ECC006 Homework Assignment #7

1. How would you link to the named fragment #jobs on the page employ.html from the home page of the site?
a. Jobs
b. Jobs
c. Jobs
d. Jobs

2. Which pseudo-element can be used to generate content that precedes an element? a. :after
b. :before
c. :content
d. :first-line

3. Which of the following is a mobile web design best practice?
a. Configure a multiple-column page layout.
b. Avoid using lists to organize information.
c. Configure a single-column page layout.
d. Embed text in images wherever possible.

4. Find the Error. The page below is intended for the navigation area to display on the right side of the browser window. What needs to be changed to make this happen?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Find the Error</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<style>
body { background-color: #d5edb3;
color: #000066; font-family: Verdana,
Arial, sans-serif; }
nav { float: left; width:
120px; }
main { padding: 20px 150px 20px 20px;
background-color: #ffffff; color:
#000000; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header role="banner">
<h1>Trillium Media Design</h1>
```

```
</header>
<nav role="navigation">
<ul>
<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
<main role="main">
<p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working relationship with our clients by offering personalized services that listen to their needs, develop their target areas, and incorporate these items into a website that works.</p>
</main>
</body>
</html>
```

To make it happen, the
nav class has to be
changed to <mark>right</mark>.
nav { <mark>float: right</mark>;
width: 120px; }

Web research
As you read about mobile web design best practices in this chapter, you may have noticed some overlap with techniques that provide for accessibility, such as alternate text and use of headings. Explore the Web Content Accessibility and Mobile Web document at *http://www.w3.org/WAI/mobile*. Explore related links that interest you. Write a one-page, double-spaced summary that describes areas of overlap and how web developers can support both accessibility and mobile devices.

"Mobile accessibility" refers to making websites and applications more accessible to people with disabilities when they are using mobile phones and other devices. WAI's work in this area addresses accessibility issues of people using a broad range of devices to interact with the web, including:

> ~ phones and tablets
> ~ digital TVS
> ~ wearables such as smart watches
> ~ devices in car dashboards and airplane seatbacks
> ~ devices in household appliances
> ~ other "Internet of things"

It addresses a wide range of issues:

> ~ touchscreens
> ~ small screen sizes
> ~ different input modalities, including speech and 3D touch enabled by pressure sensors
> ~ device use in different settings, such as bright sunlight
> ~ and more

WAI's accessibility standards address mobile accessibility:

 * Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) covers web pages and web applications, including content used in mobile devices.

> ~ To learn how WCAG 2.0 can be applied to mobile web content, mobile web apps, native apps, see Mobile Accessibility: How WCAG 2.0 and Other W3C/WAI Guidelines Apply to Mobile.

> ~ A more general resource that also includes mobile apps is WCAG2ICT: Applying WCAG 2.0 to Non-Web Information and Communications Technologies.

> ~ WCAG 2.1, published in June 2018, includes new requirements ("success criteria") addressing mobile accessibility. They are introduced in What's New in WCAG 2.1.

 * User Agent Accessibility Guidelines (UAAG) covers web browsers and other "user agents", including mobile browsers.

~ For examples of how web browsers that follow UAAG benefit people with disabilities using the Web on mobile devices, see Mobile Accessibility Examples from UAAG.

~ For those wanting to explore the issues more, see Applying UAAG to Mobile Phones.

* Authoring Tool Accessibility Guideline (ATAG) covers software used to create web pages and applications, including for mobile.

* **WAI-ARIA** (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) defines ways to make web content more accessible, especially dynamic content and advanced user interface controls. It applies to web applications and to accessing websites with mobile devices.

W3C addresses mobile accessibility. WAI ensures that the core W3C technologies support accessibility, including those that are essential for the mobile web. All W3C work is reviewed for accessibility by WAI's Accessible Platform Architectures Working Group (APA).

W3C work on mobile includes Mobile Web Application Best Practices and Mobile Web Best Practices. For a summary of technologies developed in W3C that increase the capabilities of web applications and how they apply specifically to the mobile context, see Standards for Web Applications on Mobile.