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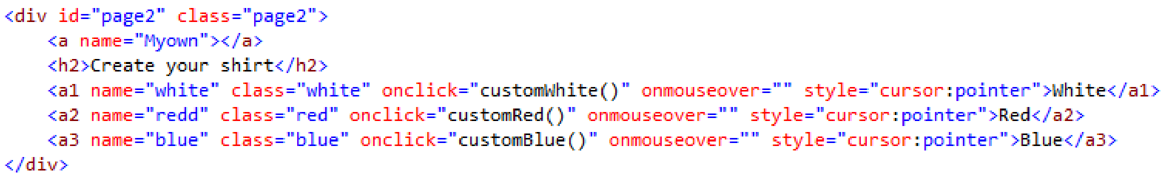
Web Authoring Assessment

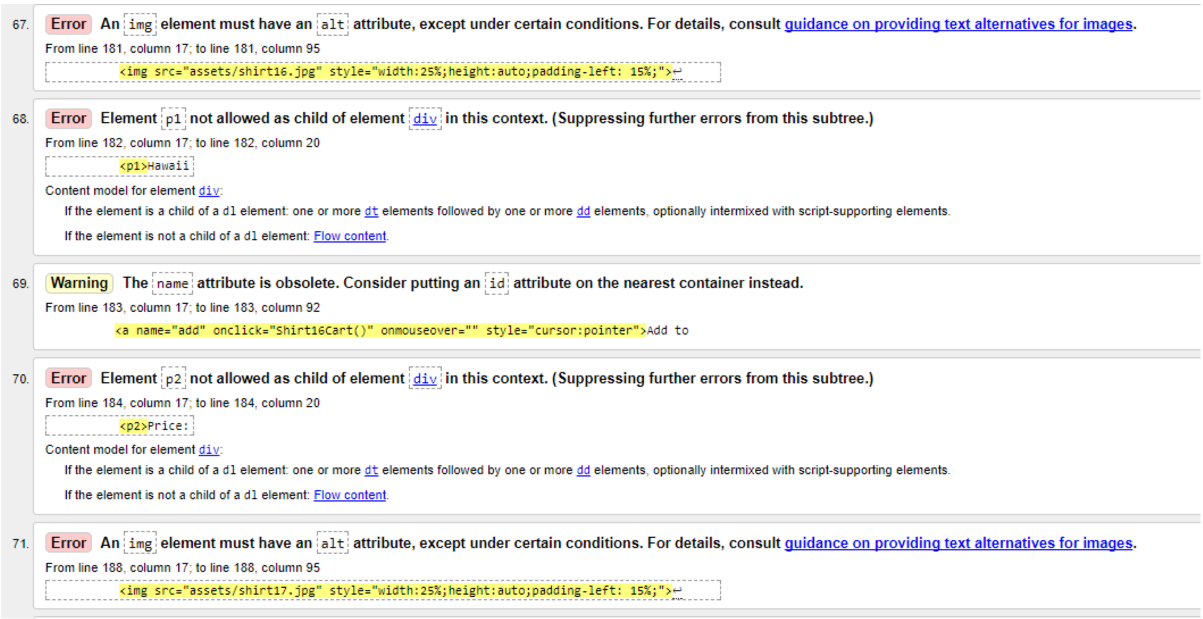
Website: matthewnettleton.github.io

When I started designing my website, I tried to use good web standards with consistent naming and labelling of the elements within the HTML5 code such as a1 and a2 for 2 buttons within the same div ID. The commenting throughout the HTML file was consistent and clearly labels most features, making the easier to find.



```
<div id="page2" class="page2">
    <a name="Myown"></a>
    <h2>Create your shirt</h2>
    <a1 name="white" class="white" onclick="customWhite()" onmouseover="" style="cursor:pointer">White</a1>
    <a2 name="redd" class="red" onclick="customRed()" onmouseover="" style="cursor:pointer">Red</a2>
    <a3 name="blue" class="blue" onclick="customBlue()" onmouseover="" style="cursor:pointer">Blue</a3>
</div>
```

However, when I validated my website there were also some errors due to some poor web standards from me. Most of the errors were due to the naming of p elements such as p1 within the div elements. The other common mistake were the images not having an alt attribute . These were web standards that I did not consider when developing my website.



67. 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 181, column 17; to line 181, column 95

```
                <img src="assets/shirt16.jpg" style="width:25%;height:auto;padding-left: 15%;">↩
```

68. Error Element p1 not allowed as child of element div in this context. (Suppressing further errors from this subtree.)

From line 182, column 17; to line 182, column 20

```
                <p1>Hawaii
```

Content model for element div:

If the element is a child of a dl element: one or more dt elements followed by one or more dd elements, optionally intermixed with script-supporting elements.

If the element is not a child of a dl element: Flow content.

69. Warning The name attribute is obsolete. Consider putting an id attribute on the nearest container instead.

From line 183, column 17; to line 183, column 92

```
                <a name="add" onclick="Shirt16Cart()" onmouseover="" style="cursor:pointer">Add to
```

70. Error Element p2 not allowed as child of element div in this context. (Suppressing further errors from this subtree.)

From line 184, column 17; to line 184, column 20

```
                <p2>Price:
```

Content model for element div:

If the element is a child of a dl element: one or more dt elements followed by one or more dd elements, optionally intermixed with script-supporting elements.

If the element is not a child of a dl element: Flow content.

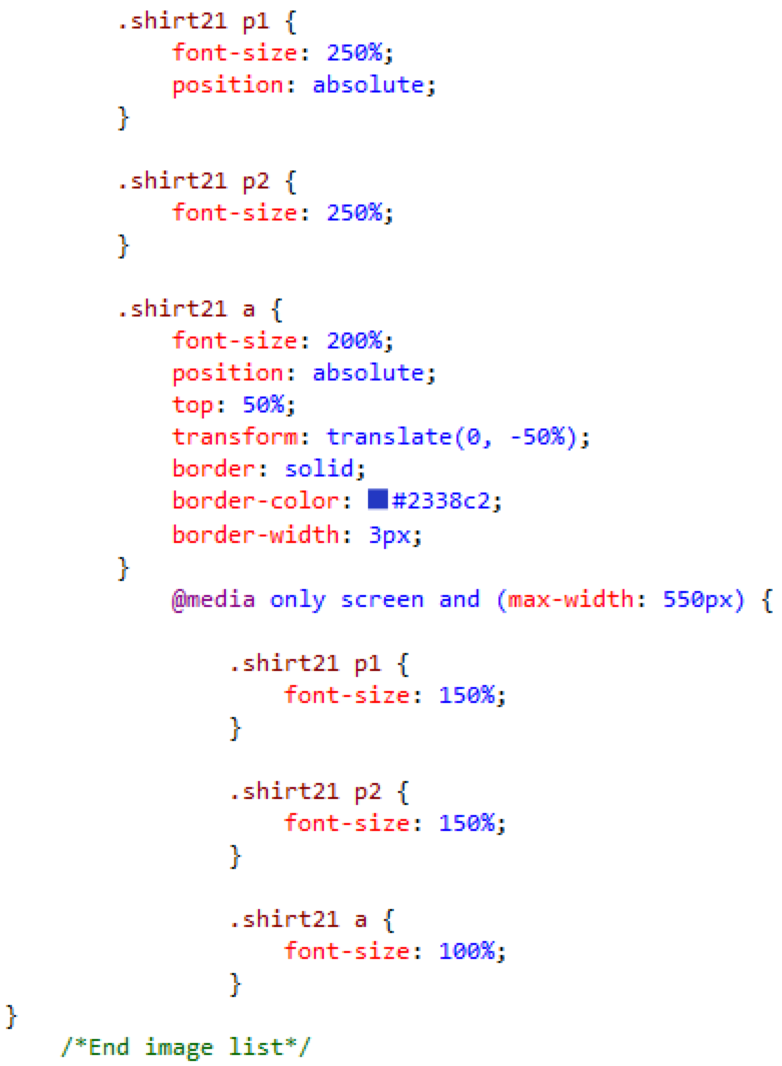
71. Error An img element must have an alt attribute, except under certain conditions. For details, consult guidance on providing text alternatives for images.

From line 188, column 17; to line 188, column 95

```
                <img src="assets/shirt17.jpg" style="width:25%;height:auto;padding-left: 15%;">↩
```

There are many benefits of using HTML5 over the previous iteration of HTML. One of the main benefits is the ability to embed videos onto the webpage without the need of any plugins from the user. Another benefit of HTML5 is the improved semantics. It is now very easy to identify which part of the webpage is a footer or a div or a nav. One more strength of HTML5 is the use of local and session storage to store data temporarily. This removes the need for cookies and it can store much more data. On the other hand, HTML5 does have some weaknesses. These weaknesses are that HTML5 is modern therefore old browsers do not support it very well.

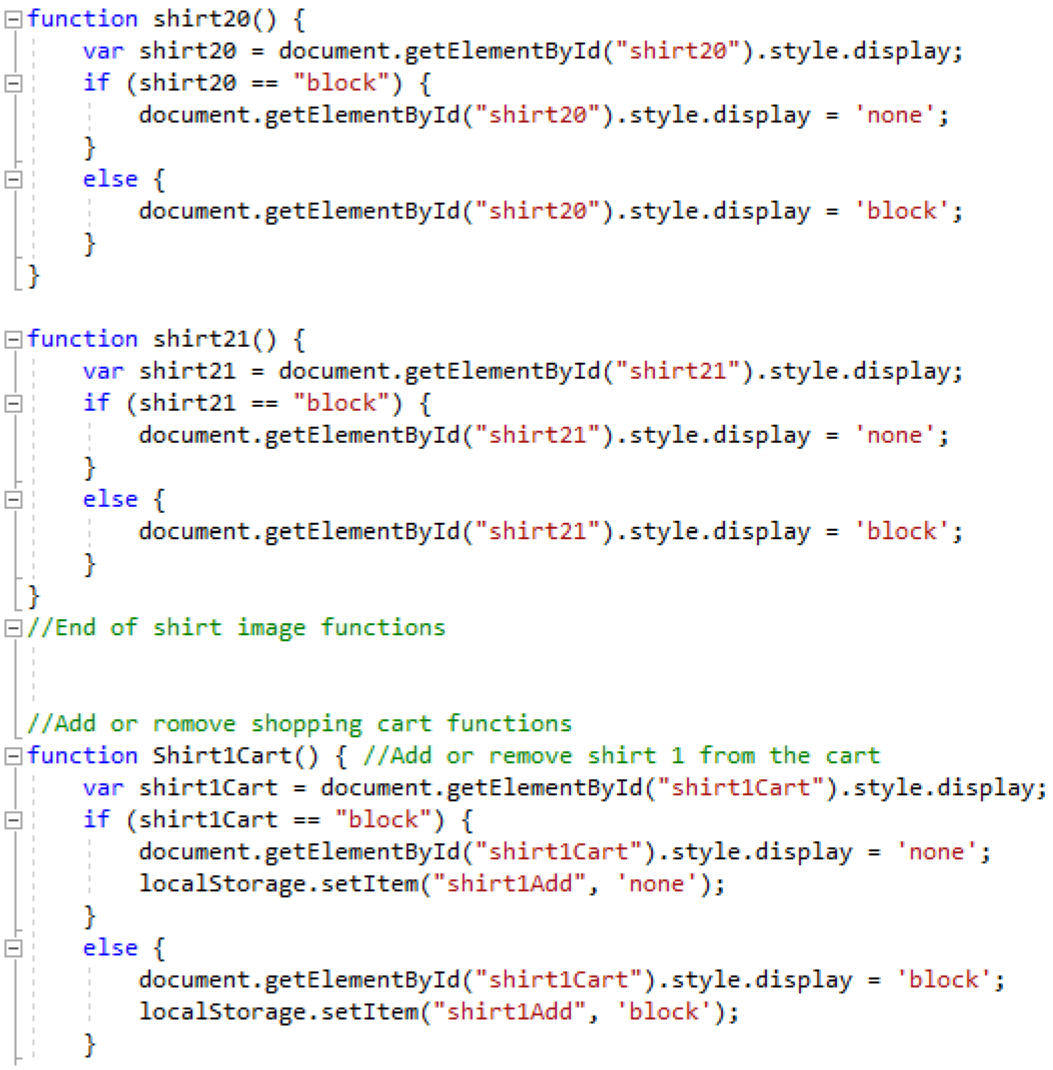
For the CSS, I ordered everything in the same order as the HTML file to keep the naming schemes consistent and to maintain good web standards. One of the downsides of my CSS was the lack of commenting, which makes harder to find the correct element such as the p1 element of a shirt div in a group of 21 shirt divs.



```
        .shirt21 p1 {
            font-size: 250%;
            position: absolute;
        }

        .shirt21 p2 {
            font-size: 250%;
        }

        .shirt21 a {
            font-size: 200%;
            position: absolute;
            top: 50%;
            transform: translate(0, -50%);
            border: solid;
            border-color: ■#2338c2;
            border-width: 3px;
        }
            @media only screen and (max-width: 550px) {

                .shirt21 p1 {
                    font-size: 150%;
                }

                .shirt21 p2 {
                    font-size: 150%;
                }

                .shirt21 a {
                    font-size: 100%;
                }
}
    /*End image list*/
```

The main benefit of using CSS it that it is has much better styling options that HTML which makes the website look much more polished. It can also adjust to different screen sizes unlike HTML so the website is useable on both a computer and a smartphone. A disadvantage of CSS it that there are different levels of CSS such as CSS, CSS2 and CSS3 which can be difficult to work around if different developers are using different versions of CSS.

For my JavaScript, I used much more commenting that I used for my CSS as the JavaScript is very repetitive. This helps to maintain good web standards by making the JavaScript legible and easy to sort through to find what you want. The functions in the JavaScript are all appropriately named so it is easy to tell what the do without having to look through the entire code. A fault of my JavaScript is that it is very repetitive by using multiple simple functions to achieve the goal so it is not the most efficient as it could be and therefore it does not follow good web standards. Another downside is that I did not use jQuery which would have made the process a bit simpler and the functions would have been easier to program.



```
function shirt20() {
    var shirt20 = document.getElementById("shirt20").style.display;
    if (shirt20 == "block") {
        document.getElementById("shirt20").style.display = 'none';
    }
    else {
        document.getElementById("shirt20").style.display = 'block';
    }
}

function shirt21() {
    var shirt21 = document.getElementById("shirt21").style.display;
    if (shirt21 == "block") {
        document.getElementById("shirt21").style.display = 'none';
    }
    else {
        document.getElementById("shirt21").style.display = 'block';
    }
}
//End of shirt image functions


//Add or romove shopping cart functions
function Shirt1Cart() { //Add or remove shirt 1 from the cart
    var shirt1Cart = document.getElementById("shirt1Cart").style.display;
    if (shirt1Cart == "block") {
        document.getElementById("shirt1Cart").style.display = 'none';
        localStorage.setItem("shirt1Add", 'none');
    }
    else {
        document.getElementById("shirt1Cart").style.display = 'block';
        localStorage.setItem("shirt1Add", 'block');
    }
```

The main advantages of using JavaScript are that because JavaScript is run Client side, it is very fast as it does not need to wait to contact the server first. It also reduces the stress on the server as it is Client side. A disadvantage with JavaScript is that it can be handled differently by different browsers, requiring the developer to test the code on all major browser to make sure that it does not behave differently on different browsers. There is also a greater security risk as the code is run on the users computer rather than on the server.