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

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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, that the header and footer centred around content. This layout is 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 thus older HTML and CSS syntax was used in other coding (CSS-Tricks 2019).

960px standard was the layout the site was built around. However the header and footer were written before any page content because they are used through out the site and don’t change. Therefore the site was built up after the header and footer were written. 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”.

This site I opted to use classes within divs the CSS selectors along with s. 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 increasing. Currently technology is better and with larger capacity in hardware in smaller technology. A responsive website is a part of business nowadays to attract customer volume; and requires business resources to be put into it. Hence references and influences from business websites such as .

@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 be 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. The secondary navigation is responsive to screen size change amounts grids, or columns depending on screen size. At 600px the screen size folds to one column a common attribute of responsive websites to the change devices (

Finally the float system is difficult to work with as it hard to predict where items will be floated through automation in the web browser. Fixed width is used to stop overlapping or overflow of the web sections. Thus we come back to why grid system helps automate web design and be more reliable.

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