This project was designed with “Church Hill House” content given and to apply it to a website. The project was to create a website with content text files ‘description’, ‘history’, ‘introduction’, ‘robin-boyd’ and ‘statement-of-significance’.

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| Figure 1.1: basic layout. |
| A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated |
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The look of the website was based on a layout centred around content seen in figure 1.1. This gives the content undivided attention. It could be seen as a ‘paper layout’ imitating a plain piece of paper. This is a 960px wide methodology, a standard used in front end development and design. It was designed for older computer monitors (Ennis Butler 2019) this has been replaced as of March 2017 with CSS grids (Traversy Media 2017; & CSS-Tricks 2019) with added support in browsers Chrome (including on Android), Firefox, Safari (including on iOS), Microsoft Edge and Opera. In this assignment grids was only used in the secondary page.

960px standard was the layout the site was built around. However the header and footer were written before any page content because they used through out the site and don’t change. These are key items in the sites designs. The header often hosts the primary navigation on the site and the footer often site information including copyright and disclaimers.

The site footer hosted the site disclaimer “This website was produced by students in the Faculty of Arts & Design, University of Canberra, 2019.”

The site opted to use classes as the CSS selectors. This is very flexible way of working naming sections of the webpage.

In my thoughts online platforms are becoming new retail space with the consumption online services and portable devices. Currently technology is better and with larger capacity in hardware in smaller technology. A responsive website, is part of business; and requires business resources.

@media queries allow this function to adjust to different screen sizes. Its connection with html is not as functional as you’d expect. Often code needs to rewritten in order to achieve the desired outcome in front-end design thus problematic.

We introduce in figure 1.2 a secondary navigation which was designed to navigate the content of the webpage. The point of reference was influenced by Westpac (2019 Appendix 1) and University of Sydney (2019 Appendix 2) was another example using this layout. Its easy to read and view for the menu.

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| Figure 1.2 Illustrator design | Second page |
| A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated |
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References

Ennis Butler, B. (2019), 11056 Front-end Web Design. Lecture. Viewed 14 June 2019 < <https://uclearn.canberra.edu.au/courses/6578>>

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The University of Sydney. (2019). ‘*Current students*’. Viewed 20 June 2019 < <https://sydney.edu.au/students/> >.

Westpac Banking Corporation. (2019). ‘*https://www.westpac.com.au/*’. Viewed 05 June 2019 <<https://www.westpac.com.au/> >.

Appendix

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| 1. Appendix | Westpac group |
| A screenshot of a social media post  Description automatically generated |
| Source: Westpac (2019) <https://www.westpac.com.au/> |

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| 2. Appendix | University of Sydney |
| A screenshot of a cell phone  Description automatically generated |
| Source: Westpac (2019) <https://www.westpac.com.au/> |