

Report
CSCB20 A2

Problems and Solutions

In the provided example websites, we found a few issues, and thought of some ways to fix these in our implementation of a course website:

Problems	Solutions
Anna's webpage seemed to occupy the left side of the screen, and if the screen was wider than the fixed width of the page, the top border would just cut off abruptly, creating an awkward layout on the page.	We addressed this issue on our website by being careful to set the sizes of our containers relative to the size of the screen, rather than setting a fixed width
Anna's webpage also is not mobile-friendly. When the screen is sized on portrait mode, parts of the webpage are hidden offscreen, and the user must view these hidden parts using a horizontal scrollbar.	We addressed this issue by making our website mobile friendly. We used a different layout in the top navigation bar where a hamburger menu appears when the screen width becomes narrow. We also made the content in each page scale down according to the width of the page, so the user does not need a horizontal scrollbar to view all the content.
In both webpages, the links in the navigation bar are clickable only when the user hovers over the text itself. For short words like "Labs", it might be difficult to position the mouse precisely to click on the link.	We addressed this issue by making the clickable links in the navigation bar extend to the entire block that it is contained in, so that the user can click on the box itself rather than the word.
In the CSC309 example website, there is a slightly awkward organization of the content sections. For example, the links on the top navigation bar lead to different sections on the webpage, but there are some sections on the webpage such as "Overview" and "Prerequisites" that do not have links on the navigation bar, so the user is unlikely to see them. These sections also have no indication that they are different types of sections than the "main" sections that the navigation bar leads to.	We addressed this issue by having all of our navigation links lead to different pages with their own sections, organized by type of content. We feel that this way of organizing sections is better because it gives the user a quick, intuitive understanding of the hierarchy of the sectioned content.

Challenges

Challenges	Solutions
CSS is not very straightforward sometimes, for example, when trying to vertically centre the page title text (e.g. "Welcome to CSCB20") in the provided image, there was no simple way to do	To centre the text, we used "transform" and absolute layout.

it. When searching the internet for help, we encountered many tips and tricks to find a workaround for this issue, but there was no standard procedure or well-known good practices for the problem.	
The vertical height of the CSCB20 logo on the navigation bar was a little taller than the other navigation bar links, so the coloured block that appeared when the user hovers over the navigation links did not appear to vertically stretch across the height of the navigation bar, which appeared awkward.	We changed the padding of the navigation links so that the overall vertical height of all the block elements in the navigation bar would align perfectly.
We found it challenging to implement an on-click action on the hamburger menu icon to make the menu pop up in the mobile version of the site without using jQuery, as jQuery was widely suggested on the internet.	We created javascript functions to perform the action.
Implementing tables without using the table tags in html.	We used div tags instead and the related table values for the display property on css so that the containers would behave like a table.