

We are reviewing group 136 work.

### **1. Validator check:**

The validator found at least 9 errors in HTML code and at least 3 in CSS part.

### **2. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG):**

#### *Guidelines 1.1:*

The page partially meets guidelines 1.1, meaning it follows them for the most part, but still has room for improvement. The web page content, that has a sole decorative or formatting purpose, is implemented in a way that can be ignored by assistive technology, which is a great practice. On the other hand, while the images of the authors have a separate “alt” section in the table, it would be good if the image tag itself had an alt attribute so that page readers are guaranteed to gather the right information where needed.

#### *Guidelines 1.3:*

The page fully meets guidelines 1.3, meaning we couldn't find any flaws in the code and the web page itself, that would not follow them. The page does not rely solely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size or visual location. There are many correct tags placed in HTML code, dividing page into sections, headers, rows, etc., making it well-structured and following meaningful sequence.

#### *Guidelines 1.4:*

These were a little harder to assess, but, to our knowledge, the page mostly meets them. The content of web page can be zoomed in and the color contrast, for the most part, is sufficient. The only issue we could find, is the color of a clicked link (blue) and the color of h2 (black) have a low color contrast with the background image, thus we recommend changing them to something more contrasting, for example, to a lighter color shade.

#### *Guidelines 2.1:*

The page fully meets guidelines 2.1. All page's functionality is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for keystrokes or including keyboard traps, etc.

#### *Guidelines 2.4:*

The page partially meets guidelines 2.4. The page has title, which describes its topic and the purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone. However, to our understanding, there is no “bypass blocks” mechanism implemented, that would allow user to skip to the main content of the page.

Overall, the page meets most accessibility criteria, but has room for improvement in the areas mentioned above.

### **3. Responsiveness to different devices:**

The web page was clearly structured keeping responsiveness to different devices in mind. There are multiple media queries used in the code, each adjusted specifically for device's dimensions and other properties. We would like to split the responsiveness part into two: smart-phone/tablet and print, and name each sections' positives and subjects for improvement.

#### **Smart-phone/tablet:**

##### *Positives:*

The team has clearly put in a lot of thought and effort into adjusting the website to fit mobile users' preferences. We like how the web page's (especially table section's) layout changes dramatically

compared to a computer, but keeps all information in place. The group recognizes the most important problem of building (or adjusting, in this case) a website for mobile devices – lack of screen space – and deals with well, at the same time keeping page's content readable and design clean.

*For improvement:*

Header 1 width makes the page go just outside screen's border, making some screens scroll-able to the sides where it is not needed. We recommend changing width to max-width, this way making the width is adjustable rather than fixed. We also suggest adding some padding to the mobile version to make text look less squeezed-into the screen.

**Print /PDF version:**

*Positives:*

We like how you added page breaks in specific sections, both using the tags as required and making the print version look more elegant. You also reduced the colors of web page's elements, which is very considerate.

*For improvement:*

There is plenty of room for improvement. There are sections of interactive elements of the web page that have no use on paper, for example, the form elements, learn more section, navigation bar, etc. Our suggestion is to hide their display on print version, thus saving paint for printer AND making paper version look more like an actual document rather than a web page.

**4. Semantic markup:**

The team used a lot of semantic markup elements, thus grouping elements in the code by their theme and making your HTML code not only easily readable and well-structured, but also nicely adjusted to screen readers and similar pieces of software, this way making the web site more accessible. Some of the examples of good usage of semantic markup in group's code include <nav>, <footer>, <figure>, <figcaption> tags. However, the group could have used even more of them, such as <main> or <header> tags, to make their web page even more comprehensive.

In general, it looks like the team clearly know how to implement semantic markup and, we believe, it will not be difficult for them to expand the code with even more uses of it.

**5. Mobile-first vs. desktop-first:**

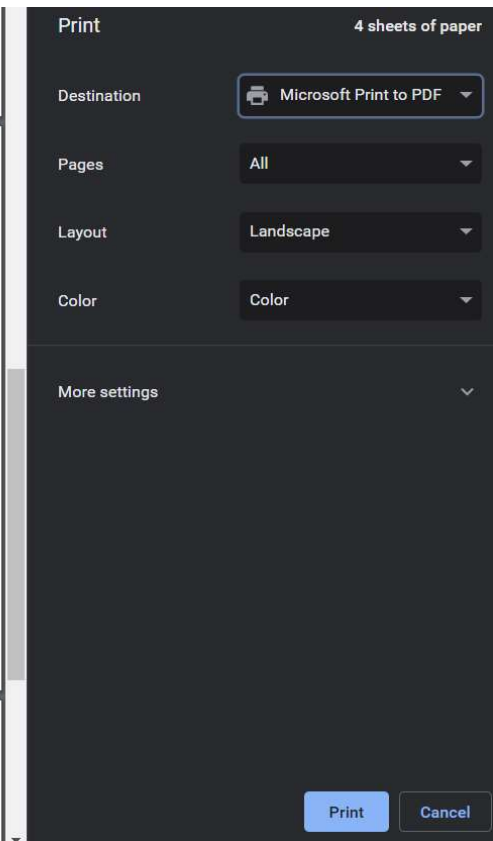
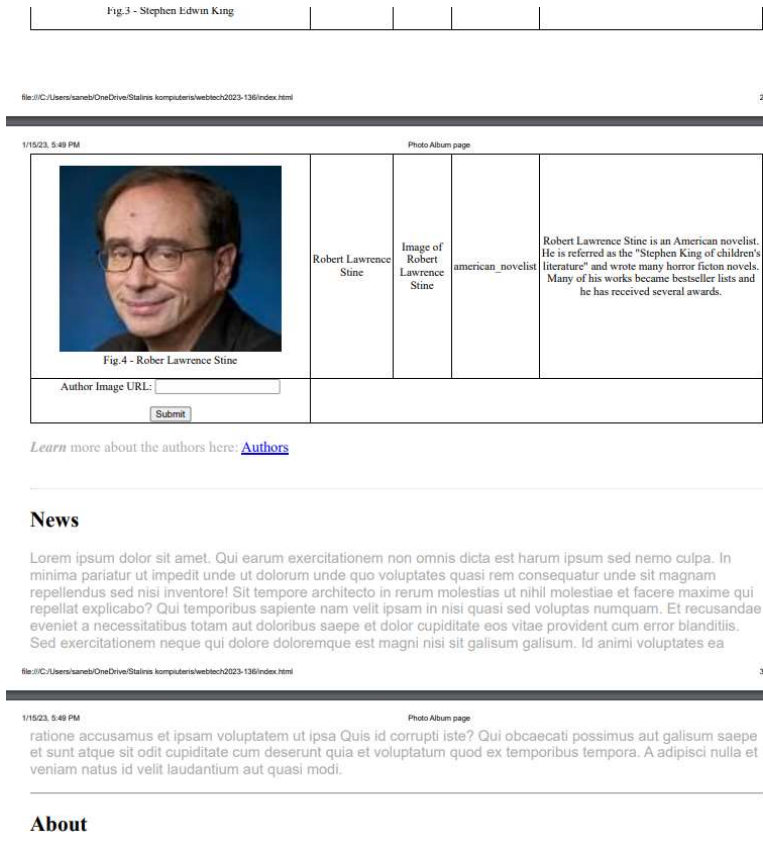
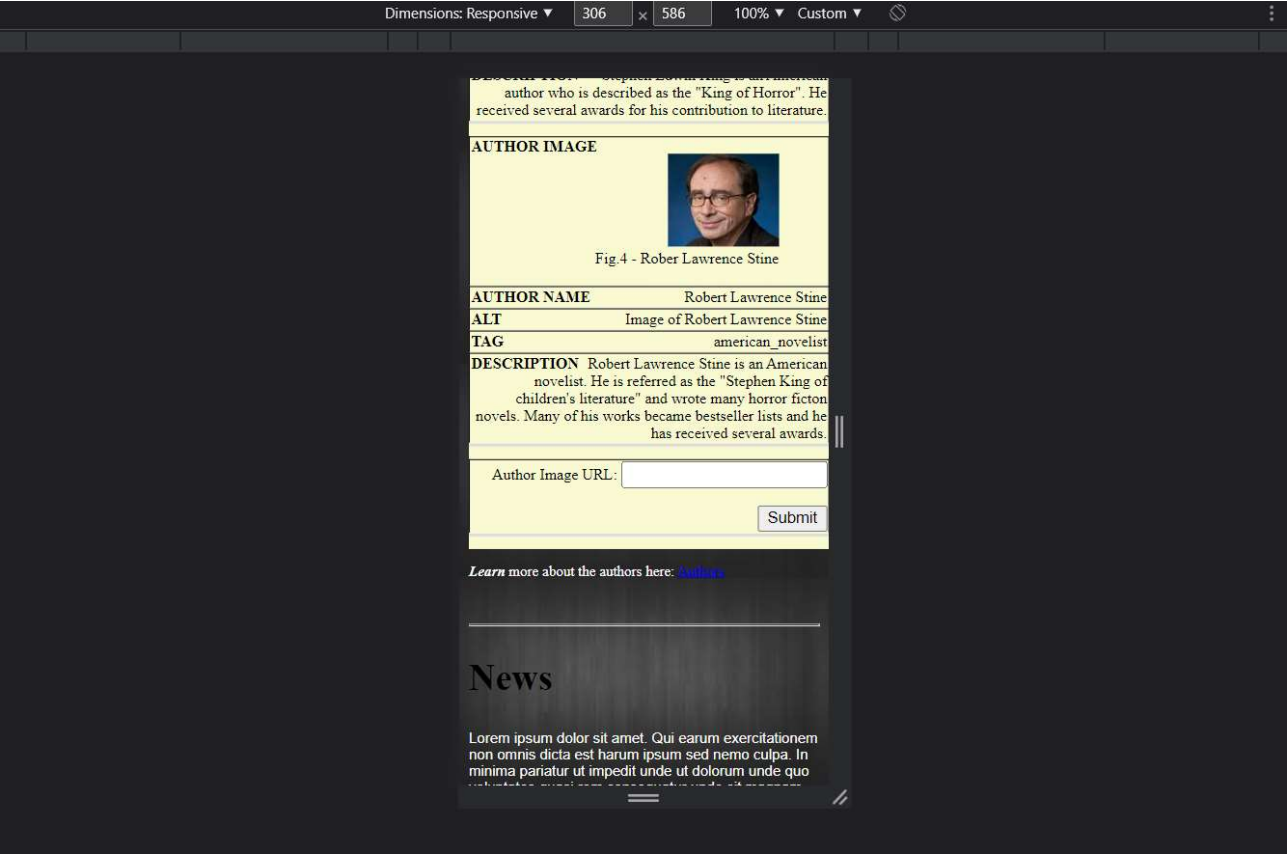
Mobile-first development is a philosophy that aims to provide a better experience for smartphones users, often prioritizing smaller screens. The developers will start designing for smaller devices and then will design for larger screens later on. One of the reasons to do this is as smartphones have less computing power and connection is sometimes not stable, only the essential features will be applied and less data might be shown since there is less space to work with. This gives the chance for developers to understand what the most crucial parts of the webpage are. Another reason for this style of development is that most internet traffic is done by mobile phones, and it must be a priority to make a website smartphone-friendly.

Desktop-first development is a similar philosophy that aims to first develop a website to desktop users and then start working on smaller screen sizes. Although there are less desktops than smartphones, it is only by a small margin and so it is still important to consider desktop users and this style of development gives them priority.

The web page was designed using the desktop-first method since the media queries are done to enable the smartphones' view. There is nothing wrong with this approach - it is widely used and many use it as a baseline for their projects.

**6. Screenshots:**

- Image 1: Great layout change in mobile version, but there is a lack of padding on the right side of the screen.
- Image 2: Unnecessary interactive content (hyperlink, form element) is not hidden in print version.
- Image 3: Low color contrast between header 2 elements, hyperlinks and background.
- Image 4: No alternative attribute in <img> tag.



Learn more about the authors here: [Authors](#)

## News

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Qui earum exercitationem non omnis dicta est harum ipsum sed nemo culpa. In minima pariatur ut impedit unde ut dolorum unde quo voluptates quasi rem consequatur unde sit magnam repellendus sed nisi inventore! Sit tempore architecto in rerum molestias ut nihil molestiae et facere maxime qui repellat explicabo? Qui temporibus sapiente nam velit ipsam in nisi quasi sed voluptas numquam. Et recusandae eveniet a necessitatibus totam aut doloribus saepe et dolor cupiditate eos vitae provident cum error blanditiis. Sed exercitationem neque qui dolore doloremque est magni nisi sit galisum galisum. Id animi voluptates ea ratione accusamus et ipsam voluptatem ut ipsa Quis id corrupti iste? Qui obcaecati possimus aut galisum saepe et sunt atque sit odit cupiditate cum deserunt quia et voluptatum quod ex temporibus tempora. A adipisci nulla et veniam natus id velit laudantium aut quasi modi.

## About



What does our website do??

This is web service that contains brief information famous authors in the worlds.

We gather information from several websites. You can visit this website to see more details on more authors: [authorsources.com](#)

What can you learn from us?

You can learn about the authors' details:

 Fig.3 - Stephen Edwin King	Stephen Edwin King	Image of Stephen Edwin King	author, king_of_horror	Stephen Edwin King is an American author who is described as the "King of Horror". He received several awards for his contribution to literature.
 Fig.4 - Rober Lawrence Stine	Robert Lawrence Stine	Image of Robert Lawrence Stine	american_novelist	Robert Lawrence Stine is an American novelist. He is referred as the "Stephen King of children's literature" and wrote many horror fiction novels. Many of his works became bestseller lists and he has received several awards.
Author Image URL: <input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>			

```
><tr>_</tr>
><tr>_</tr>
▼<tr>
  ▼<td data-label="Author Image">
    ▼<figure>
      ***
         == $0
        <figcaption>Fig.4 - Rober Lawrence Stine
        </figcaption>
      </figure>
    </td>
    <td data-label="Author Name">Robert Lawrence Stine </td>
    <td data-label="Alt">Image of Robert Lawrence Stine </td>
    <td data-label="Tag"> american_novelist</td>
    ><td data-label="Description">_</td>
  </tr>
</tr>_</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
><p class="a">_</p>
<br>
<hr>
<h2 id="news">News</h2>
><p>_</p>
<hr>
```

## **8. What we learned from this:**

We feel like we learned a lot from analyzing another group's webpage. We did not think of adding sections such as "news", "contact us" or "about". They give the web page a nice finishing touch and make it look more similar to a conventional webpage as most of them include these functions. They implemented these functions nicely on the navigation bar at the top of the webpage. All the sections are responsive and are well done.