

ECC006 Homework Assignment #7

1. How would you link to the named fragment #jobs on the page employ.html from the home page of the site?

- a. Jobs
- b. Jobs
- c. Jobs
- d. Jobs

2. Which pseudo-element can be used to generate content that precedes an element? a. :after

- b. :before
- c. :content
- d. :first-line

3. Which of the following is a mobile web design best practice?

- a. Configure a multiple-column page layout.
- b. Avoid using lists to organize information.
- c. Configure a single-column page layout.
- d. Embed text in images wherever possible.

4. Find the Error. The page below is intended for the navigation area to display on the right side of the browser window. What needs to be changed to make this happen?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Find the Error</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<style>
body { background-color: #d5edb3; color:
#000066;
font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif; } nav
{ float: left !!! float right
width: 120px; }
main { padding: 20px 150px 20px 20px;
background-color: #ffffff; color:
#000000; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header role="banner">
<h1>Trillium Media Design</h1>
</header>
<nav role="navigation">
<ul>
<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
<main role="main">
<p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working relationship with our clients by offering
personalized services that listen to their needs, develop their target areas, and incorporate these
items into a website that works.</p>
</main>
</body>
</html>
```

Web research

As you read about mobile web design best practices in this chapter, you may have noticed some overlap with techniques that provide for accessibility, such as alternate text and use of headings. Explore the Web Content Accessibility and Mobile Web document at <http://www.w3.org/WAI/mobile>. Explore related links that interest you. Write a one-page, double-spaced summary that describes areas of overlap and how web developers can support both accessibility and mobile devices.

The Answer:

With global mobile phone use at an all time high, there has been a surge of interest in developing websites that are accessible from a mobile device. Similarly, making websites accessible for people with disabilities is an integral part of high quality websites, and in some cases a legal requirement.

Websites (including applications) can more efficiently meet both goals when designers and developers understand the significant overlap between making a website accessible for a mobile device and for people with disabilities. The similarities are introduced below along with benefits of addressing both and resources with technical details of the overlap.

Similar Barriers:

Users of mobile devices and people with disabilities experience similar barriers when interacting with web content. For example, mobile phone users will have a hard time if a website's navigation requires the use of a mouse because they typically only have an alphanumeric keypad. Similarly, desktop computer users with a motor disability will have a hard time using a website if they can't use a mouse. Additionally, people with disabilities sometimes use mobile devices to access websites.

Similar Solutions:

The W3C provides guidelines/standards on making accessible content and best practices for making mobile-friendly content.

- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) is a guide for making websites accessible to people with disabilities.
- Mobile Web Best Practices (MWBP) is a guide for making websites usable from a mobile device.
- Mobile Web Application Best Practices (MWABP) is a guide for developing and delivering web applications on mobile devices.

Doing Both - Designing for Mobile and for Accessibility:

Understanding the overlap also strengthens the business case for adopting WCAG or MWBP in a website that already complies with one, or for adopting both together. See also [Developing a Web Accessibility Business Case for Your Organization](#).

Resources:

The following resources provide a detailed mapping of the overlap between the barriers and solutions for making websites accessible to people with disabilities and usable on mobile devices.

- [Shared Web Experiences: Barriers Common to Mobile Device Users and People with Disabilities](#) lists web interaction that is similar by a user with a disability and by a user with a mobile device. It links to recommendations for designing web content without these barriers from WCAG, MWBP, and MWABP.
- [From WCAG 2.0 to MWBP](#) and [From WCAG 1.0 to MWBP](#) are designed for those who already know WCAG and want to learn how it relates to the Mobile Web Best Practices (MWBP).