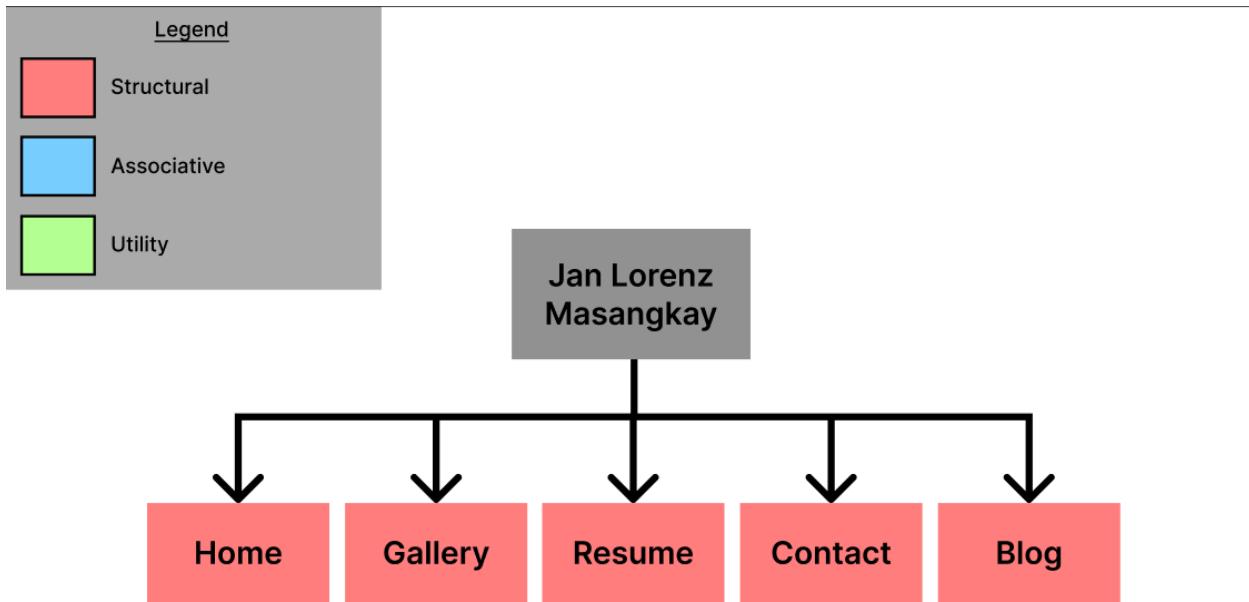


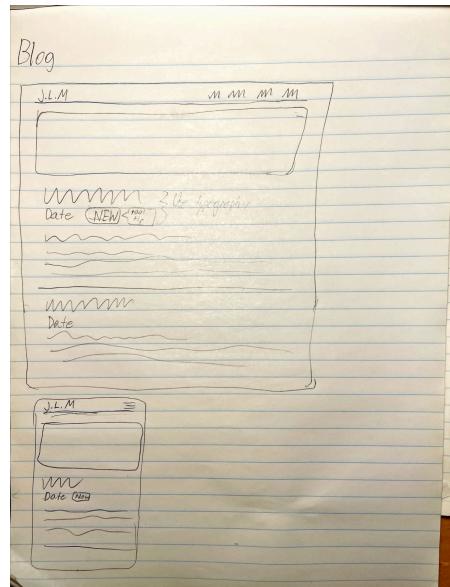
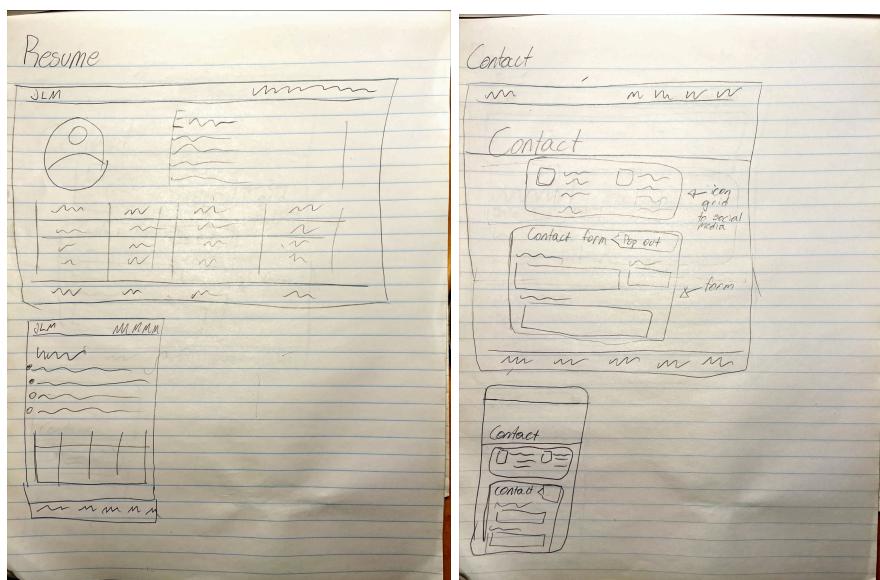
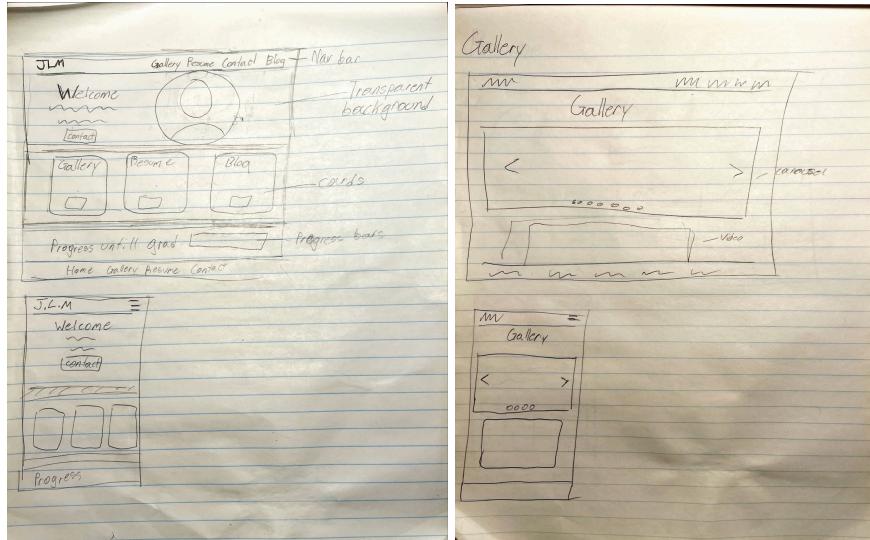
IA + Rough drafts

The first step in creating my bootstrap website was to create an IA of the website. Unlike project one, we are given a list of pages to create. This makes the IA easy to create since the pages are already curated. Moreover, the pages are all top-level pages which result in the pages being categorized as structural navigation. The following image is the IA for the website:



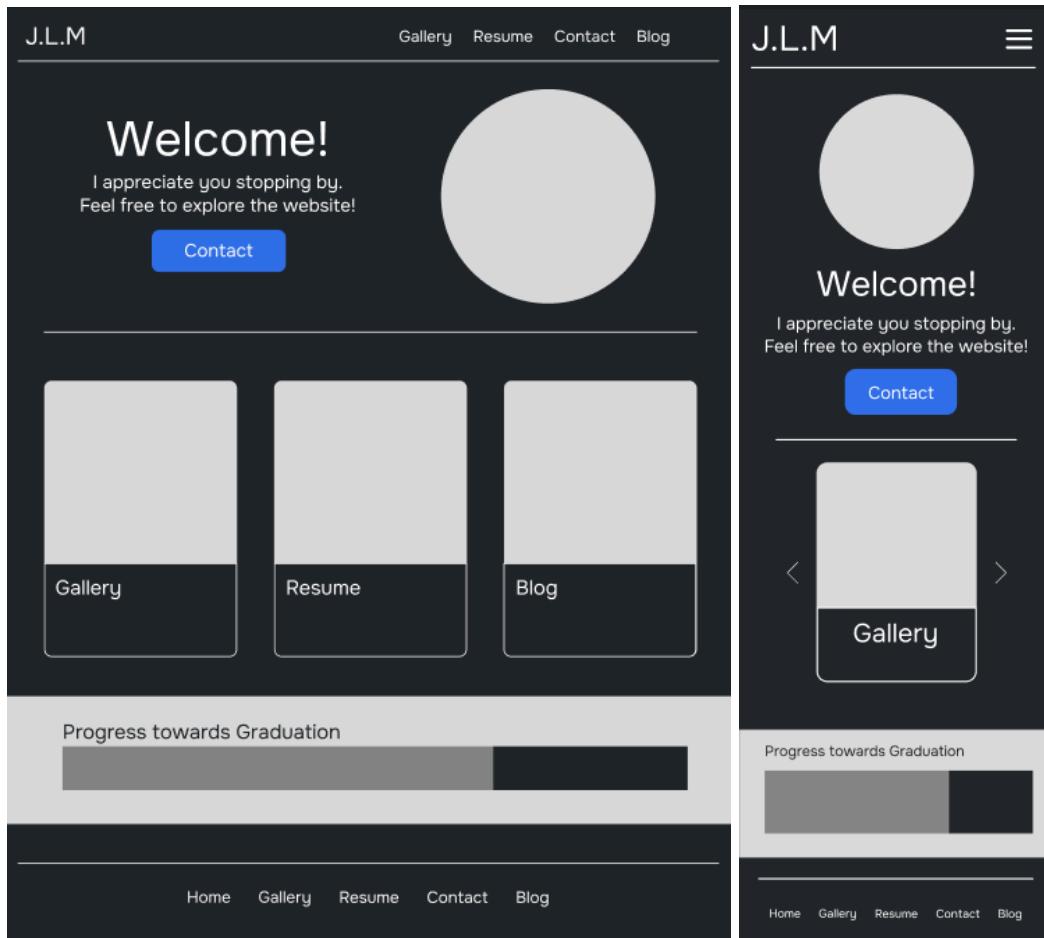
After finishing the IA, I was able to jump straight into designing each individual page. I created sketches for each page on paper. Although rough, the sketches helped to visualize the structure of each page. I could see how the navigation would look and how the content would be presented. The sketches also helped to plan which pages could implement the required visual components. For instance, on the gallery page, I wanted to showcase various pieces of artwork I've created. The carousel component is perfect for this, as it presents media in a slideshow format. Each sketch was also accompanied by a smaller sketch depicting the structure of a mobile screen. The mobile screens differ slightly from their desktop counterparts. The mobile

screens have less area so some elements may need to be omitted or sized correctly. The ideation for each layout was not as hard as it seemed. The labs leading up to this project worked on creating pages similar to the final project. Hence, I was able to utilize and build upon the work I have already done. The following images are the sketches for the home, gallery, resume, contact, and blog pages, respectfully.



Wireframe:

The next step was to create a medium-fidelity wireframe for one page. The wireframe was created in figma and focused specifically on the homepage. Similar to the rough draft, the wireframe serves as a visual guide for the layout and structure of the page. However, unlike a rough draft, the wireframe offers a more polished and detailed representation of the page. The medium fidelity wireframe also showcases both the desktop and mobile viewport. Below are images of the wireframes.

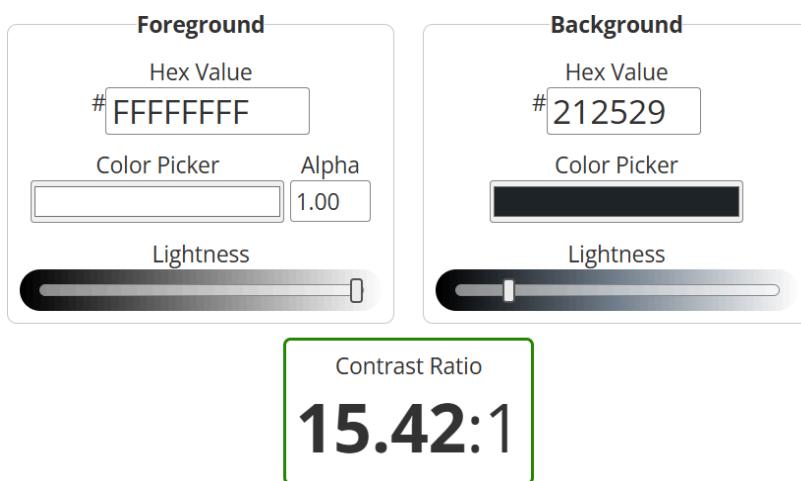


In these wireframes, I used the hex code #212529 to represent Bootstrap's dark theme. The grey placeholders in the wireframe are meant to be replaced with actual images in the final

HTML homepage. While the wireframe is a higher fidelity prototype, the final design may differ due to coding limitations or because I might prefer a different design entirely. With the planning all finished, I would move on to coding the pages using Bootstrap, HTML and CSS.

Usability and Accessibility

When designing my Bootstrap website, I made sure to adhere to usability and accessibility principles. I specifically looked into the WCAG 2.0 standards and labels. For the WCAG 2.0 standards, I made sure that each page followed the POUR framework as best they could. For Perceivable, people must be able to perceive any and all information/components within the website (Hinds, 2024). Thus, in all pages, alt-text was provided for any visual components to describe them. Unfortunately for Operable, I was not able to ensure that the website was fully operable without a traditional mouse and keyboard. I did, however, ensure that there were no drag-and-drop interactions in any page, adhering to the key features of an operable webpage (Hinds, 2024). For Understandable, all of the content and functions of a website should be clear to its users (Hinds, 2024). I made sure that all of the language used inside of the webpages was appropriate and understandable to a wide audience, requiring basic english comprehension. Furthermore, the design choices for the font, colour and sizing are deliberate to ensure that the webpage's content is legible. For example, the use of the dark theme and white text allow for a solid contrast, passing the WCAG standards.



Lastly, for Robust, the website must be able to support devices which include assistive technologies (Hinds, 2024). As I mentioned earlier, alt text accompanies all images and allows screen readers to describe the images. On the same topic of assistive technologies, I made sure to add Aria labels and HTML labels to all clickable/interactable elements. Aria labels help to give elements, accessible names which accurately describe the function of an element (Aria-Label, n.d.). One example is a button with an “X” symbol. The button would be titled “X” which is not an accurate description of what it does, that being to close an element. Thus, all elements that can be interacted with, are given a descriptive name.

Responsiveness

For each of the pages, I have made dedicated adjustments to the design of the mobile viewport. On the mobile viewport for the homepage, I chose to remove the jumbotron at the top, as its image did not scale well on smaller screens. The same issue affects the resume, contact, and blog page. For the resume, I used a similar solution by removing the image entirely. However, the contact and blog pages handle the smaller screen size better, as their images still look good despite the smaller size. As a result, I simply add a dark background to the header text for better legibility. The only change made to the gallery mobile page is a reduction in size for the video text.

Reference List:

Aria-Label. (n.d.). MDN Web Docs. Mozilla.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Accessibility/ARIA/Attributes/aria-label>

Hinds, A. (2024, Sept. 26). Web Accessibility: POUR Acronym Explained. Equalize Digital.

<https://equalizedigital.com/web-accessibility-p-o-u-r-acronym>