REPORT FOR WEBSITE PROJECT: SOCIAL MEDIA SAVVY

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PROJECT: WEBSITE DESIGN USING HTML AND CSS

URL: http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/

## SITE CONTENT AND DESIGN

The name of my website is called Social Media Savvy. It is a website that mimics an organization that endeavours to build the social media presence of individuals or companies and their brand. I decided to work on a website that is based on a company because I wanted a more professional approach to building my website. The languages used to build this website was strictly HTML5 and CSS3. My design is geared towards a liquid layout approach using flexboxes. This website is 100% semantic but it faces difficulties with compatibility with older browsers which may not support some of the css syntax being used. Below is the wireframe layout of the website.
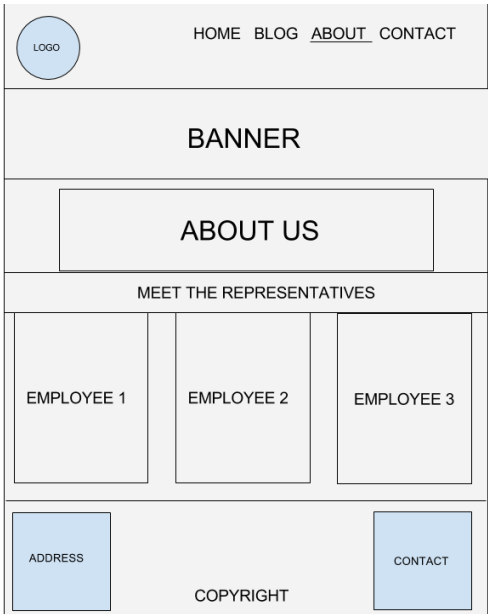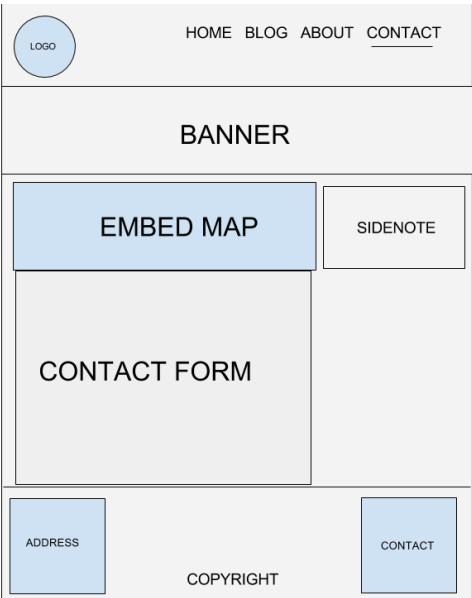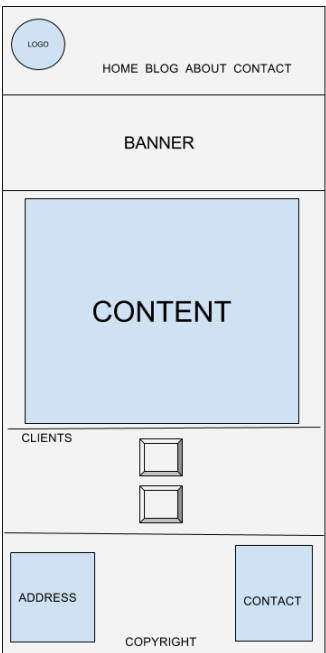
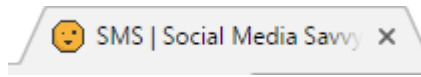**WIREFRAMES**

HOME PAGE
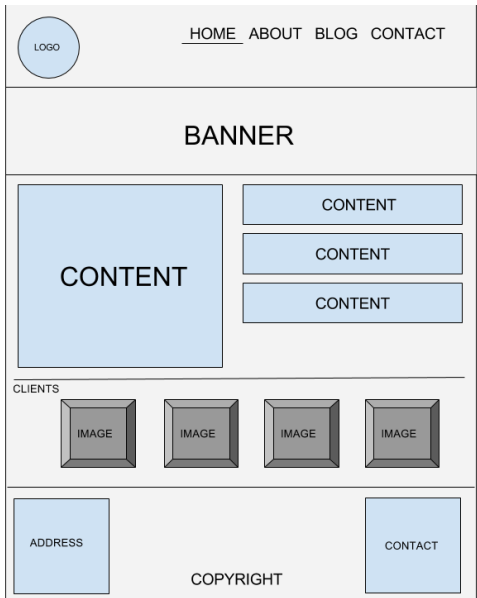
BLOG PAGE
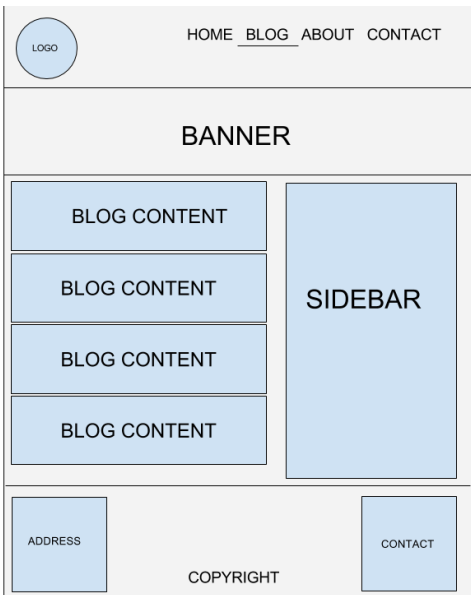
ABOUT PAGE

CONTACT PAGE

MOBILE VERSION

USE OF HTML5

<title> SMS | Social Media Savvy </title>

This element was used to define the name that should appear on the tabs when the website page is being loaded.

<header>

I used the header tag to contain my site navigation bar and site logo. A header tag was more efficient to use because it serves as the container for the introductory content of the website.

<section>

The section tag was used to identify different sections of my page like the section for my articles and another for the clients that the employees at Social Media Savvy have worked with. I used the section instead of the div to divided my page mainly because it is a more up-to-date format of writing pages that are semantic.

<footer>

The footer tag was used to house information like address and the contact details of the company. Also this section contains information of the copyright of the website. I also included the social media links to the social pages of the company in the footer for more convenience.

<div>

This element was used to group block elements in the website page. I used the div tag to also create my banner image so it can be manipulated to suite the layout of the website.

```
<div class="banner" id="top">
        <img src="images/wink.png" alt="smiley picture for banner" width="512" height="512">
        <div class="slant"><p>I AM</p></div>
        <div class="slant1">
            <h1>SOCIAL MEDIA SAVVY</h1>
        </div>
        <div class="slant2">#joinTheClubBeSocialMediaSavvy</div>
</div>
```

The boxes that contain "I AM" and "SOCIAL MEDIA SAVVY" were manipulated using the div boxes. The smiley is an image on its own.

<p>

This element was used to define paragraphs on my website as it automatically adds a margin after each paragraph is opened and closed.

<span>

I used the span element to hook part of some text in my paragraph to enable me uniquely style that part of the text. It was also used to group some inline elements.

```
<span class="price">
&pound;10/mo<br>
&pound;120/yr
</span>
```
£10/mo
£120/yr

<label>

I used the label tag to define the label for my input elements. This helps improve accessibility for mouse users, if the users click on the text within the label it toggles the control.

<figure>

This was used in my html file to mark-up images on my website.

<blockquote>

This was used to cite information that was derived from another website. Permission to use content will be found below.

<meta>

This is found in the head of my html pages. It basically gives more information or summary of what the website is about. It was also used to improve Search engine optimization.

```html
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
<meta name= "viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale =1, maximum-scale=1"/>
<meta name="description" content="A company that deals with growing an online presence for individuals, bloggers or companys and their brands
We are social media experts and know the the tips and tricks to growing an online empire." />
<meta name="keywords" content="social media, savvy, online presence, experts in social media" />
<meta name="author" content="Omotola Shogunle" />
<meta name="robots" content="nofollow" />
```

<iframe>

The iframe tag was used to identify an inline frame. On the website the html element was used to embed a map for the address of the company.
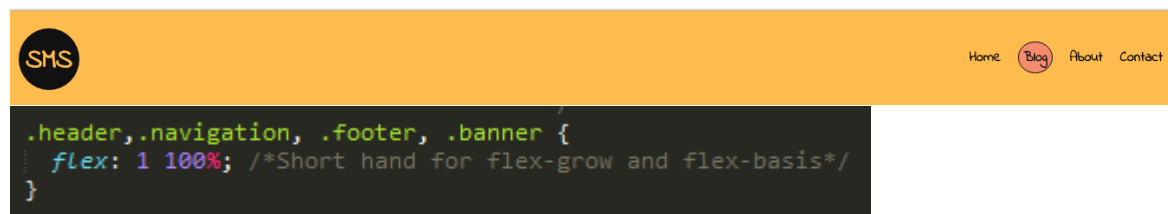
CSS EXPLANATION

The design for my website is based on a liquid layout with the use of flexboxes, values given for boxes where in percentages. The reason I choose this approach for my design layout is remove the problem of unexplained gaps around website layout, my website was built to fit different devices that the website is viewed on. The layout also allows users to expand fonts larger than what was designed and it still accommodates because the layout stretches. Following laws on website accessibility my website pages have been tested on the accessibility sites and low contrast have been altered to accommodate people with viewing impairment. The colour scheme is a mixture of black, light shade of pink, grey and yellow. Some of the challenges faced with this approach include not having full control over how website would eventually look and there is risk of the design loading differently from how it was coded with unexpected gaps around some elements or items squashed together. Below is a list of CSS I used on the webpage.
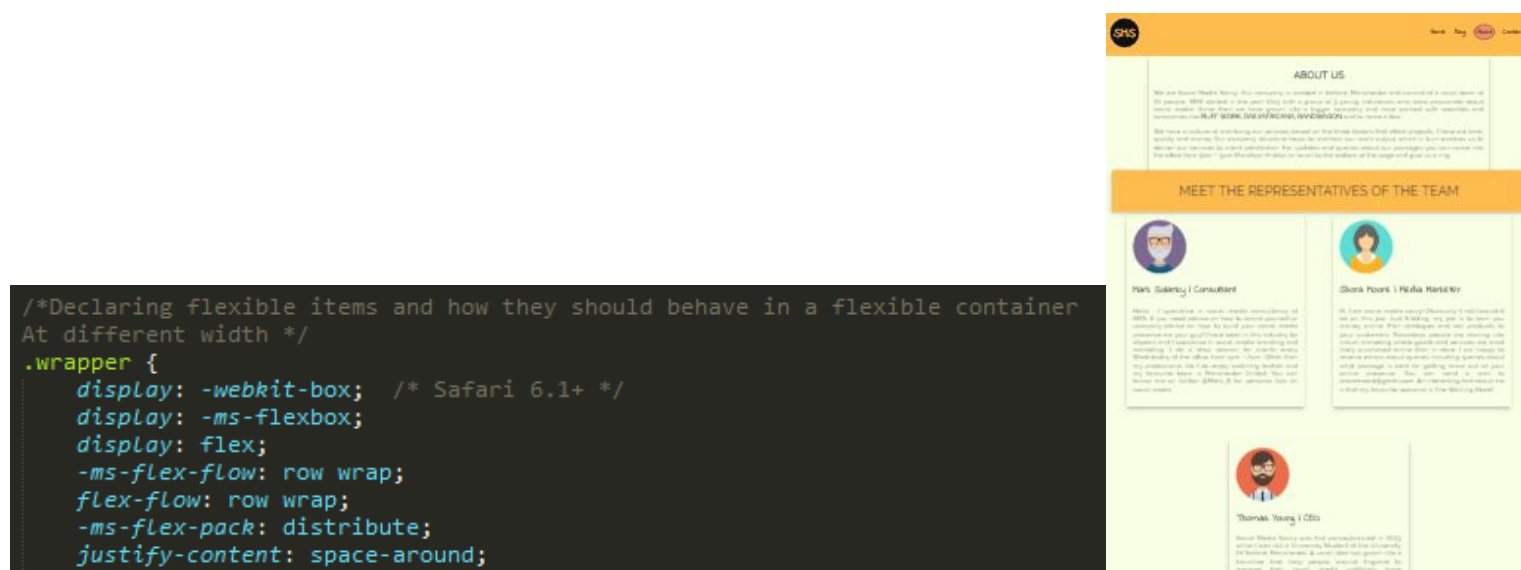
CSS PROPERTIES

FLEX PROPERTY

This css property specifies the length of a flexible container relative to the rest of the other flexible items inside the same container. Flex grow refers to how much a container would grow relative to the rest of the flexible containers, flex-shrink specifies how much smaller the flexible item will grow relative to surrounding flexible items while flex-basis is the length given to the item. In this case the value was measured in percentages %.


```css
.header,.navigation, .footer, .banner {
  flex: 1 100%; /*Short hand for flex-grow and flex-basis*/
}
```
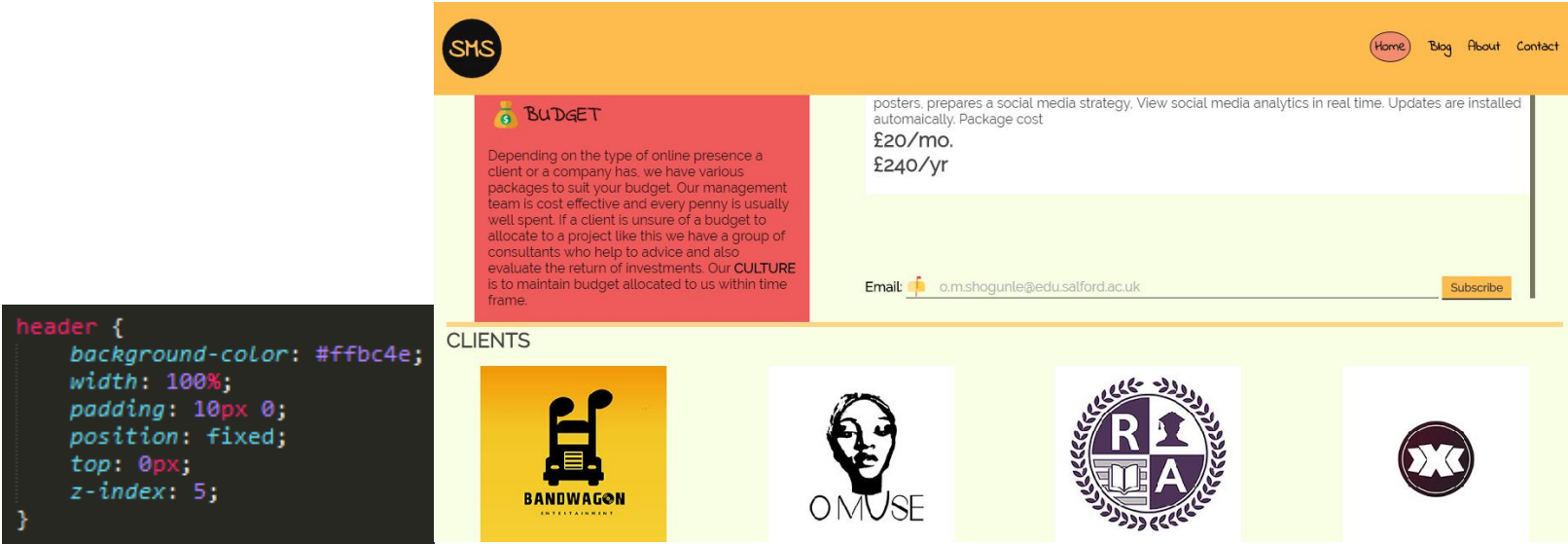
DISPLAY FLEX, FLEX -FLOW AND JUSTIFY CONTENT

Display flex declares the containers to become flexible items, row wrap simply allows for flexible items to fall into the next line if when loaded on a page the container is too small to fit all items on the same row. Space-around creates some space around each flexible item.


```css
/*Declaring flexible items and how they should behave in a flexible container
At different width */
.wrapper {
    display: -webkit-box;   /* Safari 6.1+ */
    display: -ms-flexbox;
    display: flex;
    -ms-flex-flow: row wrap;
    flex-flow: row wrap;
    -ms-flex-pack: distribute;
    justify-content: space-around;
```

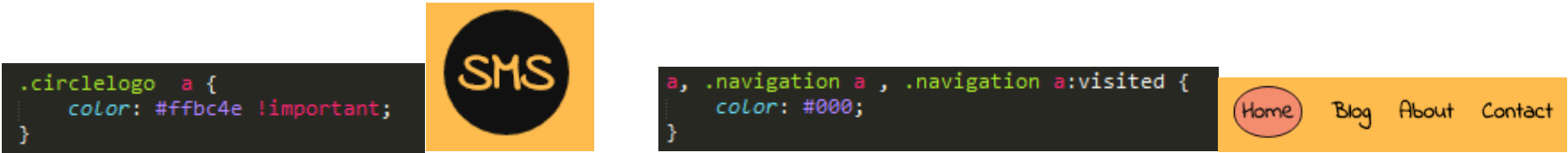As displayed employee box wraps whenever boxes container reduce.

Z-INDEX AND FIXED POSITION

The z-index specifies the stack order of elements in a page, and on my webpage the header has a fixed position at the top of the page and a z-index that puts the header in front of other elements

```css
header {
    background-color: #ffbc4e;
    width: 100%;
    padding: 10px 0;
    position: fixed;
    top: 0px;
    z-index: 5;
}
```

! IMPORTANT, PSEUDO CLASSES, PSEUDO ELEMENTS

The! important declaration is used to override declarations, in my website I used this property to override the hover effects for the links on the website.


```css
.circlelogo  a {
    color: #ffbc4e !important;
}
```



```css
a, .navigation a , .navigation a:visited {
    color: #000;
}
```

Applied to only the link in the circle logo.   For other links on the page their default display is black colour.
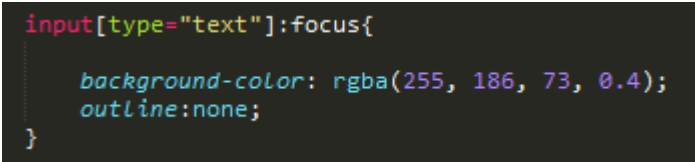
Pseudo classes or elements are used to style specific packs of an element below are some of the application of this classes used on my page, the difference between using a pseudo class and element is that the classes only have a single ":" after them while the elements have "::" colons.

The nth-child(n) property was used to design specific parts of a parent container using the position on the child elements. The odd rows on the table are a light grey colour while the even rows are a white colour.
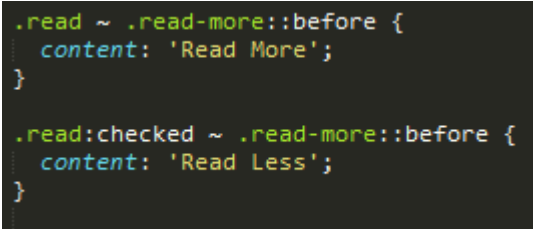


```css
table tr:nth-child(even) {
    background-color: #eee;
}
table tr:nth-child(odd) {
    background-color:#fff;
}
```

This selects the input elements that have focus.


```css
input[type="text"]:focus{

    background-color: rgba(255, 186, 73, 0.4);
    outline:none;
}
```

I used the pseudo element to change the content of my button when clicked for the blog post.


```css
.read ~ .read-more::before {
  content: 'Read More';
}

.read:checked ~ .read-more::before {
  content: 'Read Less';
}
```

The transform property is used to change the orientation of elements on my webpage.

```css
.slant {
    max-width: 100%;
    padding: 2px;
    background-color: #f48c6e;
    -webkit-transform: rotate(5deg);
    transform: rotate(5deg);
    width: 30%;
    left: 25em;
    top: 27em;
    position: absolute;
}
```

I AM

CSS TECHNIQUES

Techniques used on my website is a collection of inspiration from other web sources and some were also achieved on my own due to my experience with building static pages and playing with the inspect element on the web browsers.

SELECTED NAVIGATION LINK

```css
.navigation a.selected, .navigation > a:hover {
    color: #111;
    background-color: #f48c6e;
    padding: 5px;
    border-radius: 50%;
    border: 1px solid
}
```

Home   Blog   About   Contact

The selected link in the navigation bar has a round circle and a pink background. This was also tweaked a little bit to improve accessibility for visually impaired users. The idea was gotten from a team treehouse tutor called Nick Pettit on styling navigation bars https://teamtreehouse.com/nickpettit.

TEXT FIELDS WITH ONLY BOTTOM BORDER

```css
input[type="text"]{
    padding: 3px 40px;
    border: none;
    background-color: #f8ffe5;
    background-image: url(images/envelope.png);
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #444444;
    width: 70%;
    margin: 7.15em 0 0;
    font-size: inherit;
    font-family: inherit;
}
```

Email: o.m.shogunle@edu.salford.ac.uk   Subscribe

Normal text fields have the borders at all corners of the field area but in this case the side and top border was removed to make the design more unique. This idea was inspired from an example on the w3school website http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_form_border2

THROBBING TEXT USING ANIMATION KEYFRAMES (SCALE)

```css
.slant2{
    position: absolute;
    animation: grow 3s ease 0s infinite normal;
    -webkit-animation: grow 3s ease 0s infinite normal;
    max-width: 100%;
    right: 16em;
    top: 35em;
}

@-webkit-keyframes grow {
    0% {-webkit-transform: scale(1);transform: scale(1);}
    50% {-webkit-transform: scale(1.1);transform: scale(1.1);}
    100% {-webkit-transform: scale(1);transform: scale(1);}
}
@keyframes grow {
    0% {-webkit-transform: scale(1);transform: scale(1);}
    50% {-webkit-transform: scale(1.1);transform: scale(1.1);}
    100% {-webkit-transform: scale(1);transform: scale(1);}
}
```

#joinTheClubBeSocialMediaSavvy

This element throbs indicating to users of the page to join the movement of becoming social media savvy. This element moves using animation keyframes the functionality cannot be displayed here until website page is loaded. Idea was inspired by http://codepen.io/carltonstith/ heartbeat animation.

ROTATING BACK-TO-THE-TOP BUTTON USING ANIMATION KEYFRAMES

This button consists of two techniques; the button helps navigate users to the top of the page and also rotates around its axis.

```
<div class="top">
    <a href="#top"><img src="images/arrow-up.png" alt= "navigation to the top" height="32" width="32"></a>
</div>
<div class="copyright">
    <a href="#top"><img src="images/arrow-up.png" alt= "navigation to the top" height="32" width="32"></a>
    <p>&copy; Omotola Shogunle 2016. All rights reserved</p>
</div>
```

```
.top img{
    opacity: 1;
    right: 0.5em;
}
```

The class labelled top only shows when the screen is at maximum width of 667px and below. Above that the image is displayed at the footer above the copyright and it rotates at its axis.

```
.copyright img {
    margin: 0 33em;
    max-width: 100%;
    -webkit-animation:spin 3s linear infinite alternate;
    animation:spin 3s linear infinite alternate;
}

@-webkit-keyframes spin{
    0% {
    -webkit-transform: rotate(0);
    transform: rotate(0);
    }
    100% {
    -webkit-transform: rotate(360deg);
    transform: rotate(360deg);
    }
}

@keyframes spin {
    0% {
    -webkit-transform: rotate(0);
    transform: rotate(0);
    }
    100% {
    -webkit-transform: rotate(360deg);
    transform: rotate(360deg);
    }
}
```
The idea for this technique was derived from the W3schools website
http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp

TOGGLING THE READMORE BUTTON TO SHOW MORE TEXT

This is one of the most significant techniques used on my website to add more functionality to my blog page. This technique was inspired by the example displayed by Kasper Mickiewicz https://codepen.io/Idered/pen/AeBgF . This technique uses the check button to help toggle and display hidden text to screen. All of the code isn't displayed here only key parts that makes the button work.
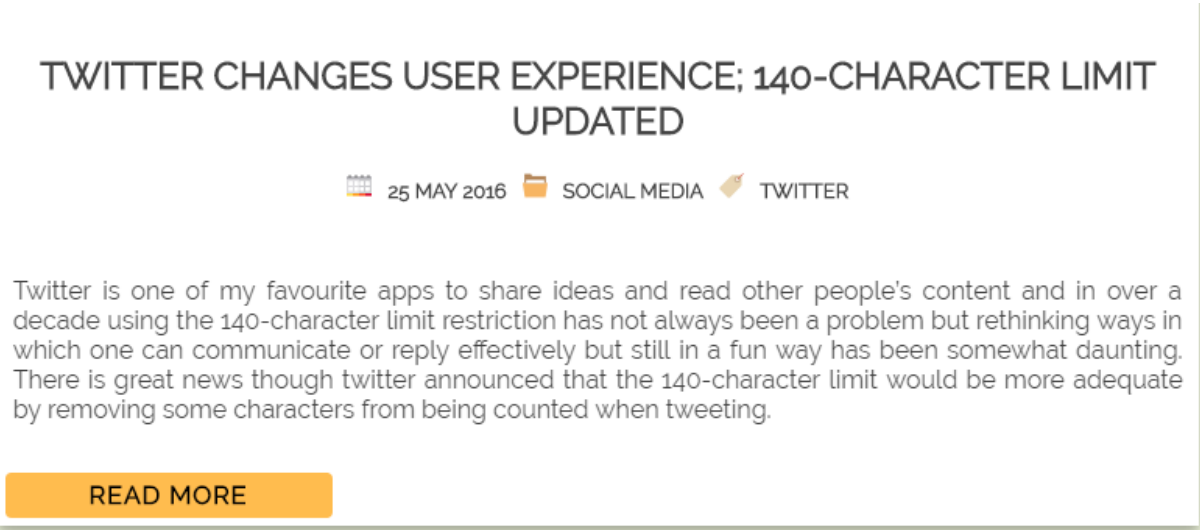
```
.extra
{
    display: none;
    font-size: 0;
}

/*This changes the readmore button when clicked
from read-more to read-less and vice versa*/

.read ~ .read-more::before {
    content: 'Read More';
}

.read:checked ~ .read-more::before {
    content: 'Read Less';
}

.read:checked ~ .extra {
    display: block;
    font-size: inherit;
}
```

TWITTER CHANGES USER EXPERIENCE; 140-CHARACTER LIMIT UPDATED

25 MAY 2016   SOCIAL MEDIA   TWITTER

Twitter is one of my favourite apps to share ideas and read other people's content and in over a decade using the 140-character limit restriction has not always been a problem but rethinking ways in which one can communicate or reply effectively but still in a fun way has been somewhat daunting. There is great news though twitter announced that the 140-character limit would be more adequate by removing some characters from being counted when tweeting.

READ MORE

Type in your comments below.

HERE IS WHAT HAS CHANGED

Replying Mentions

When replying to a tweet or mention the @names will no longer be included in the word count. This will make ongoing conversations more straight forward and easier, no more unnecessary shorthand for words to make sure conversations are relayed to the group effectively.

Media attachments

Adding photos, gifts, polls or even quotes will no longer count to the 140-character limit set. Leaving more room to type in tweets

Comment

SUBMIT

READ LESS

The extra text is shown as above and the buttons content changes to read less. Visit the blog part of website
for better viewing.

TEXT POP-UP AND IMAGE ZOOMED IN WHEN HOVER OVER IMAGE LINK

This technique is used to show topic headers of blog post users would like to read on other related websites. The technique was inspired from a blog post from http://geekgirllife.com/animate-text-over-images-on-hover-without-javascript/ by Natalie McLees

```css
.related img {
  display: block;
  height: auto;
  -webkit-transition: all 300ms;
  transition: all 300ms;
  max-width: 100%;
}

.related figcaption {
  background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);
  color: white;
  display: table;
  height: 100%;
  left: 0;
  opacity: 0;
  position: absolute;
  right: 0;
  top: 0;
  -webkit-transition: all 300ms;
    transition: all 300ms;
    -webkit-transition-delay: 100ms;
    transition-delay: 100ms;
  z-index: 100;
}
```

RELATED LINKS

Using feedly to organize and follow your favourite blogs

```css
.related li:hover figcaption {
    opacity: 1;
}

.related li:hover img {
    -webkit-transform: scale(1.4);
    transform: scale(1.4);
}

.related figcaption p {
    display: table-cell;
    font-size: 1.5em;
    position: relative;
    top: -40px;
    width: 289px;
    -webkit-transition: all 300ms ease-out;
    transition: all 300ms ease-out;
    vertical-align: middle;
}
```

PACKAGE SUBSCRIBE BOXES USING FLEX PROPERTY

CSS3 introduced the use of flex properties which can be used to manipulate flexible items. This technique uses the flex property to define how much space a box would have relative to other boxes. Technique was inspired by this website https://bitsofco.de/6-reasons-to-start-using-flexbox/

PREMIUM
12 months contract
£15/mo
CHOOSE PACK

STARTER
12 months contract
£10/mo
CHOOSE PACK

EXECUTIVE
12 months contract
£20/mo
CHOOSE PACK

```css
/*This indicates that any box thats not the
second box in the parent "container should
have flex-grow of 1 otherwise 2"*/

.flex-box:not(:nth-child(2)) {
  -webkit-box-flex: 1;
  -ms-flex-positive: 1;
  flex-grow: 1;
  height: 200px;
  background-color:#757761;
}

.flex-box:nth-child(2) {
  -webkit-box-flex: 2;
  -ms-flex-positive: 2;
  flex-grow: 2;
  height: 250px;
  background-color:#f48c6e;
}
```

PACKAGE SUBCRIBE BUTTON CHANGES WHEN HOVERED

When user hovers over the subscribe to plan button an arrow appears and the button expands. This technique uses a pseudo element and css transitions to achieve outcome. Idea derived from http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_buttons_animate1

STARTER
12 months contract
£10/mo
CHOOSE PACK »

```css
/*Adding functionality to the package button
Button expands and shows arrow when hovered*/

.plan span{
  cursor: pointer;
  display: inline-block;
  position: relative;
  transition: 0.5s;
}

.plan span:after {
  content: '»';
  position: absolute;
  opacity: 0;
  top: -2px;
  right: -20px;
  transition: 0.5s;
}

.plan:hover span {
  padding-right: 15px;
}

.plan:hover span:after {
  opacity: 1;
  right: 0;
}
```

SUBMIT BUTTON SHAKES WHEN HOVERED IN CONTACT FORM

This uses animate keyframes and hover and was derived from https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/shake-css-keyframe-animation/

```
@keyframes shake {
  10%, 90% {
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(-1px, 0, 0);
            transform: translate3d(-1px, 0, 0);
  }

  20%, 80% {
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(2px, 0, 0);
            transform: translate3d(2px, 0, 0);
  }

  30%, 50%, 70% {
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(-4px, 0, 0);
            transform: translate3d(-4px, 0, 0);
  }

  40%, 60% {
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(4px, 0, 0);
            transform: translate3d(4px, 0, 0);
  }
}
```

```
#button:hover {
  background-color: #ffbc4e ;
  color: #3c3c3c;
  animation: shake 0.82s cubic-bezier(.36,.07,.19,.97) both;
  transform: translate3d(0, 0, 0);
  backface-visibility: hidden;
  perspective: 1000px;
}
```


SEND

GRAPHICS

Below are the links to all icons, buttons, images that are royalty free or to be used with certain conditions.

REFERENCES
ICONS FOR SOCIAL MEDIA
by Smartline
http://www.flaticon.com/packs/social-media-icon-logos
by Vaadin in social media
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/google-plus-logo_106950

ANIMATED PERSON FOR EMPLOYEES OF SMS
by Freepik in people
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/man_145843
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/man_145842
by Popcorns Arts
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/girl_201634

BUTTONS FOR OTHER PARTS OF SITE
by Madebyoliver in interface
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/stopwatch_139039
by Freepik
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/medal_143879
by Roundicons
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/money-bag_189093
by Freepik
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/mailing_254048
by Freepik in signs
Pack: City
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/billboard_191185#term=advertisement&page=2&position=12
Label
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/price-tag_138242#term=label&page=1&position=7
Calendar
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/calendar_129471#term=calendar&page=1&position=84
Folder
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/folder_148948#term=folder&page=1&position=43
Elegant Themes in arrows
http://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/arrow-up_9946#term=top arrow&page=1&position=1
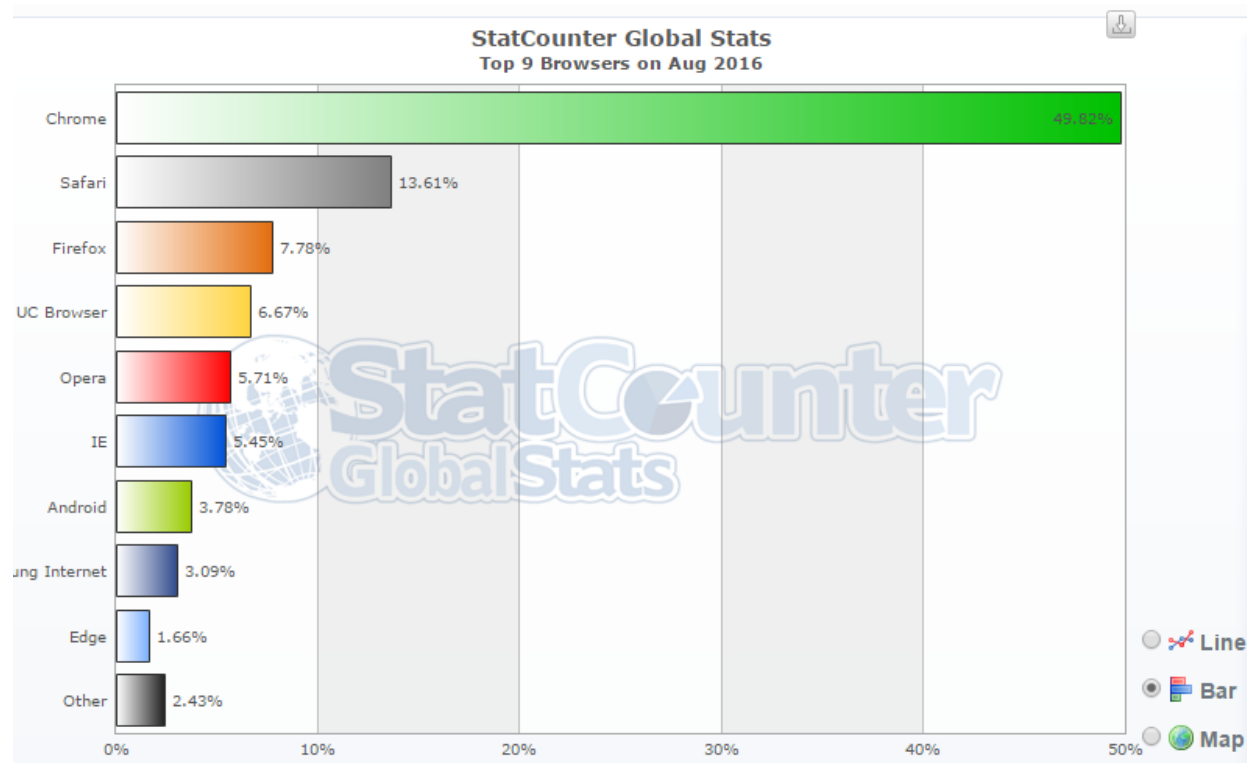
IMAGES ON BLOG PAGE

https://www.pexels.com/photo/laptop-technology-ipad-tablet-35550/

Negative Space

https://www.pexels.com/photo/coffee-notebook-writing-computer-34601/

freestocks.org

https://www.pexels.com/photo/lg-smartphone-instagram-social-media-35177/

TESTING (BROWSER, FONT AND SCREEN SIZE, PLATFORM INCLUDING MOBILE)

The graph above shows the Top 9 Browsers that are used to surf the internet, and based on the statistics Chrome is the most used. Therefore, my screenshots for browser testing is going to follow the graph and show browser shots of the most popular in different versions to the list popular. Browsers displayed below include Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera and Internet Explorer.

NOTE: IN MY CSS I ADDED BROWSER SUPPORT CODE TO SUPPORT BROWSERS RENDING CSS IN THE RIGHT WAY BUT AS SOME OF THE TECHNIQUES USED IN CSS ARE NEW AND IMPLEMENTED ONLY ON SOME OF THE NEWER BROWSER THE OLDER VERSIONS ARE STILL NOT ABLE TO RENDER WEBPAGES CORRECTLY.

CHROME 18.0. (Does not support the flex-property)

CHROME 27.0 (Does not support the flex-property)

CHROME 30.0 (HOW HOMEPAGE SHOULD APPEAR)

CHROME 39.0 (THE YELLOW BAR IS NOT A CSS PROBLEM BROWSERSHOT CAPTURED THE PAGE WHILE SCROLLING DOWN)

CHROME 53 (SAME BROWSER SHOT ISSUE)

FIREFOX 7.0 WIN 7 (NOT THE FULL PAGE SCREENSHOT, SUPPORTS SOME FLEX PROPERTIES LIKE THE ORDER FOR THE NAVIGATION SECTION NAND ROW WRAP FOR THE ARTICLES BUT DOES NOT SUPPORT FLEX WHICH TELLS THE BOXES HOW BIG YOU WANT THEM TO BE.

FIREFOX 15.0 (RENDERS SAME WAY AS ABOVE)

FIREFOX 26.0

FIREFOX 35.0

FIREFOX 45.0
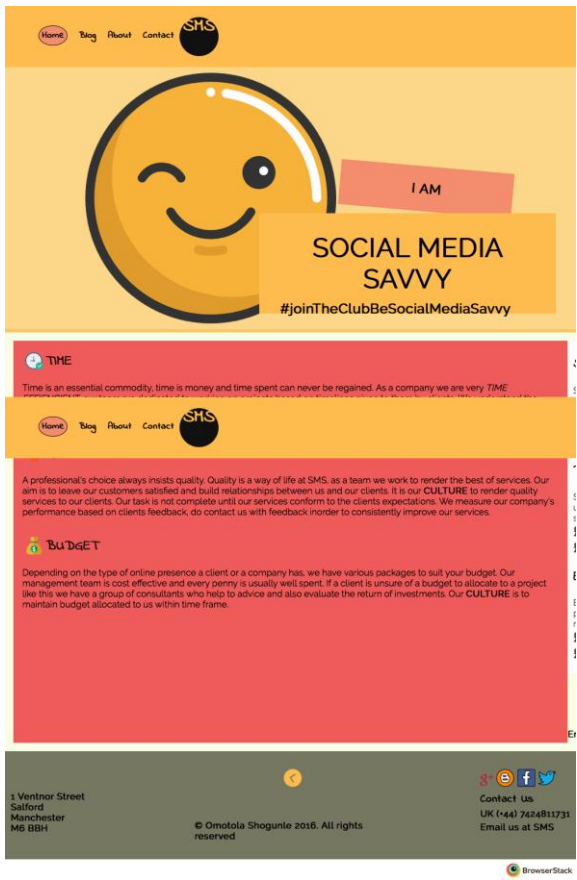
SAFARI 9.1 (PAGE ABOVE IS NOT SCREENSHOT PROPERLY)
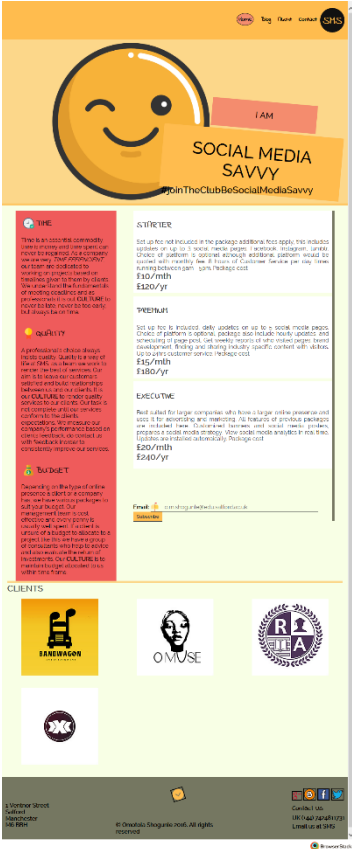
SAFARI 8.0 (OLDER VERSIONS DO NOT SUPPORT FLEX PROPERTIES)

SAFARI 6.20

OPERA 12.16 (NOT FULL OAGE CAPTURED)

OPERA 12.10

INTERNET EXPLORER 8.0 (DOES NOT SUPPORT CSS)

INTERNET EXPLORER 10.0
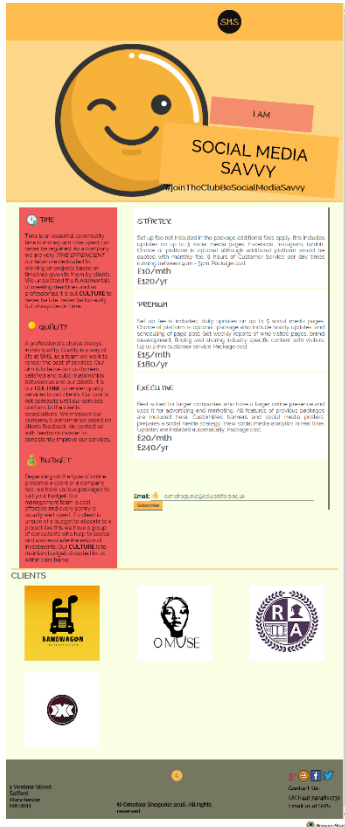
INTERNET EXPLORER 11.0
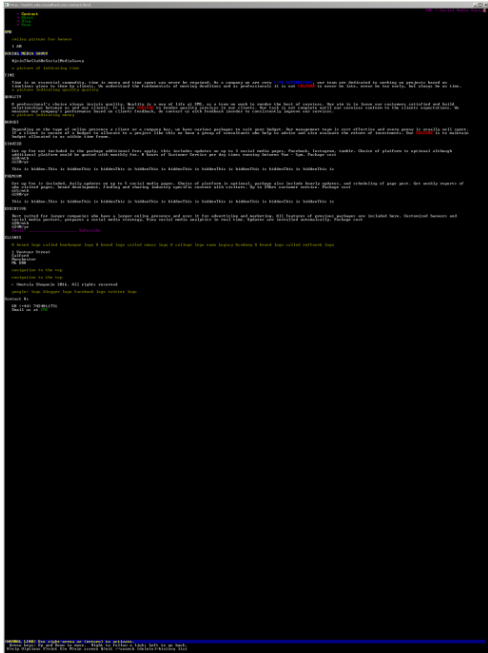
LYNX 2.8 (DOES NOT SUPPORT CSS)

(DOES NOT SUPPORT CERTAIN FLEX DECLATIONS
LIKE ORDER WHICH AFFECTS THE NAVIGATION

GRAPH THAT DISPLAYS THE MOST USED MOBILE DEVICES AS AT AUGUST 2016
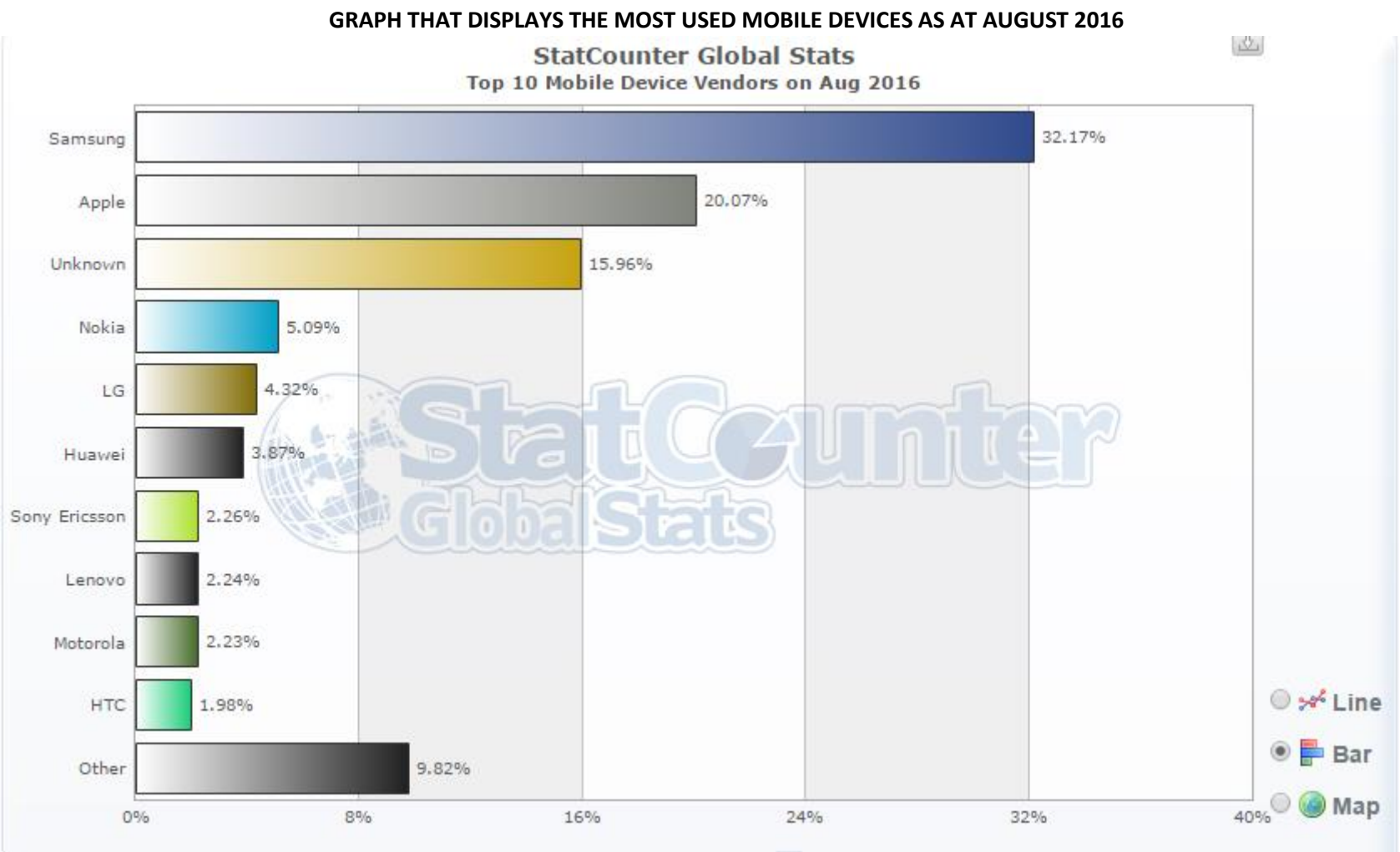
The above graph shows that the most used mobile device for internet surfing is the Samsung followed by the Apple phone. Therefore, screen shots would follow the statistics and display homepage on mobile in both portrait and landscape.

ORIENTATION PROTRAIT

GALAXY NOTE 3 360PX – 640PX
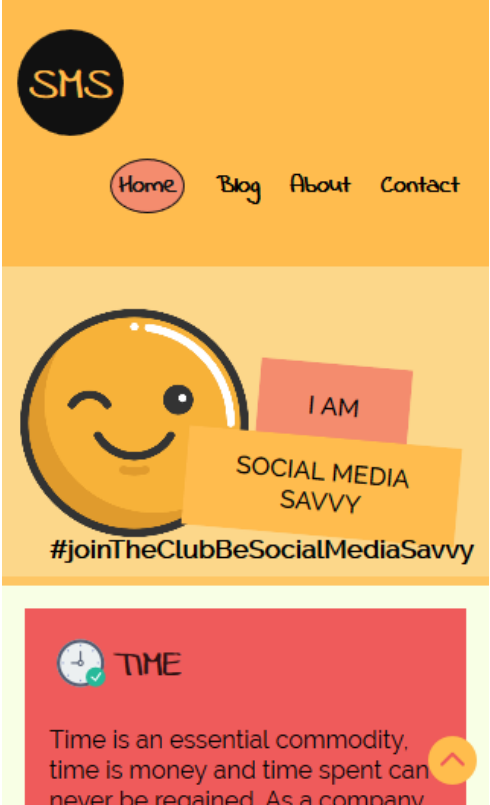
GALAXY S5 320PX – 533PX
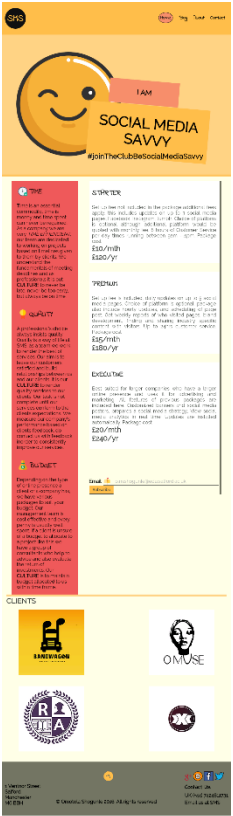
NEXUS 10.1 800PX BY 1280PX

IPAD PRO 1024PX BY 1366PX

IPHONE 6 PLUS 414PX BY 736PX
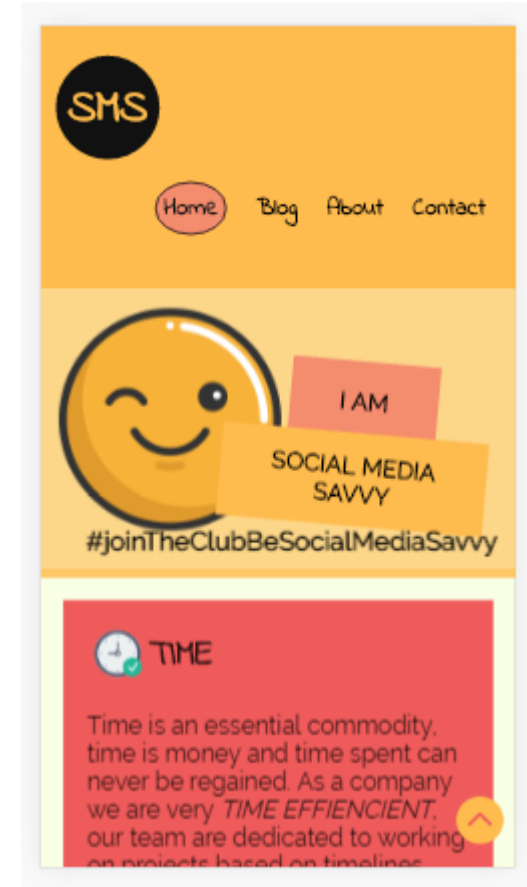
IPHONE 5 320PX BY 533PX

ORIENTATION LANDSCAPE

IPHONE6 - 667PX BY 357PX

NOTE 3 640PX BY 360PX

COMMENT

Testing and debugging websites so that my webpages could sit well on various devices was done using the website http://browsershots.org/ and https://www.browserstack.com. Though these tools were helpful in making cross browser testing on Chrome, Safari, Firefox, Opera and Lynx some of the screenshots were not captured well thereby displaying a shot of page that looks like the code does not work properly, however they do. The browsers ran on different operating systems like the Windows, Apple OS and also Linux and was also tested on different versions of browsers, due to the introduction of flexboxes which was used on my website some of the shots show that these versions were not compatible. Statistics show that most internet users surf the net using up-to-date versions of their browsers therefore my website displaying properly on these browsers should satisfy user experience. The requirements in this course was to use HTML5 AND CSS3 to fix the compatibility problems maybe the use of other languages like JavaScript would help solve the problem.
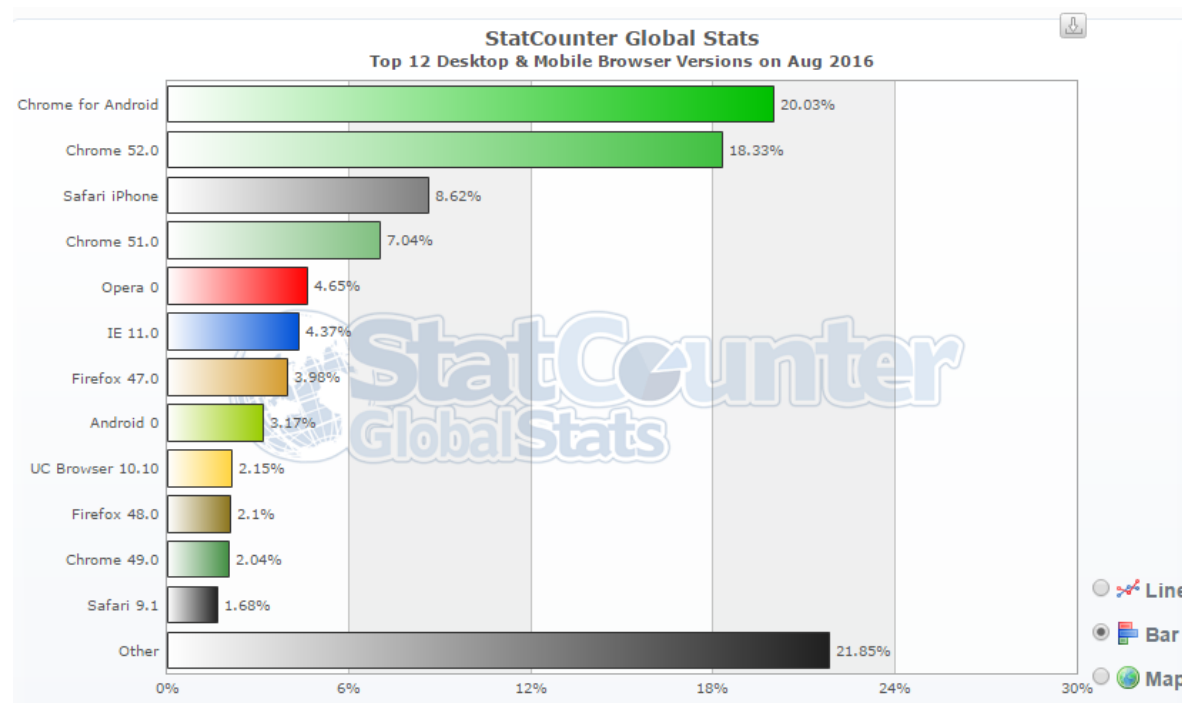
VALIDATION

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/index.html

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report   Options…

Check by address ▼

http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/index.html

Check

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/blog.html

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report   Options…

Check by address ▼

http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/blog.html

Check

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/about.html

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report   Options…

Check by address ▼

http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/about.html

Check

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/contact.html

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report   Options…

Check by address ▼

http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/contact.html

Check

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

W3C® The W3C CSS Validation Service

W3C CSS Validator results for mycss.css (CSS level 3)

Jump to: Errors (3)   Warnings (139)   Validated CSS

W3C CSS Validator results for mycss.css (CSS level 3)

Sorry! We found the following errors (3)

URI : mycss.css

128	Sorry, the at-rule @-webkit-keyframes is not implemented.
229	Sorry, the at-rule @-webkit-keyframes is not implemented.
1102	Sorry, the at-rule @-webkit-keyframes is not implemented.

This CSS Validator assumes that effectively all serious users will be using more up to date versions of each browser therefore causing this error. As this is just an assumption I have decided to leave the rules in place just in case some minority users load the webpage. Nevertheless, the CSS file would validate if the @rule is removed from the file.

ACCESSIBILITY

WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool

http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/inde ↻

Styles | No Styles | Contrast

Summary

WAVE has detected the following:

■ 0 Errors
■ 5 Alerts
■ 15 Features
■ 11 Structural Elements
■ 2 HTML5 and ARIA
■ 0 Contrast Errors

Panel Options

DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.

DOCUMENTATION: Explanation of the WAVE icons and how you can make your page more accessible.

OUTLINE: The heading structure of the web page.

HOMEPAGE

WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool

http://lae891.edu.csesalford.com/blog ↻

Styles | No Styles | Contrast

Summary

WAVE has detected the following:

■ 4 Errors
■ 50 Alerts
■ 29 Features
■ 38 Structural Elements
■ 2 HTML5 and ARIA
■ 0 Contrast Errors

Panel Options

DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.

DOCUMENTATION: Explanation of the WAVE icons and how you can make your page more accessible.

OUTLINE: The heading structure of the web page.

BLOG PAGE HAS 4 ERRORS FOR ACCESSIBILITY BECAUSE THE CHECK BOX USED TO TOGGLE THE READ MORE BUTTON DOES NOT HAVE CONTENT WRITTEN WITHIN THE LABEL TAG. INORDER TO FIX THIS I WOULD BE HINDERING THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THAT BUTTON. THEREFORE, I DECIDED

TO NOT TO. THERE ARE OTHER WAYS OF TOGGLING THE BUTTON WITHOUT THE USE OF THE CHECK BOX BUT IT IS BEYOND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ASSIGNMENT.
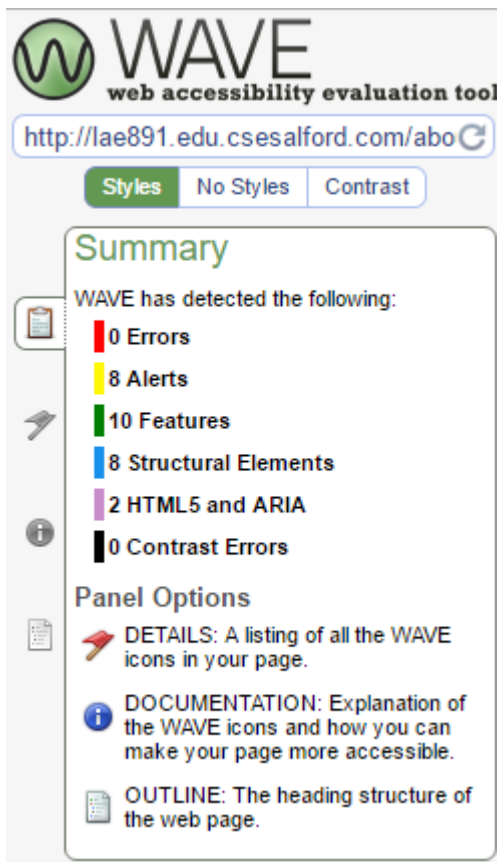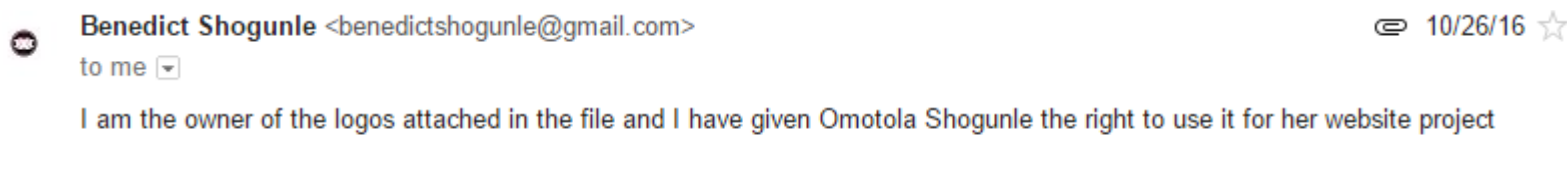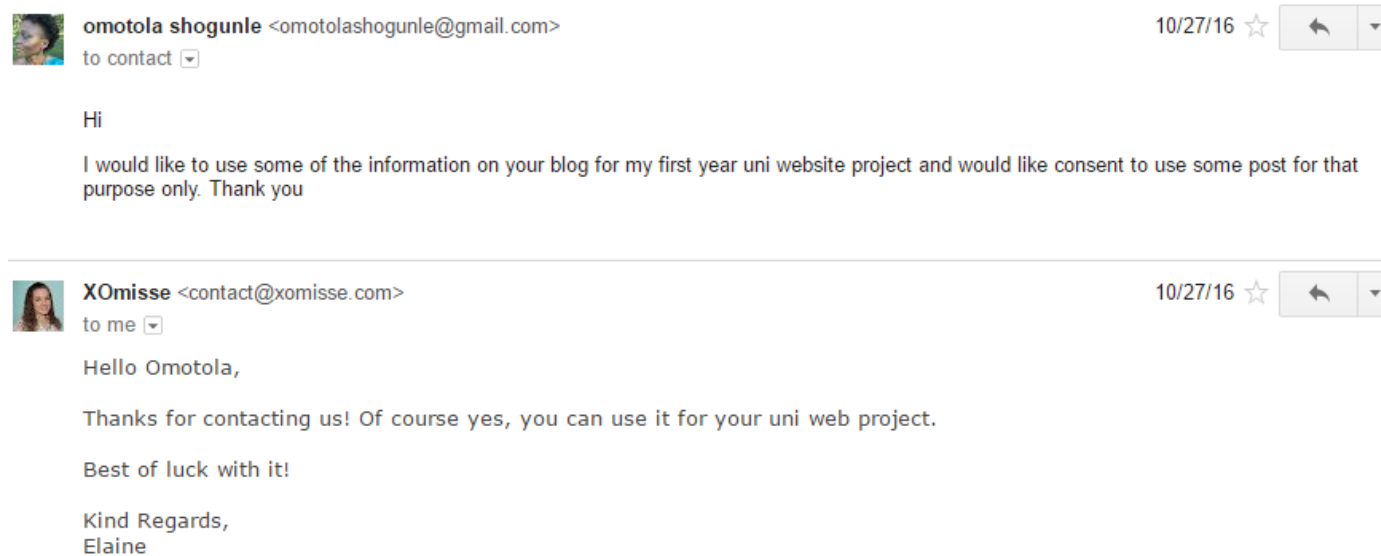

ABOUT PAGE
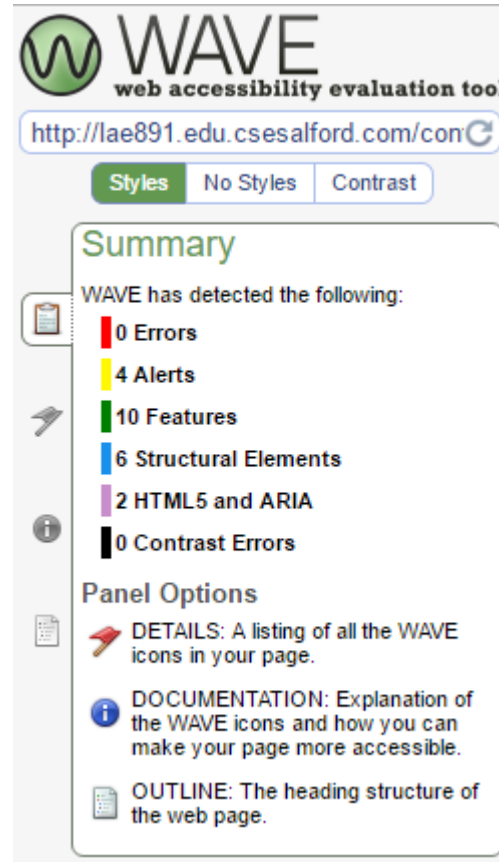
CONTACT PAGE

7. COPYRIGHT PERMISSION

The client images used on my website are partly owned by me and my brother Benedict Shogunle, below is a screenshot of permission to use his own image.

Benedict Shogunle <benedictshogunle@gmail.com>   🔗 10/26/16 ☆
to me ▾

I am the owner of the logos attached in the file and I have given Omotola Shogunle the right to use it for her website project

The ideas for my blog post was inspired from post on xomisse's blog and she also gave me permission to use her ideas to write my own blog post.

omotola shogunle <omotolashogunle@gmail.com>   10/27/16 ☆ ↩ ▾
to contact ▾

Hi

I would like to use some of the information on your blog for my first year uni website project and would like consent to use some post for that purpose only. Thank you

XOmisse <contact@xomisse.com>   10/27/16 ☆ ↩ ▾
to me ▾

Hello Omotola,

Thanks for contacting us! Of course yes, you can use it for your uni web project.

Best of luck with it!

Kind Regards,
Elaine

Other sources for blog ideas have links below

http://www.cashflowdiaries.com/blog-income-reports/

https://www.quicksprout.com/the-complete-guide-to-building-your-blog-audience-chapter-5/

https://blog.hootsuite.com/how-to-promote-your-blog/

ALL OTHER IMAGES ARE EITHER ICONS OR BUTTONS AND LINKS TO PERMISSION TO USE THEM ARE LISTED ABOVE.

CONCLUSION

I have successfully implemented the use of HTML5 and CSS3 to build a semantic website. Although the languages have some limitations when trying achieve a fully dynamic website, it is still a very good foundation when introducing other languages that add more functionality. Difficulty faced was in cross browser testing and trying to make website fit well to as many devices as I came across or at least the frequently used devices. Using a liquid layout has a high risk of pages loading incorrectly in various platforms but can be managed using media queries. Social Media Savvy website can be improved by the use of more advanced languages.