the squares within the page stack on top of each other, allowing them to

still easily be readable and allowing them to be scrolled through rather than seen all at once.

Furthermore with the sign up page the layout of the sign up form maintains it dimensions and stays readable and usable even within extreme cases were the screen pixels width and height are dramatically reduced.

Lastly to help improve our css mobile responsiveness we used a media query for our nav bar. As provided in the diagrams above we can see that when our screen reaches a max width of 600px our navbars items stop displaying, and instead display a hamburger symbol in the top right.

When you click the hamburger menu in the top right the navbars items reappear again, but instead display within a vertical column, making the navigation as accessible as the website is on a computer. This vertical shape helps accommodate a mobile phone's screen ratio.