

@00623376

CHC163

Sabir Hussein

Assignment 1- Web Assignment: Report

Web Development and HCI

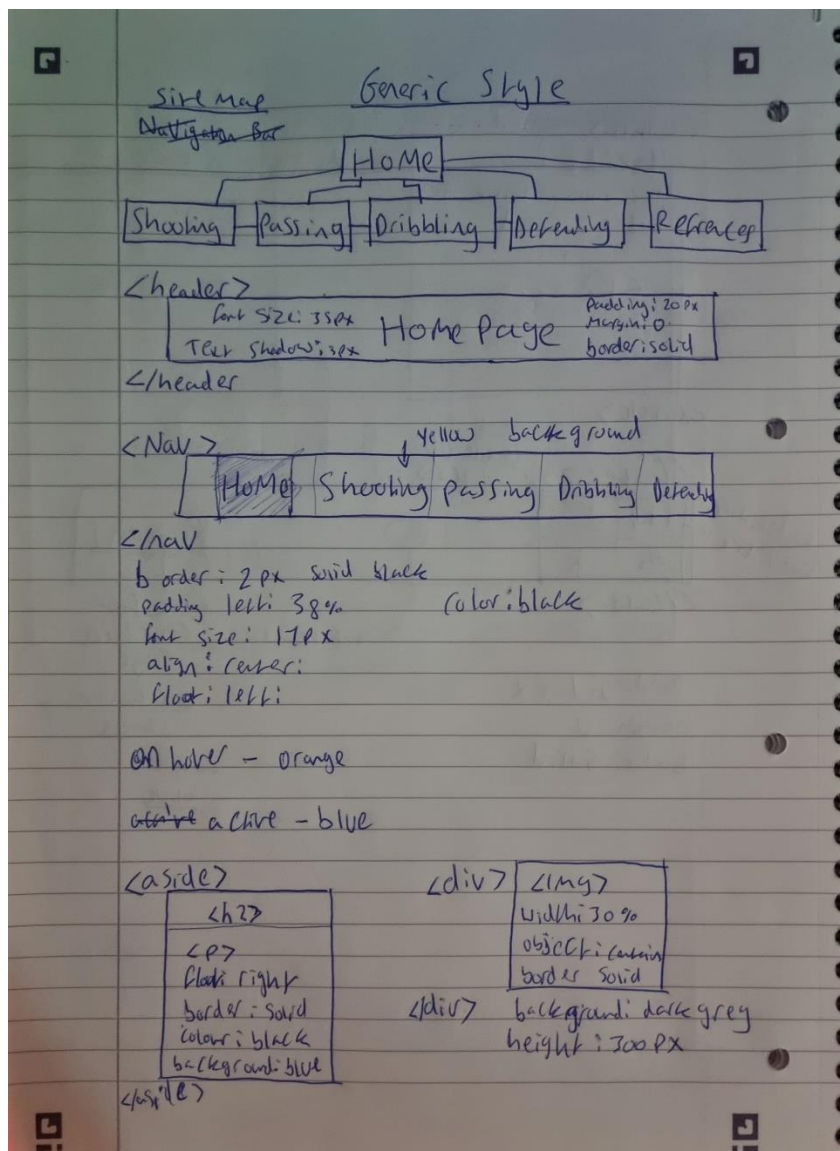
Due Date: 08/12/2023

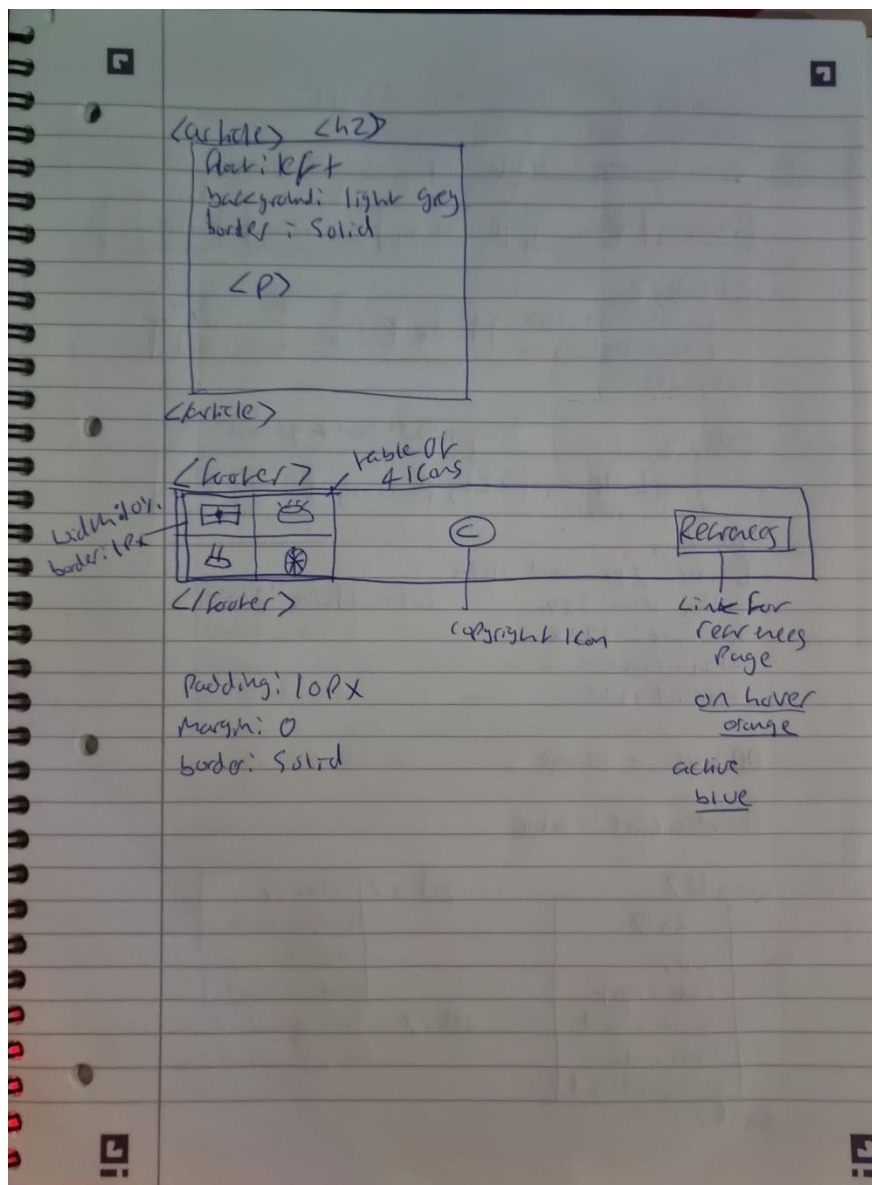
Site content and design

URL: chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev

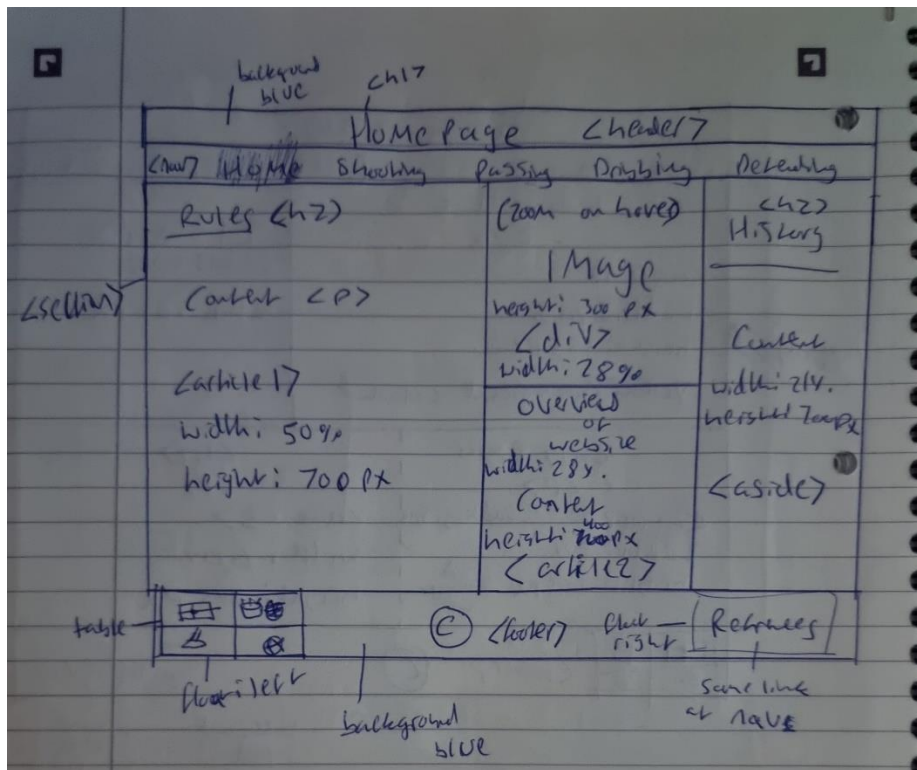
My website is about football and more specifically how to play football. I chose this topic as I really like football and can write a lot about the topic. The target user would be anyone trying to learn more about football most likely younger people but can be anyone.

The website is an elastic design. It mixes the fluid and fixed designs in different places such as percentage in width and some sections have a fixed height.

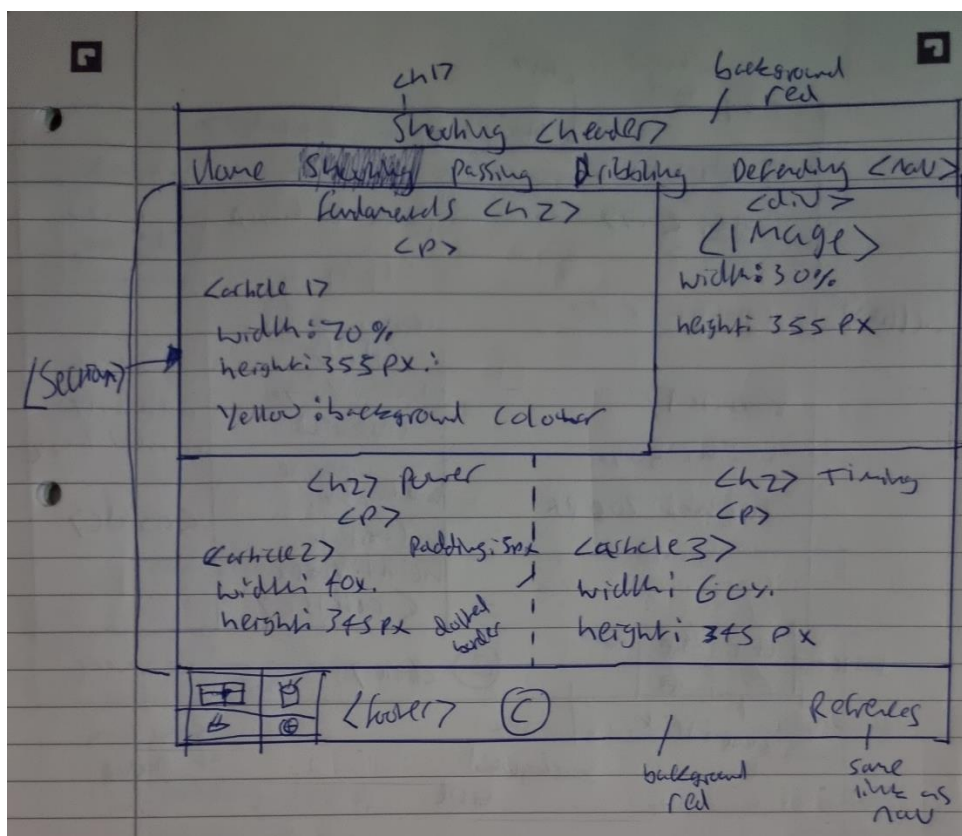




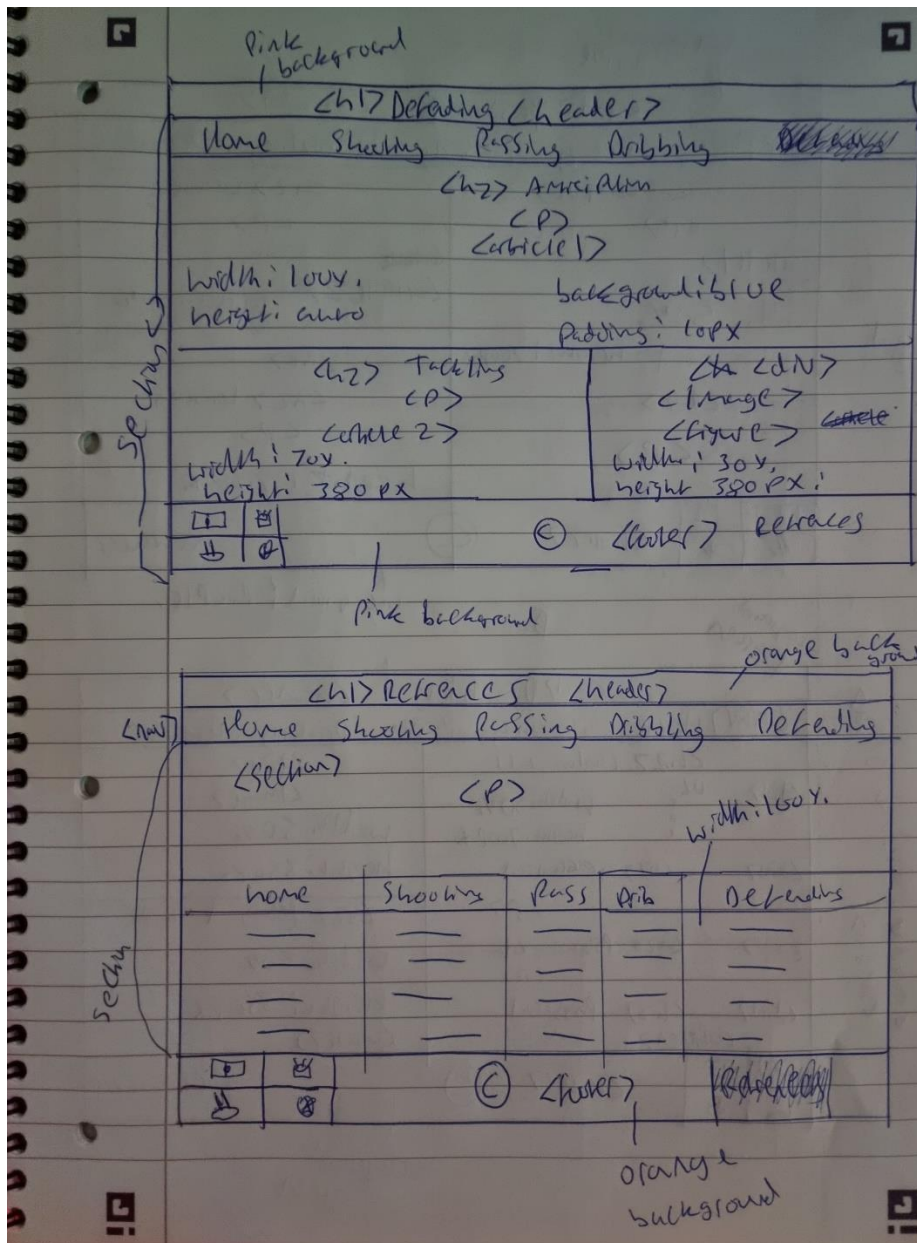
These are the base designs for all the markup elements I use throughout the website. These colours and width will be the same for all webpage if different it will be stated in the design.



This is my design for the home page. It includes the width, height, markup element, css and general structure for the web page.



Shooting page design



Defending and Reference page designs

Use of HTML5

In my home page I have chosen a set of markup elements that became the theme for the rest of the website.

The first markup element I have used is a header, I have used this so I can class all the headers in each webpage and makes it easier to change the design in CSS. The header, section and footer are the main elements used in this webpage and throughout the website. These were used to add structure and makes it much easier to read. It creates a simple design that has a division for each section of the website. Using these markup elements also makes it easier to design as you can design each heading throughout the website as well as using classes to manipulate specific headings.

I used a nav underneath this header so that I can have a structured navigation bar that stays the same throughout the website. It represents all the navigation links and groups all of them together that I can add CSS to.

The footer creates a section at the bottom of the website, together with the header again adds more structure and includes extra information for the user and a table on the bottom left with nice to look at icons. To add my content, I wanted to have borders around each subheading. To do this I used section, article, aside and div elements.

The sections element is used to mark of sections on the webpage and is used to create a main section of the webpage to add my content into. I used the section element as a base container so I can later divide it up with articles, div and aside and add different subheadings of information. The reason I used a variety of them rather than just div, is because they each act differently to how I want them to. For example, the aside element is used to take the section to the far right of the screen as a section of text that isn't in the main centre of the webpage. I used it to add more information that isn't the focus of the webpage.

The div section is to create a box to add my image into, I needed to create a section for the image to get the spacing correct and ensure that the image doesn't overlap into another section.

The article sections are a simple division to include text into. I have used this so I can alter the design of each article on the website. To write up my text I have used p, i, b, strong, q, ins, sup, and br. These elements add paragraphs, italics, bold text, strong text, quotations, underlined text, superscripted text and breaks between line. This adds more structure and life in the information I am typing which makes the text better and easier to read.

Using these markup elements allows me to change the design of the website to how I want it to be. It also, ensures that each section of the website is kept in its division and has different elements depending on the role it has. This adds structure to the website and makes it more professional and easier to manipulate.

CSS Explanation

The overall design of my website uses a header, navigation bar, section, divided into articles and maybe an image, and a footer. I used floats to position the division into the places I wanted them to be in. All text is centred, black and the font Calibri. I have used percentages to divide up each section of text and a fixed pixel length for the height.

The colour scheme is the header and footer will be the same colour that is bright and eye catching. The main body of text will be light grey, and each web page will have a bright coloured section which I think is the most important section of each page. Each markup element is coloured in a different colour to add more life into the text.

The reason I have used this structure is because it is simple, straightforward, and professional. It isn't too complex of a structure and makes it easy for anyone to navigate through the website. The header and footer colours are bright and eye-catching which tell you which webpage you are in. The coloured section in each webpage would draw you into them and read the information provided. I did this to the most important sections so they even if they don't read everything, they learn a vital part of the webpage. The markup elements are also coloured which adds more life into just black and white text and makes it more fun to read and learn.

Some interesting CSS elements I have used are with the images. In the home page the image will zoom on hover. This adds an interactive element to the website and makes it easy for the user to investigate the pitch as I do reference it in one of the paragraphs. In the dribbling section I used a rollover image which again adds an interactive element as well as adding 2 images into one section which is more efficient and keeps the structure of the website. Lastly in the dribbling webpage I coloured each div each getting progressively darker green this makes it much nicer on the eye and better to read. I also added a shadow around the title of each webpage to be more eye catching and show the user what webpage they are on.

CSS Techniques

Dotted Borders – w3schools.com (CSS border-style Property)

Curved Border - w3schools.com (CSS Borders)

Rollover Image – sirv.com (Change image on hover)

Zoom Image – educative.io (How to enlarge an image on hover in HTML)

Tables – w3schools.com (HTML Tables)

Media Queries- developer.mozilla.org (Using media queries)

Box Sizing – w3schools.com (CSS Box Sizing)

Text Shadowing- w3schools.com(Text Shadow Property)

Graphics and other media

Below is all the links to the images and icons used on the website.

Football Field – <https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/football-field-gm523631979-51224556?phrase=football+field&searchscope=image%2Cfilm>

Shooting Football - <https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/close-up-of-a-leg-in-a-boot-kicking-football-ball-professional-soccer-player-hits-gm1480039529-507837049?phrase=shooting+technique+in+football&searchscope=image%2Cfilm>

Dribbling Image 1 – <https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/detail/photo/playing-through-the-smoke-royalty-free-image/497811237>

Dribbling Image 2 - <https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/detail/photo/soccer-players-in-action-royalty-free-image/484868394>

Defending Image - <https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/detail/photo/men-playing-soccer-in-stadium-one-tackling-other-royalty-free-image/sb10069468h-001>

Walking Icon - <https://uxwing.com/walking-icon/>

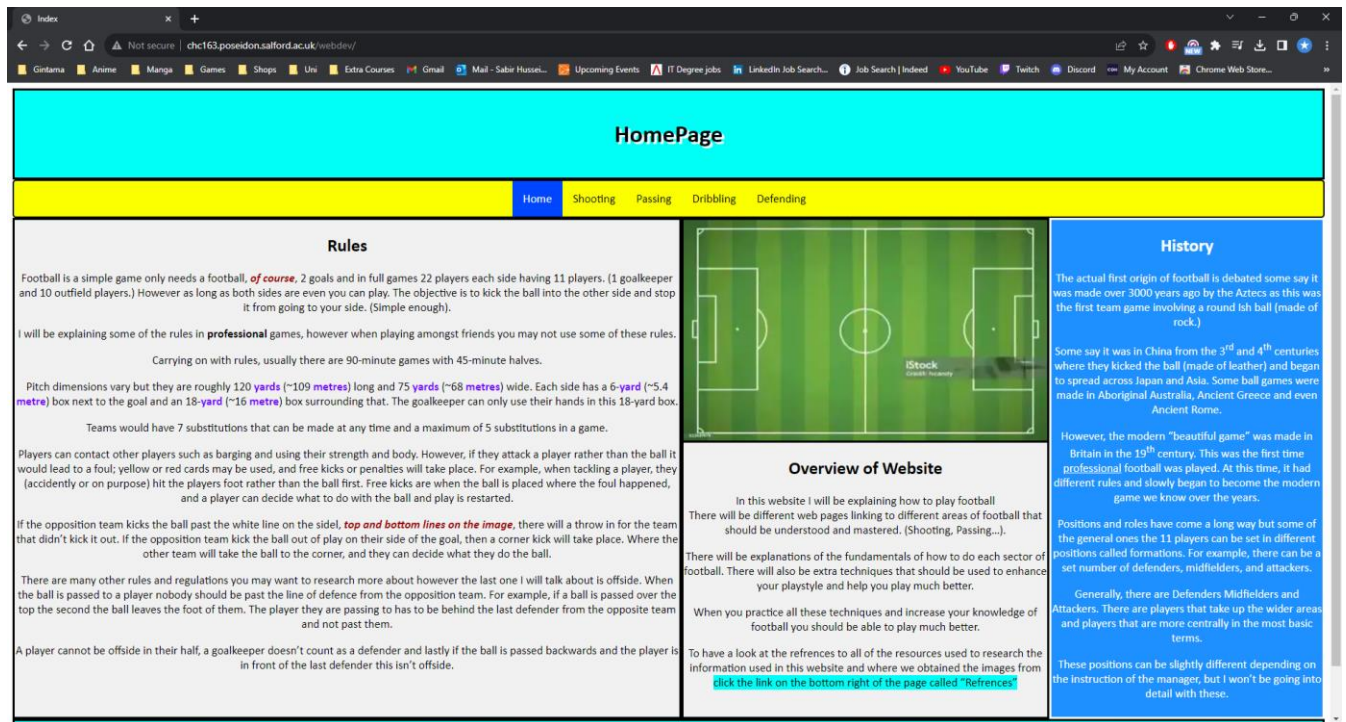
Pitch Icon - <https://uxwing.com/stadium-icon/>

Stadium Icon - <https://uxwing.com/play-ground-area-icon/>

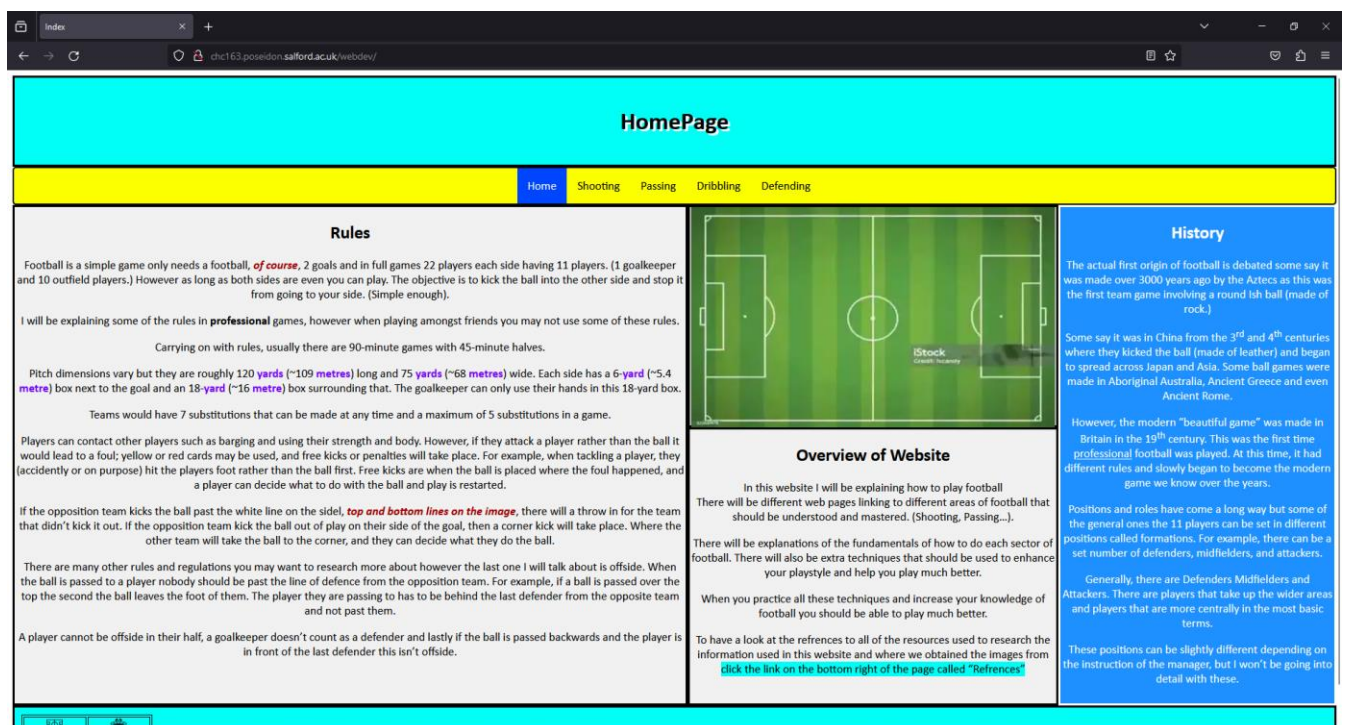
Ball Icon - <https://uxwing.com/ball-football-icon/>

Testing

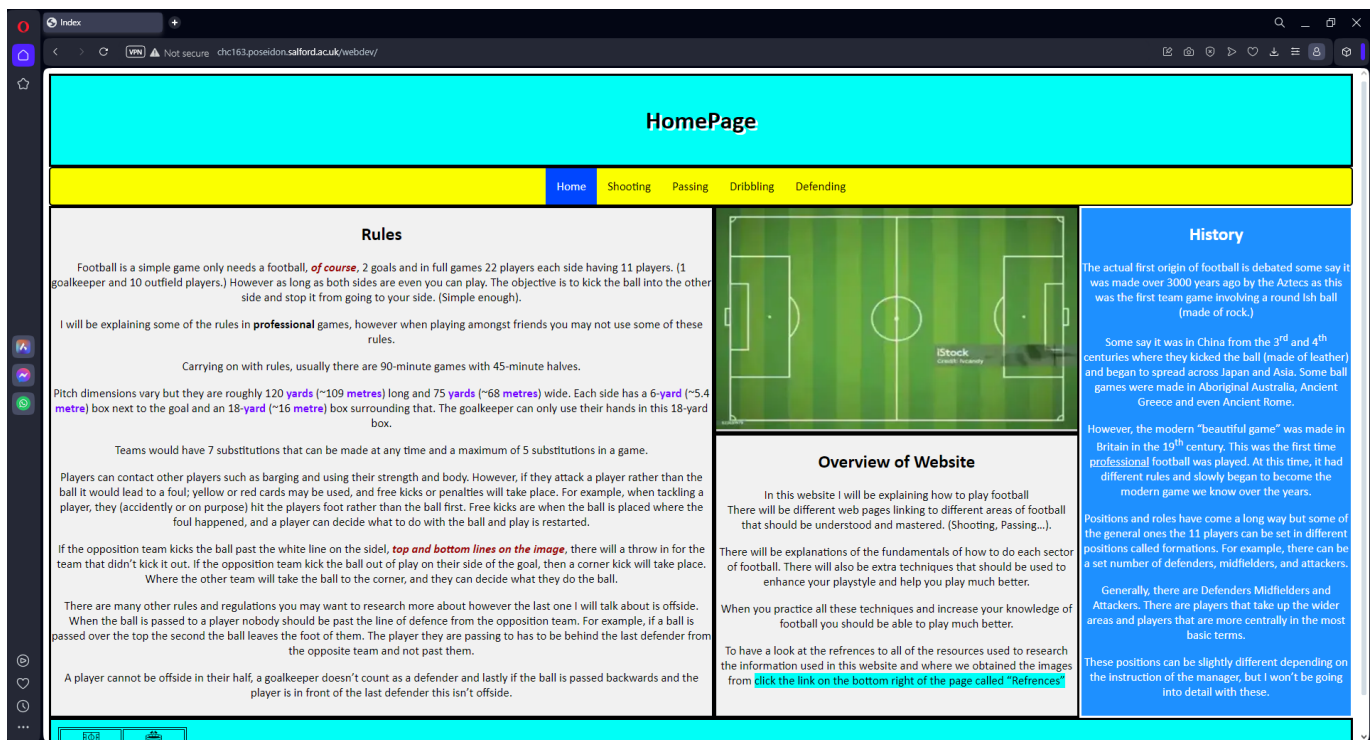
I have chosen a few different browsers and OS to test my website on with a few different resolutions.



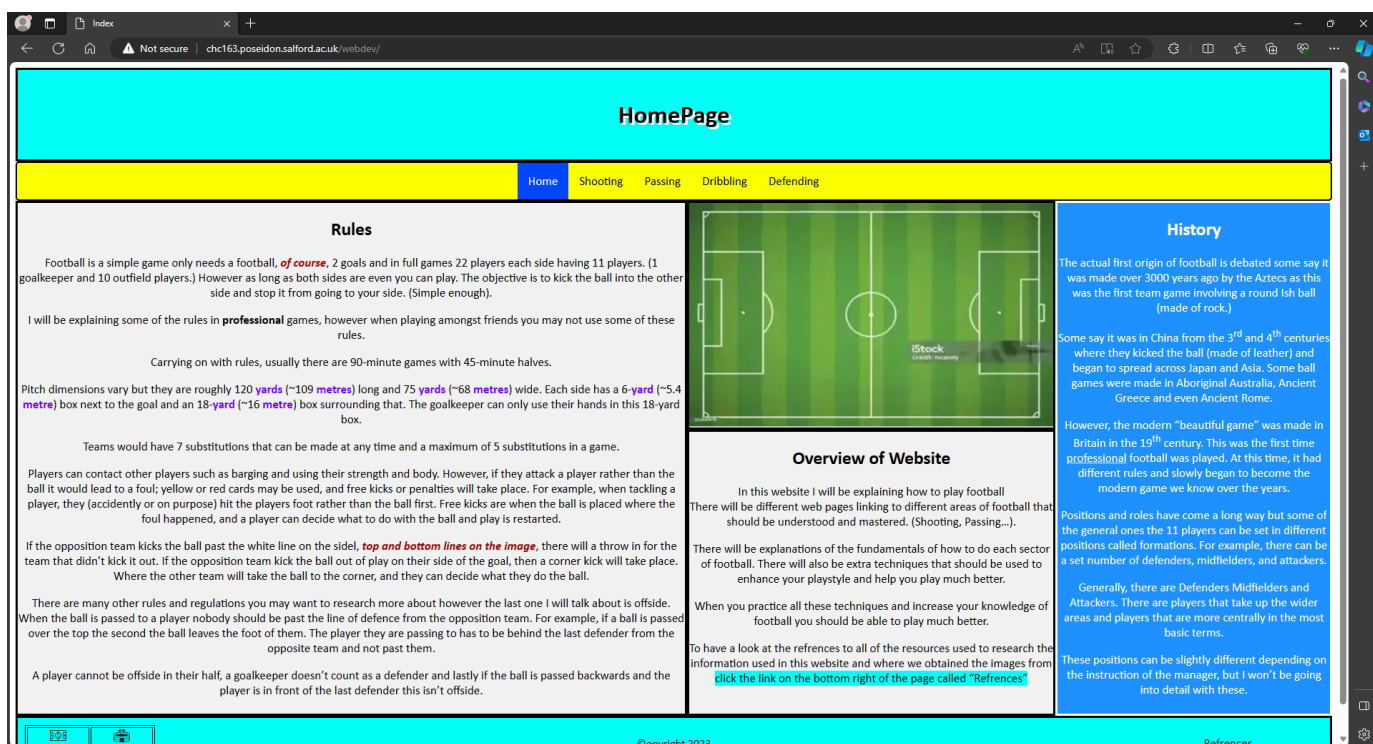
This is the homepage in Google Chrome. I was making and testing my website in this browser, so this is the ideal sizing for the webpage.



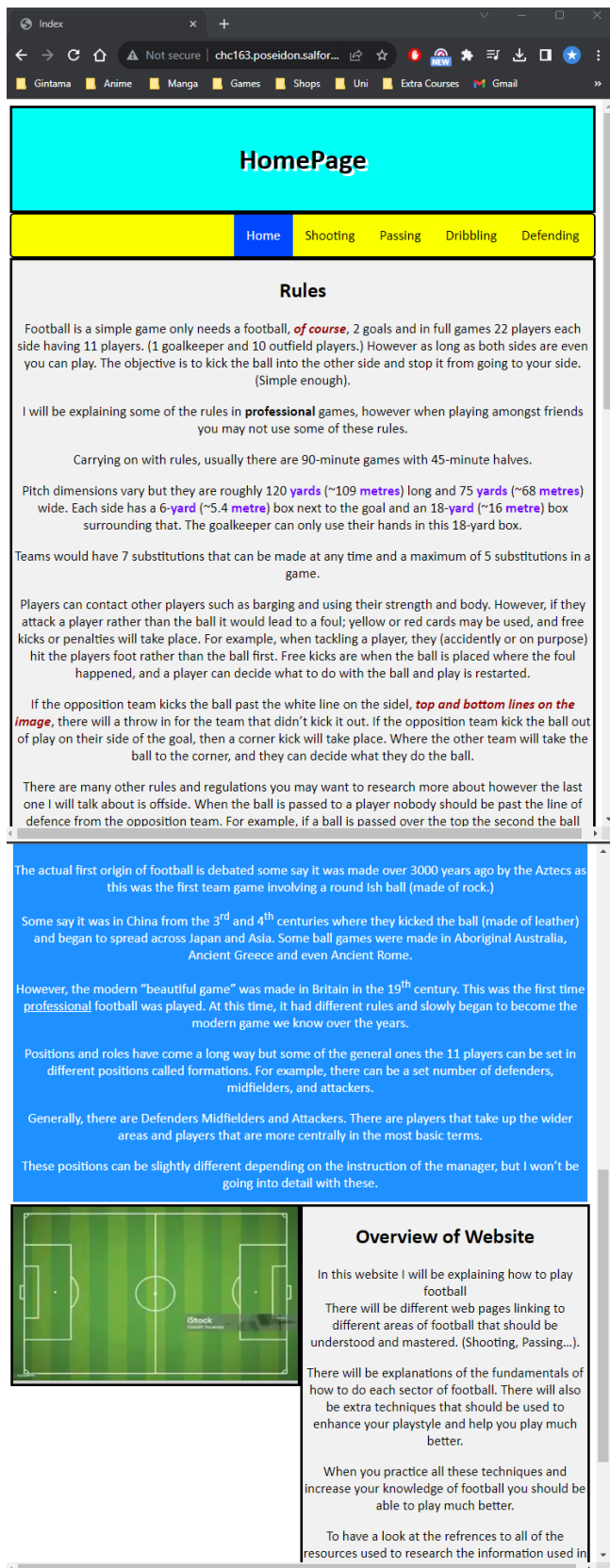
This is the homepage in Mozilla Firefox. The structure is slightly zoomed out in this browser.



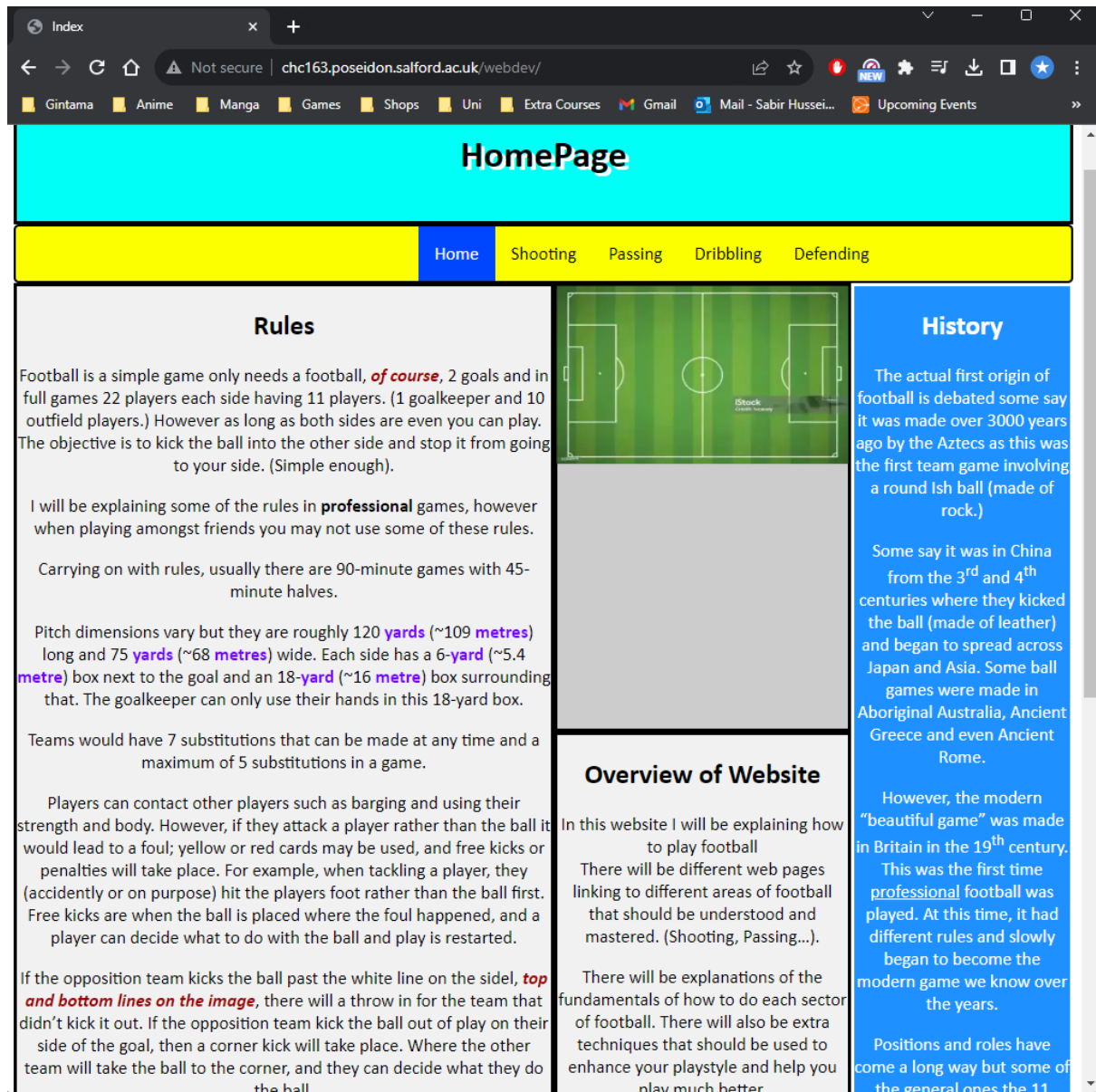
This is the homepage in Opera GX. In this browser there is a side bar which slightly pushes the website to the left and zooms out the webpage.



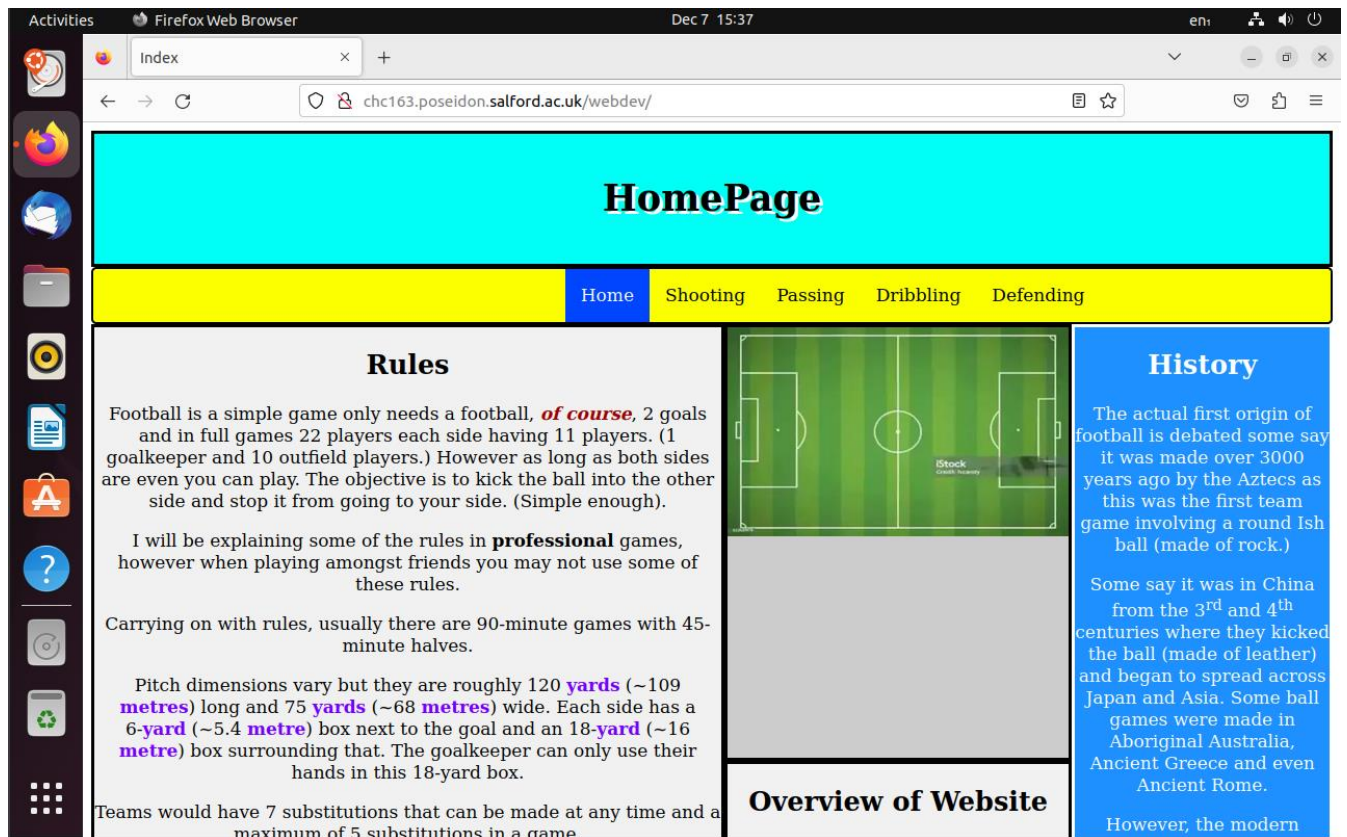
This is the homepage in Microsoft Edge. This browser also has a side bar and as you can see its more zoomed out than other browsers. You can tell because you can see more of the footer.



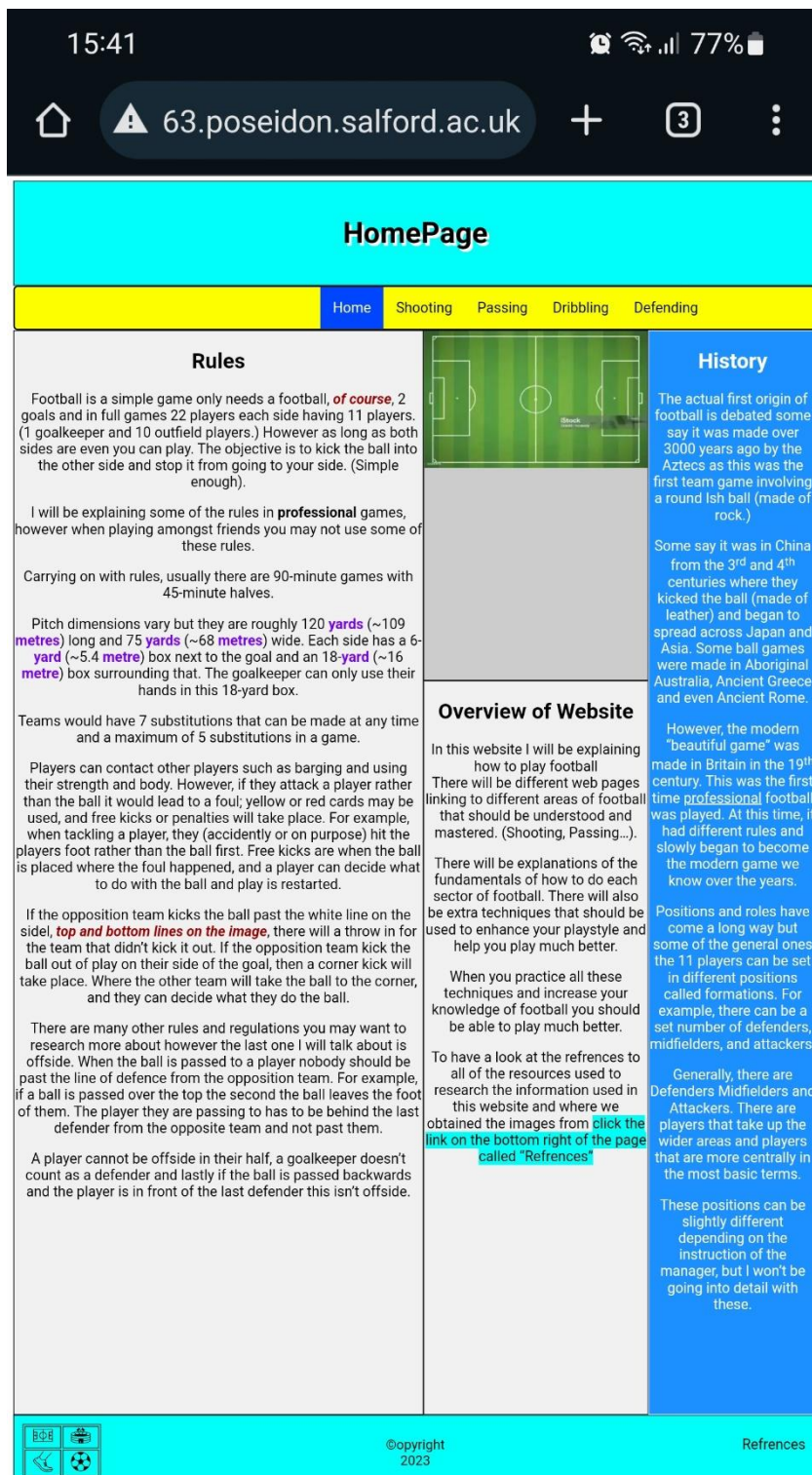
I added media queries to change the structure of all the webpages at this resolution. This is around 600px width which I deemed a phone size resolution. To accommodate mobiles, I changed each box to 100% width, so they are on top of each other, and you scroll down the page to read on



This is around 768px width resolution which I deemed around the size of a tablet. Here the web page changes from the scrolling webpage to one similar of the original structure. However, some of the boxes are sized differently so that all the text is kept in the sections and keeps the same structure.



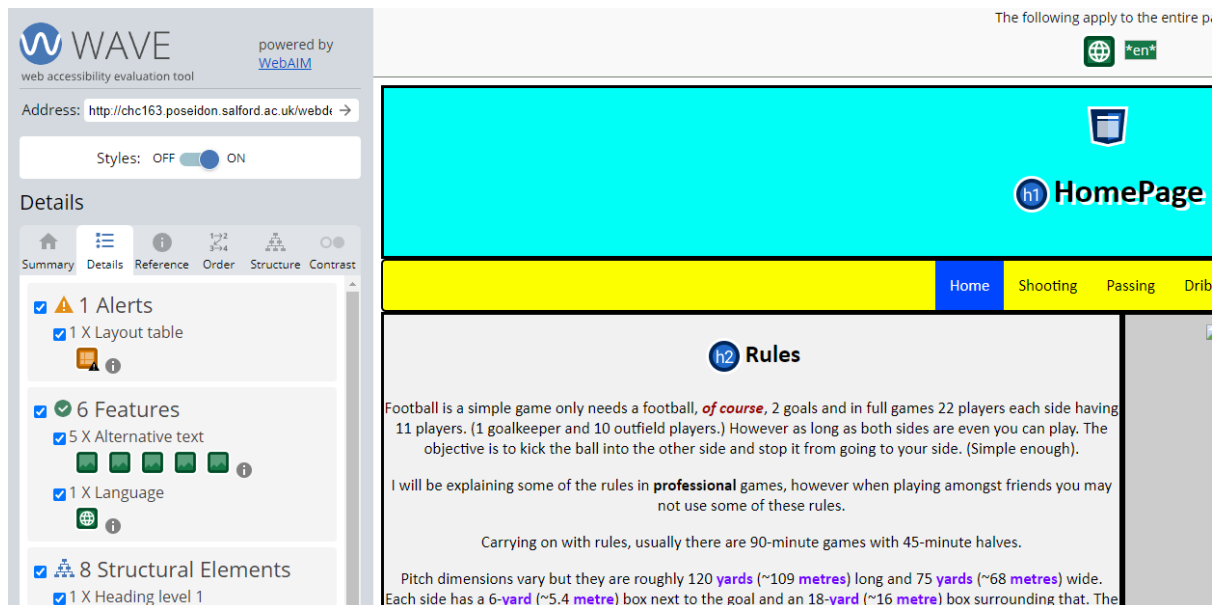
This is the home page in Ubuntu Linux (Firefox) at around 1200x800 resolution. Here the font style changes but the structure of the website is held.



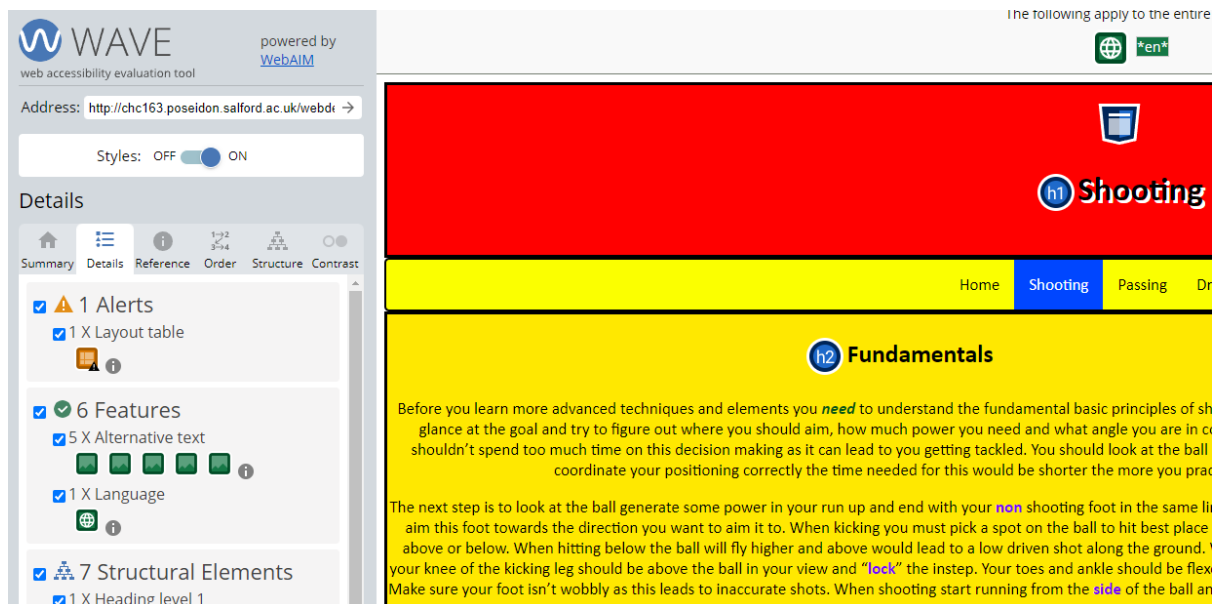
I couldn't find an apple product to use but this is the webpage from an android mobile. The page structure stands to have a longer height and shorter width.

Validation

I used a software called **WAVE**, which is a web accessibility evaluation tool, to test my webpages.



No errors for accessibility for the **Home** page. The alerts are only because this site didn't load my images and icons.



No errors for accessibility for the **Shooting** page

WAVE powered by WebAIM web accessibility evaluation tool

Address: <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdr> →

Styles: OFF ☒ ON

Details

Summary Details Reference Order Structure Contrast

1 Alerts

- 1 X Layout table

5 Features

- 4 X Alternative text
- 1 X Language

7 Structural Elements

- 1 X Heading level 1

The following apply to the entire page

Passing

Home Shooting Passing

Technique

Passing is probably the most important skill to learn and understand as just one or two perfect passes could switch the whole play and lead to a goal for you. Also knowing when to make that extra pass rather than shoot would increase your likelihood to finish the chance.

To pass correctly is about technique and body shape its not just shooting the ball at another person you must use the correct amount of power and understand how the player would receive the ball. You should make sure the player you pass to has an easy way to retrieve the ball and how he could move from that situation.

You should run up to the ball at around 30 degrees (as opposed to the 45 degrees for shooting and like

With pas footb surround

This skill *Barcelon quickly*

No errors for accessibility for the **Passing** page

WAVE powered by WebAIM web accessibility evaluation tool

Address: <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdr> →

Styles: OFF ☒ ON

Details

Summary Details Reference Order Structure Contrast

2 Alerts

- 1 X Device dependent event handler
- 1 X Layout table

6 Features

- 5 X Alternative text
- 1 X Language

10 Structural Elements

- 1 X Heading level 1

The following apply to the entire page

Dribbling

Home Shooting Passing Dri

Fundamentals

Dribbling is a large component of football that can be broken down into different sectors

- Technical
- Psychological
- Physical

Technical

The first we will investigate is the technical aspect. The key to dribbling is to be comfortable with the ball and

No errors for accessibility for the **Dribbling** page

WAVE
web accessibility evaluation tool

powered by
WebAIM

Address: <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdi> →

Styles: OFF ☐ ON ☒

Details

Summary Details Reference Order Structure Contrast

1 Alerts

- 1 X Layout table

7 Features

- 5 X Alternative text
- 1 X Figure
- 1 X Language

6 Structural Elements

- 1 X Heading level 1

The following apply to the entire page

Defending

Home Shooting Passing Dribbling

Anticipation

Before you start tackling and using your strength you must first understand anticipation and movement. Before a pass is received, you must intercept the pass just as it happens this can stop and need to tackle a player. Some of the time you may need to tackle in a "guiding" your opponent into a direction you want them to be in, **this should allow other players to track back and**

To jockey effectively you must be in the rhythm of scanning, keeping your knees bent and weight towards the player whilst facing closer to the opponent to the opposite side of where you want them to go (Usually towards their weaker side) when the timing is right you block just as they try to move the ball to reduce contact

You should be closing the space between you and the attacker and try to reduce their options. Being patient will allow you to **challenge patience is key**. Sometimes your experience with the attacker can allow you to predict their movements. Always keep the attacker towards the weaker side. **Don't just stand**

No errors for accessibility for the **Defending** page

WAVE
web accessibility evaluation tool

powered by
WebAIM

Address: <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdi> →

Styles: OFF ☐ ON ☒

Details

Summary Details Reference Order Structure Contrast

1 Alerts

- 1 X Layout table

5 Features

- 4 X Alternative text
- 1 X Language

10 Structural Elements

- 1 X Data table

The following apply to the entire page

References

Home Shooting Passing Dribbling

This page includes all the references to the resources used in this website organised into each web page if you want to have a look at them **free** and are from various copyright free image sources

[gettyimages](#)
[iStock](#)
[uxwing](#)


Home	Shooting	Passing
User, S. Rules of Football	My Personal Football Coach (2021) How to get more power on your shots	The Soccer Store Blog (2016) Getting the basics of football right
The FA Laws of the game and FA rules	VIKING BARCA (2015) How to shoot in football	Johnson, B. (2023) Scanning in football

No errors for accessibility for the **References** page

Overall, my website has **no** accessibility errors or contrast issues.

I have used W3C Markup Validation Service to validate my files.

Validation for style.css

**The W3C CSS Validation Service**
W3C CSS Validator results for style.css (CSS level 3 + SVG)

W3C CSS Validator results for style.css (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

Validation for index.html (Homepage)

**The W3C CSS Validation Service**
W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/index.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Jump to: [Validated CSS](#)

W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/index.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

Validation for shooting.html

**The W3C CSS Validation Service**
W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/shooting.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)


Jump to: [Validated CSS](#)

W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/shooting.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

Validation for passing.html

**The W3C CSS Validation Service**
W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/passing.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)


Jump to: [Validated CSS](#)

W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/passing.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

Validation for dribbling.html

**The W3C CSS Validation Service**
W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/dribbling.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)


Jump to: [Validated CSS](#)

W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/dribbling.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

Validation for defending.html

**The W3C CSS Validation Service**
W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/defending.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)


Jump to: [Validated CSS](#)

W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/defending.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

Validation for references.html

**The W3C CSS Validation Service**
W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/references.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Jump to: [Validated CSS](#)

W3C CSS Validator results for <http://chc163.poseidon.salford.ac.uk/webdev/references.html> (CSS level 3 + SVG)

Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG](#) !

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uxwing- <https://uxwing.com/>