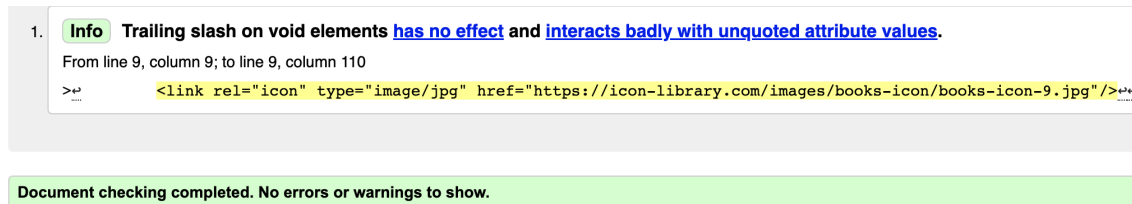


# Review of lab183's Assignment 1

By lab181 - Lodewijk & Caio

Running the html file through the W3C Validators gives no errors or warnings. It does mention an unnecessary trailing slash at the end of the <link> element at line 9. The Zyboks HTML guidelines (chapter 3.7) specifically state that trailing slashes should not be used.






## Accessibility

All images on the page have been provided with a text alternative, describing the subject of the image. The only non-text element that doesn't is the background image of the camera at the top of the page, which is purely decorative and serves no informative purpose, so a description isn't needed. There's no non-text content on the page other than the images, so descriptions aren't needed anywhere else.




A. William Shakespeare

-  [picture 1](#)
-  [picture 2](#)

B. Agatha Christie

-  [picture 1](#)
-  [picture 2](#)
-  [picture 3](#)

C. Richard Feynman

-  [picture 1](#)
-  [picture 2](#)
-  [picture 3](#)

The information and content of the page can be clearly and programmatically determined. For example, the hierarchical structure of the authors and their additional images is made clear by embedding the list of additional images within each element of the list of authors. This can be read and recognized by a program that interprets the html.

Bold text is used throughout the page to indicate titles and terms. This clearly distinguishes between a section and its title, or a term and its description. The page also at some points uses fonts to distinguish between regular text and lines of CSS code.

Color is hardly used to convey meaning throughout the website, it mainly used stylistically. However, when used to convey meaning, such as in the report, it is also accompanied by other visual means of conveying meaning such as making the text bold.

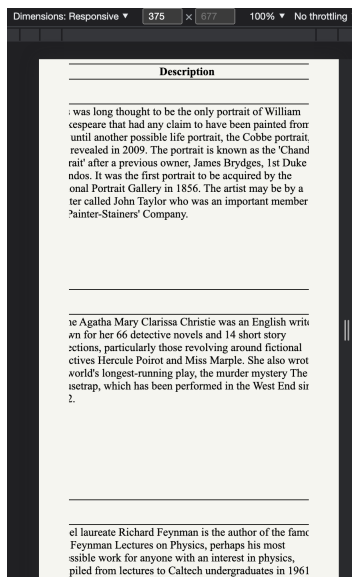
*Differences: Firefox by default shows the title of the website and its address at the top of the page printed while Google leaves the space blank.*

The site can be navigated using a keyboard alone. All content on the page can be found by scrolling, which can be done with the arrow keys. The input elements of the form can be selected by using tab, and the same goes for the link elements, which can be selected using tab and then opened using the enter key. This applies to the links in the navigation bar as well, which provide an additional way to navigate the page.

The website does contain a nav bar that allows users to quickly get to sections of the website, however since it doesn't move along with the screen, users will have to pass through all sections on top of the section they are on if they want to quickly go to a new section. Not only does the website have a title related to its purpose, but the content of any link can be easily inferred upon by their name. The webpage can also be easily navigated sequentially without losing any of the website's meaning.

## Responsiveness

The page is responsive to all screen sizes, as no screen size loses any information that would otherwise be on the page. The page responds to a change in screen size and changes to be easier to read on mobile devices. For example, the page decreases its padding on the sides when viewed on smaller mobile devices, as well as changing font and image sizes. It also changes the layout of the navigation bar, going from a horizontal layout on wider screens, to a vertical one on narrower devices. This makes the header looks less cluttered and easier to use, as the header would otherwise be inconsistent in its form. One small element in which it falls short is that the header image at the top of the page has its subject (the camera) mostly cropped out on smaller screens. This is purely decorative, but it would've been nice to adjust the image positioning based on the screen size.



More importantly, though, is that the table is significantly harder to navigate on mobile than on desktop. The table does change its layout responsively: on smaller devices, the size increases, but this makes the table harder to read, as you are forced to scroll horizontally and can only view one or two columns at a time, and the description doesn't even fit on the screen at all. This could be fixed by adjusting the maximum column width on smaller screens, especially for the description, as well as reducing the text size.

*The page on medium mobile screen size*

# Semantic Markup

The html has good semantic markup, with all content being put into areas related to their use in the website. Not only that, but sections are given relevant id's that are related to the content displayed. However, to improve the semantic entailment, the section titled "printing\_title" is unnecessary as it simply could have been an id or a class to the h1 in that section, since it is the only content included in the section. The constant use of div tags in the section also seem a bit redundant as it has the same use as the section tags. Furthermore, instead of having the content class in all divs you could simply apply it to the body and change specific sections.

## Mobile-first vs. Desktop-first

In a mobile-first approach, web developers start by making their websites for mobile devices and then build it up to take advantage of desktops. This allows them to consider all of the limitations of mobile devices when making their website and thus all features should work properly on all devices. For-example, the limited screen size on mobile devices makes it hard to display a lot of content at once. Thus by starting off looking at mobile devices you can make sure all content can be clearly displayed on small screens and then move on to bigger screens. On the other hand, a desktop-first approach begins by making a website for desktops and laptops and then adapts this website for mobile devices. This allows you to consider all possible features when making a website and then slowly cut back on them to make it work on mobile. Desktop browsers have many plugins not available on mobile and thus by taking a mobile first approach you may ignore these plugins that can help make your website more appealing to desktop users. Not only that but by starting mobile first you may not take advantage of internet demanding features such as autoplaying videos, as mobile users may have very limited board bands. In terms of which is the better form of development, we believe that the choice of mobile or desktop-first comes down to the content and users of the website, however with the growing number of mobile users for most websites a mobile first approach is always safest as you consider a greater number of limitations than with a desktop first-approach. The website we reviewed is clearly a desktop first approach. This can be seen not only by the fact their background image doesn't properly fit in mobile but also by the fact the media query changes made are done only when a screen is under a certain size and not when a screen is bigger than a certain size.

## Actionable Feedback

In terms of actionable change, it might (as mentioned before) be a good idea to change the responsive layout of the table. It currently formats every row of the table with a maximum height, which prioritizes being able to see multiple rows at once and makes information expand horizontally. Instead, you should format the column on a maximum width, making information expand vertically, which is more fitting for a vertical screen. That way, you can assure every cell fits on the screen without having to scroll horizontally.

It might also be nice to make the navigation bar scroll with the page by setting its position to sticky, as that way the page can be navigated without having to scroll around.

## Things We Learned

We thought ordering the navigation bar vertically on smaller screen sizes was a clever solution, as we personally were looking for an elegant way to avoid issues with the navigation bar looking clunky when the screen gets too small. We also didn't know about the *small-caps* font-variant and we thought it looked pretty good for the titles of this site. The site also seems to have a lot of deliberate effort put into it to make it look good when printed, which we appreciated. Lastly, we think we could learn from the very distinct uses of classes and of ids.