

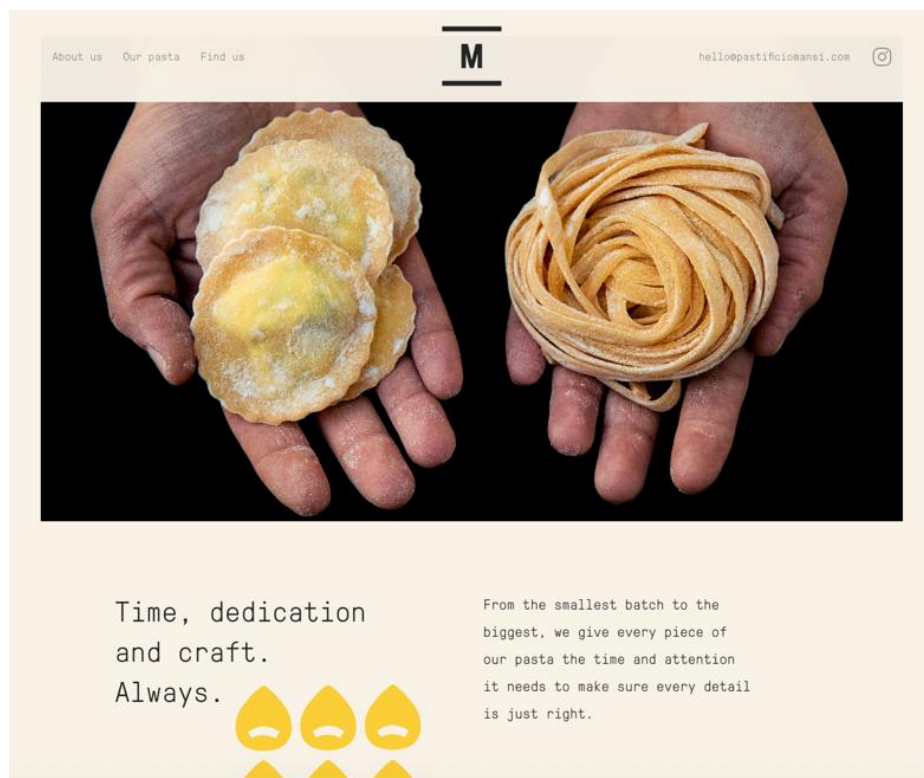
Finally here comes the final assignment, website project. I had been doing Tocumwal for my first and second assignments which is HTML and CSS. However, I am doing Norfolk for the final assignment. This is the hardest assignment from this unit. I face a lot of problem and I did my best to figure it out. I had learned how to rotate the photo by Transform: rotate (90 degree); From one of the tutorial, we learned about the columns, so I insert a column on top of my website and it have 4 option which is go to bottom, home, history, and location. We have to do at least three pages for this assignment.

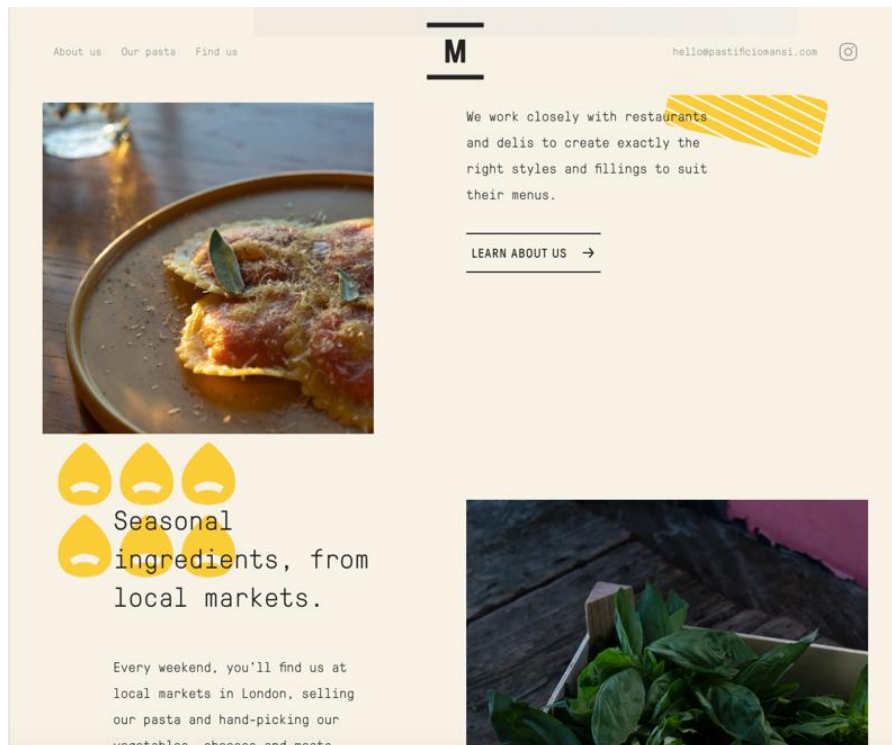
We did a sketch of the wireframe around week 7/8 . Soon, will use Adobe XD to make it. My laptop is kind of old and it couldn't download the Adobe XD. However, I was using wireframe cc to do the job. Although some part of my wireframe cc was made after I start coding my website, but I have already have the idea and sketch before I start.

From the Mansi website (my reference link), you can see they put photo beside some words and some times there's only one single big photo. Beside, they using beige as background so that their font can use darker color, same theory as using dark background. In my planning, I was thinking to make my navigation as horizontal because it can show my content faster than if I made vertical navigation. I am giving a border for the "Norfolk" to outstanding my tittle.

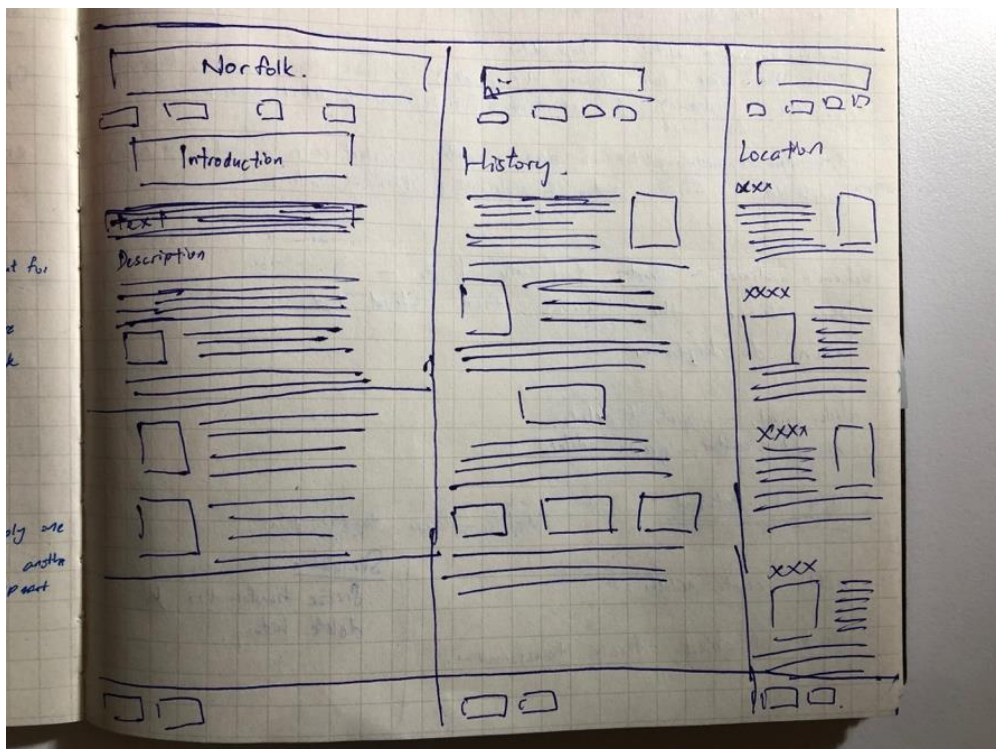
My references:

<http://pastamansi.com/>





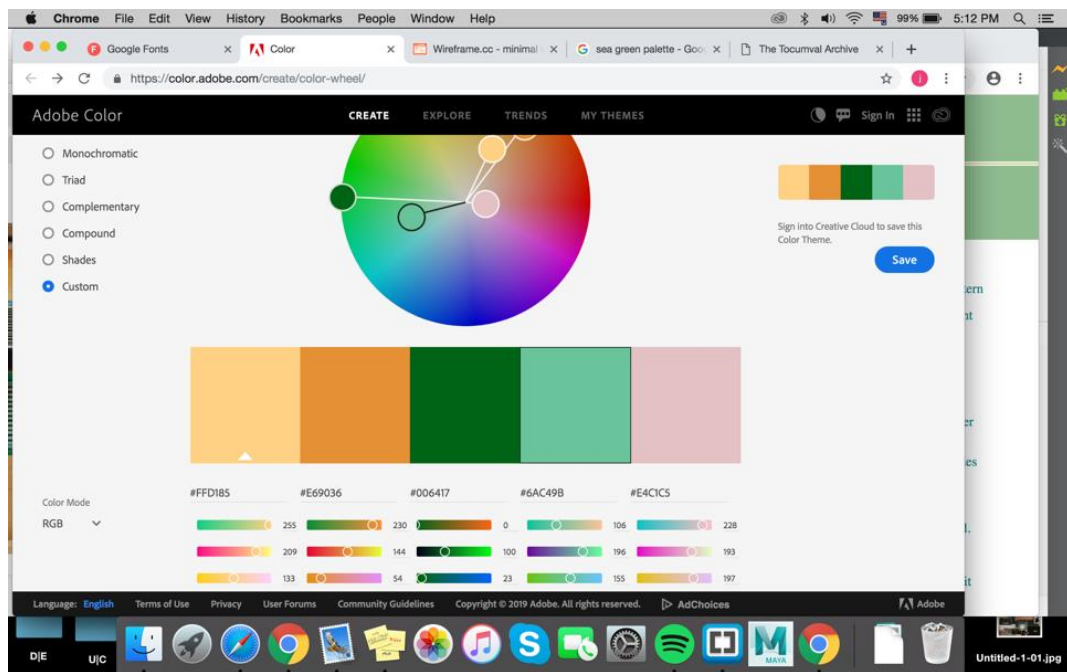
This is my first sketch:



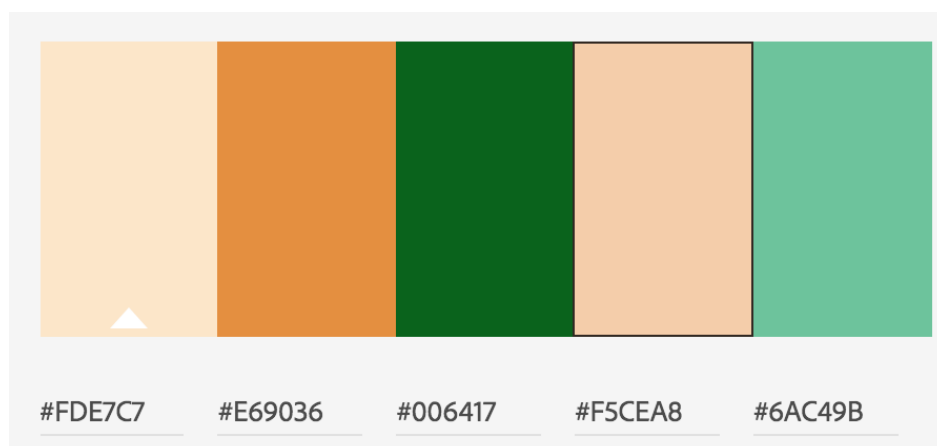
Wireframe.cc:

<https://wireframe.cc/QX0x6T>

Therefore, I also go to Adobe colour to make my self a palette for this website. At first there's a pink in my palette, but then I realize pink and green don't really match. So I end up only using beige orange and green. However, the real reason I choose beige is because, in my research, Norfolk Island is a tiny Australian island in the South Pacific Ocean. It has lot's of pine trees, jagged cliffs, sandy beaches. Cliffs and sand are beige, and pine trees are green. It was just a simple reason why I choose green and beige. As common sense, before you do everything, understanding of your client or project is a must. So I think these two color are reasonable to appear in my website.



The final decision of the palate:



In the Location section, I style {width: 300px} for all images due to I think it should be big and clear since this is “Location” section.

## Location

### The Pier Store

The Pier Store was built in 1825 as a commissariat store. It was built as a secure building because food, clothes and uniforms were stored there. Until about 1840 there was a boatshed attached at the western end.

Its uses during the Second Settlement


On 8th May, 1834, the Pier Store (as well as other low lying areas of Kingston) was flooded by a very high tide or tsunami. Because of the damage, the new Commissariat Store was built on Quality Row. At that time the water mill was not able to grind all the grain that was needed so 26 handmills were installed upstairs in the Pier Store. Each of these was operated by two men and men who were unable to do harder work were used on the handmills. The mills only lasted 12 months before they were worn out. The Crankmill then was used for the grinding and the handmills were removed. The top floor of the Pier Store was then used as a guard room so the balcony was installed to give a better view of the area. Downstairs was still used as a store.

Its uses during the Third Settlement


The Pitcairners used the Pier Store as a customs store and part of the upper floor was used as a coffin room.

Its uses today

The Pier Store has been used continuously since it was built in 1825 and became part of the Norfolk Island Museum in 1988. Downstairs you will find the Sirius exhibition. Upstairs is now dedicated to exhibitions about Norfolk Island history since the arrival of the Pitcairners.



### The Royal Engineer's Office



When was it built?

The Royal Engineer's Office was built in 1850-1851. There was a stable for four horses built behind the Royal Engineer's Office.

Its uses during the Second Settlement

The Royal Engineers were responsible for the design of many of the Kingston buildings. They worked with the Foreman of Works to ensure the buildings were built correctly.

The Royal Engineers also designed the roads, seawall, drainage systems, underground sewers and the pier. The fact that the pier, roads and seawall are still in use today is a proper memorial to the excellence of their work.

Its uses during the Third Settlement

The Royal Engineer's Office was used as a private home and was purchased by the US Consular Agent in the 1890s and the Meade and Adams families lived there. In 1897 it was taken to be the home of a police constable and later became the home of the Signals Master. It was lived in by other families until the 1980s.

Its uses today

Today the Royal Engineer's Office has been restored and is used as the REO Café. The stables are used as the public toilets.

For the fonts, as the Norfolk is the title of the website, I style it as my main colour which is green. (Reason why green is main colour: green is easier to be seen instead of beige.)

# Norfolk

I have four h2 which are Introduction, Description, History, and Location. I put introduction and description in the same page because I think both of them are the elements of first step to understand Norfolk. Thence, history and location have their own pages.

However, h3 only appear on Location section due to there's many small title need to be shown before the whole article.

## Location

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I did put a hover for my image at Introduction section. Opacity 0.6 when it isn't hover, it can outstanding the title "Introduction". The reason why I make opacity 1 for hover is because audience might want to see the clearer image.

When it's hover, opacity is 1:

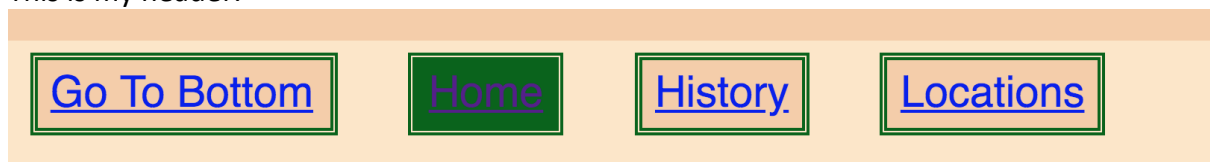


When it isn't hover, opacity 0.6:



There's many problems I face when I was doing this assignment. For example, my words doesn't show up the colour I set.

This is my header:



This is my footer:



My header should look like my footer (I set them same style.) As my font should be green and beige background, and font turn beige, background turn green when its hover. But my header doesn't show up what I want. Seems like there's no any solution so I asked Riley how to fix it. And he said that I should style the `<a>` inside the `<li>` instead of the `<li>`.

Beside, there's also an issue struggling me for a long time. In the final assignment, to demonstrate my understanding of web design and to develop, I want to put a title inside my photo. But I never can make the words "Introduction" be inside the picture.



Riley has fixed it in the tutorial of week 12, which I have to delete the column in navigation. Because we don't need to insert column in navigation but we already can make a column from there. Second thing is to style {clear: both} in container, so that it can ignore them. Riley had hide some of my mistake in my CSS style, but I did not delete it because it can remind me I were doing some mistake over there. I also put {top: 20% bottom: 20%} for it to make it always stay at middle. I was using <div> for my word "Introduction" but Riley change it to <h2> because it is a title and it should be h2 instead of <div>.

```
index.html
29
30 <div class="container">
31   
32   <h2 class="center">Introduction</h2>
33 </div>
34

assets/css/style.css
165 #imgbox1 {
166   /* float: center;*/
167   width: 80%;
168   display: block;
169   /* max-width: 90%;*/
170   /* height: auto;*/
171   /* margin-right: 1em;*/
172   margin: 0 auto;
173   outline-style: double;
174   outline-color: #e69036;
175   outline-width: thick;
176   opacity: 0.8;
177   padding: 10px;
178 }
179
180 #imgbox1:hover {
181   opacity: 1;
182 }
183
184 .container {
185   clear: both;
186   position: relative;
187 }
188
189 .center {
190   position: absolute;
191   /* left: 0;*/
192   top: 20%;
193   width: 100%;
194   text-align: center;
195   font-size: 60px;
196   color: #e69036;
197 }
```

This time, I learned something new which is float something in right, left or center. Some photo had been float on right or left beside the article.

the Pier Store was then used as a guard room so the balcony was installed to give a better view of the area. Downstairs was still used as a store.

#### Its uses during the Third Settlement

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The Royal Engineers also designed the roads, seawall, drainage systems, underground sewers and the pier. The fact that the pier, roads and seawall are still in use today is a proper memorial to the excellence of their work.

#### Its uses during the Third Settlement

The Royal Engineer's Office was used as a private home and was purchased by the US Consular Agent in the 1890s and the Meade and Adams families lived there. In 1897 it was taken to be the home of a police constable and later became the home of the Signals Master. It was lived in by other families until

the 1980s.

#### Its uses today

Today the Royal Engineer's Office has been restored and is used as the REO Café. The stables are used as the public toilets

## Kingston Pier

#### When was it built?

Work began on the pier in 1839 under the supervision of the Royal Engineer, Lieutenant Lugard. Building finished in 1849 but it was never completed to its original design. Much of the work was done by convicts who had committed additional offences on Norfolk Island. They often worked up to their waists in seawater, wearing heavy chains weighing up to 16kgs. They quarried rock from underwater and broke it up for use

#### Its uses during the First Settlement

During the First Settlement, landings occurred to the west of the current pier.

#### Its uses during the Second Settlement

It was built during the Second Settlement to give improved conditions for landing things on the island. Its curved shape was designed to reduce the strength of the waves. As waves hit the pier, they are reflected off at 90°, losing much of their energy.

#### Its uses during the Third Settlement

The Pitcairners landed on the pier on the 8th June 1856. It continued to be used as the main pier.

#### Its uses today

The pier has been repaired regularly but it still is the same size and shape it was when it was completed.

The davit on the pier lifts fishing boats in and out of the water.

It is still used today for landing things that come to Norfolk Island by boat. It is one of the two sites that fishing boats leave from and is also a popular fishing spot for anglers.





Also, there's a trick skill I learned which is styling the opacity for the image. When it's hover, my picture turn opacity 1, which is clear version.

Opacity:0.8:



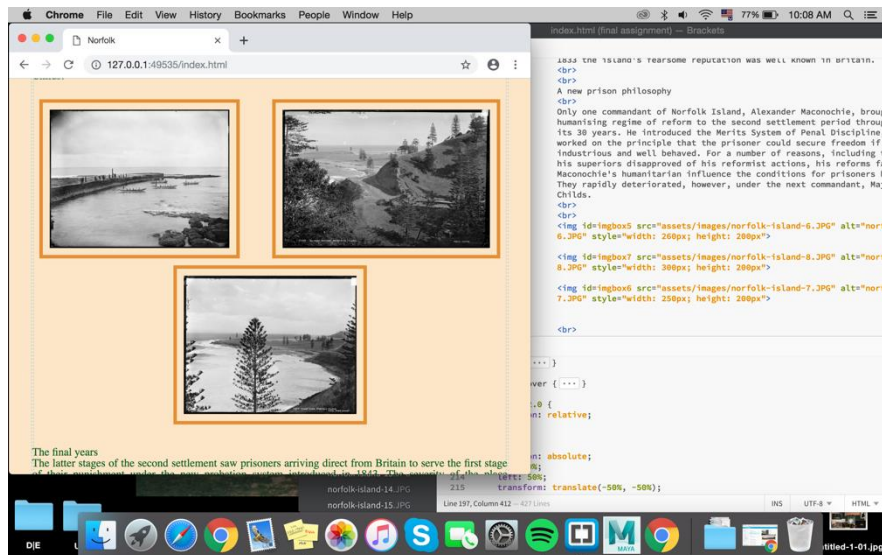
(Hover)

Opacity: 1:



I want to put three image side to side each other. But I had figure it out for a long time, and finally, I found the solution which I have to `<div class="column">` to every image I want them to be together, then style column with `width:33.33%` in CSS. If it's 4 images, we should put 25%. (it depends on how many image you want to put together.)

From this:






To this:

its convict population were themselves part of a brutal system.

A number of the commandants, including Captain James Morisset, Major Joseph Childs and John Price, were particularly cruel. Mutinies and uprisings were not uncommon and invariably led to floggings and hangings. It was during Morisset's period as commandant (1829-34), which was noted for his extensive use of the lash, that Norfolk Island became renowned as 'hell on earth' and by 1833 the island's fearsome reputation was well known in Britain.

**A new prison philosophy**

Only one commandant of Norfolk Island, Alexander Maconochie, brought a humanising regime of reform to the second settlement period through four of its 30 years. He introduced the Merits System of Penal Discipline, which worked on the principle that the prisoner could secure freedom if they were industrious and well behaved. For a number of reasons, including the fact that his superiors disapproved of his reformist actions, his reforms failed. Under Maconochie's humanitarian influence the conditions for prisoners had improved. They rapidly deteriorated, however, under the next commandant, Major Joseph Childs.



**The final years**

The latter stages of the second settlement saw prisoners arriving direct from Britain to serve the first stage of their punishment under the new probation system introduced in 1843. The severity of the place continued and in his report to the British Parliament in 1847, Catholic Bishop Robert Wilson detailed the appalling conditions on Norfolk Island. His report helped bring an end to the island's use as a penal settlement. It was gradually closed between 1847 and 1855 with some convicts having been released on tickets of leave, while others were taken to Port Arthur where they served out their sentences. An Order in Council made on 29 December 1853, repealed all previous orders making Norfolk Island a penal settlement. A small party remained on the island to care for the farms and livestock and to handover to the incoming settlers from Pitcairn Island, who constituted the third settlement phase of the island's history.

Third settlement

I also style some of my image border radius as 50% which means round border. Styling the whole picture as square is kind of boring, thence, using some round border might grab attention.

evidence of the earliest European settlement from Australia to the south-west Pacific (1788), similar in size for a decade to the other initial settlement at Sydney Cove. Its significance is enhanced by the lack of substantial subsequent development. It contains areas and individual elements that are confirmed or well documented sites of First Settlement buildings and activities (1788-1814). The subsurface archaeological remains of the first and second Government Houses (1788-1803) are, along with First Government House Sydney (1788-1847), the oldest government house sites in Australia.



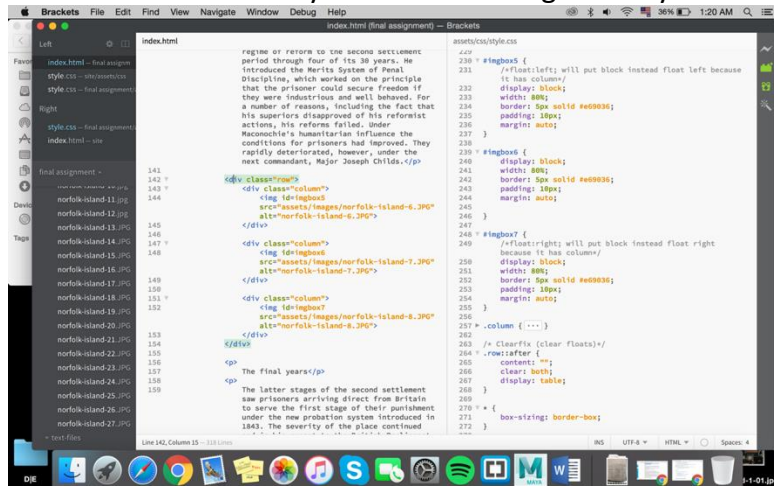
There are nine houses providing quarters for military and civil officers (1832-47). Other features include: perimeter walls and archaeological remains of Prisoners' Barracks (1828-48) including the Protestant Chapel; perimeter walls and archaeological remains of the New Prison (Pentagonal Prison) (1836-40, 1845-57); ruins of the hospital, built on First Settlement remains (1829); the Surgeon's Quarters and Kitchen (1827) on the site of First Settlement Government House, one of the earliest European dwellings in Australia; the Landing Pier (1839-47) built over the First Settlement landing place and sea wall, two of the earliest remaining large scale engineering works in Australia; Beach store (1825); Settlement Guardhouse (1826) on the foundations of First Settlement building; Crankmill (1827-38), the remains of the only known human powered crankmill built in Australia before 1850; Royal Engineer's office and stables (1850); Double Boat Shed (1841); Police Office, now boatshed (1828-29); Flaghouse (1840s); Constable's Quarters, partly standing (1850-53); Blacksmith's Shop (1846); Salt House (1847); and Windmill base (1842-43).

Most of KAVHA has been cleared and the original vegetation severely modified. Tropman and Tropman (1994) describe it as dominated by Kikuyu grass and note that while the sheltered gullies contain some remnant ferns, mixed hardwoods and white oaks, they have been colonised by weed species such as olives and lantana. KAVHA may still support a small population of a rare landsnail (*Mathewsoconcha suteri*).

The low-lying land of KAVHA is generally composed of calcarenite, a limestone formed of cemented cross-bedded calcareous sand, the remnants of a formerly much more extensive coral formation (Tropman and Tropman 1994). The dunes behind Emily Bay and Cemetery Beach contain a number of small fossil and sub-fossil deposits of recent age (between 450 and 7 000 years BP). These sites have yielded some fossilised vertebrate bones, remains of several land snail species that are now considered to be extinct or extremely rare, and fossilised seeds and logs of the Norfolk Island Pine (Tropman and Tropman 1994; Anderson and White 2001; DEH 2005). These fossils provide evidence of plant and animal life that existed on Norfolk Island before human occupation.

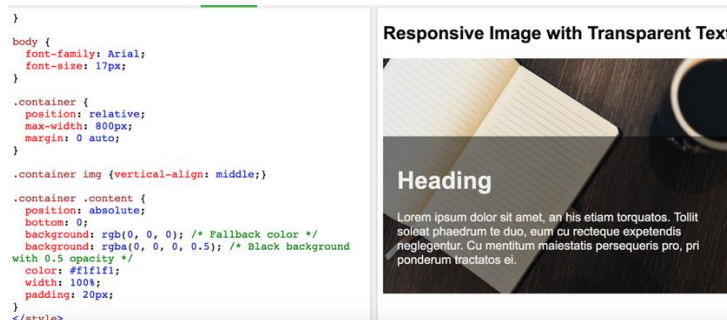


## How I code html and style css for the image side by side:

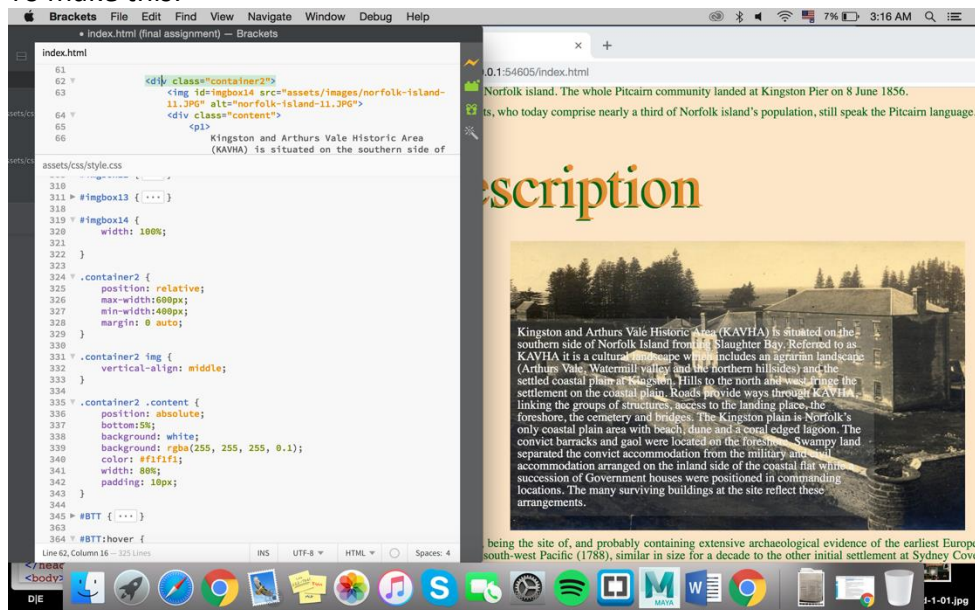


Full of words might make audience stop browsing the website, so combine text and image together can grab some attention. Thence, I did learned another skill from w3school.com which is to create a transparent Image text.

Reference this:



To make this:



I get this error when I do the validation, the solution is to key in `<meta charset="utf-8">` and `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`

Click to go forward, hold to see history

1.

**Error** The character encoding was not declared. Proceeding using `windows-1252`.

2.

**Warning** Section lacks heading. Consider using `h2` - `h6` elements to [add identifying headings to all sections](#).  
From line 35, column 9; to line 35, column 17  
`<section>`

<head>

`<meta charset="utf-8">`  
`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`

## Accessibility:

### WCAG 2.0 test

WCAG test is a very important step in web design. It must be done before the website is publish. This accessibility testing is not only focus on verifying usability but also make sure the website can be used by disabilities, neurological and more. One of the test is audio control. If the audio on a website plays automatically, it might shocks the user of the people around the user. It should have a button to stop the music or lower down the volume. Some people make website and publish to public, they should take it serious of doing this kind of usability and accessibility test.

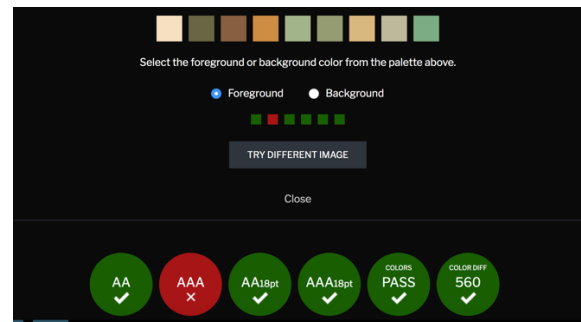
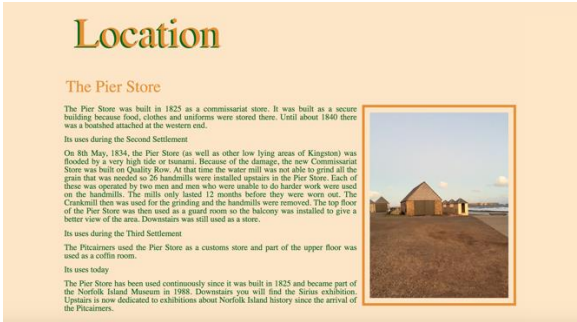
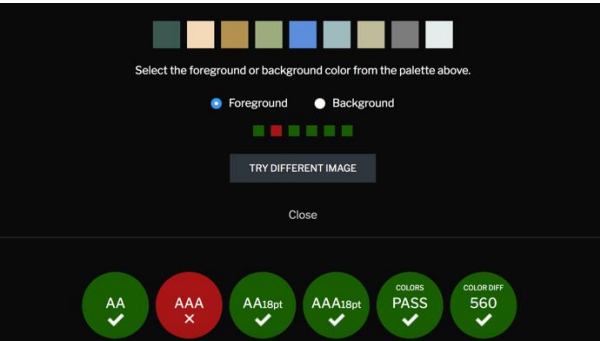
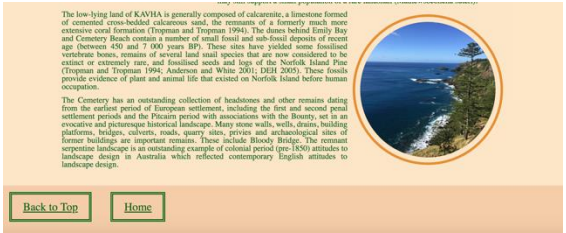
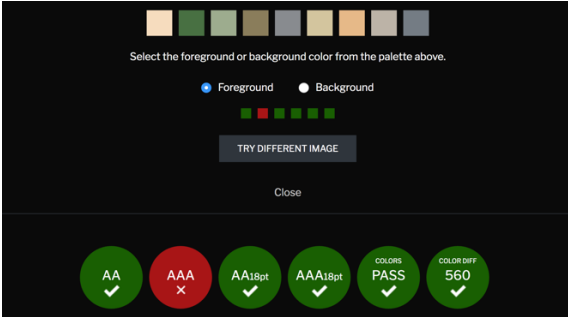
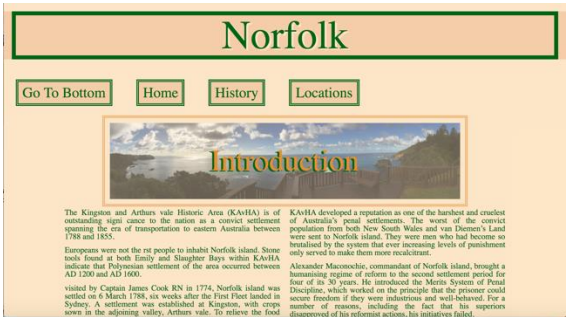
The screenshot shows the ACHECKER Web Accessibility Checker interface in a Chrome browser. The page title is "Web Accessibility Checker" and the URL is "https://achecker.ca/checker/index.php". The interface includes a "Check Accessibility By:" section with options for "Web Page URL", "HTML File Upload", and "Paste HTML Markup". The "HTML File Upload" option is selected, and a "File:" input field is shown with a "Choose File" button and a "Check It" button. Below this is an "Options" section. The "Accessibility Review" section displays the results: "Accessibility Review (Guidelines: WCAG 2.0 (Level AA))". It shows "Known Problems (0)", "Likely Problems (0)", and "Potential Problems (130)". The status is "HTML Validation" and "CSS Validation". A green checkmark icon and the text "Congratulations! No known problems." are displayed. The interface also includes a "Login" link, a "Register" link, and a "Web Accessibility Checker" logo. The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://achecker.ca/checker/index.php". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons, including DJE, Safari, Chrome, and Maya.

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Provide text alternatives for non-text content)	Fail (my only non-text content is images, I have no idea what name is the images and Riley had said we don't need to do this in this assignment; But I understand the important of this requirement. Non-text content without any text explanation will confuse the audiences.)
1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Logical structure)	Pass Information has a logical structure, which can be recognised and followed by browsers.
1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence (Present content in a meaningful order)	Pass All the text, image is arranged by neat and tidy. There's some gap in between, thence, it will be easy to browse.
1.4.1 Use of Colour (Don't use presentation that relies solely on colour)	Pass Colour is not used as the only visual means of conveying information. In every button, it will change colour when it's hover. The purpose of it is to give a direction for the user that they are pointing the button.
1.4.2 Audio Control (Don't play audio automatically)	Pass There's no audio in this website.
2.1.1 Keyboard (Accessible by keyboard only)	Pass
2.1.2 No keyboard Trap (Don't trap keyboard users)	Pass There's no keyboard trap in this website. Everything is fine by using either keyboard or touch screen.
2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below (No content flashes more than three times per second)	Pass There's no any flashes in this website.
2.4.2 Page Titled (Use helpful and clear page titles)	Pass Titles that describe topic or every section can be spot in the website.
2.4.3 Focus Order (Logical order)	Pass There's border in every images, and the title of the website. Content that users can select or interact with is in logical order.
2.4.4 Link Purpose *In context (Every link's purpose is clear from its context)	Pass Every link has a button on there so that is will easier to access to another page.
3.1.1 Language of Page (Page has a language assigned)	Pass The use of language must be readable and easy understanding. In this site, I was just using human language.
4.1.1 Parsing	Pass



(No major code errors)	No major code errors.
------------------------	-----------------------

Contrast checker



## W3C Markup Validation

### Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

#### Showing results for uploaded file history.html

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report

Check by   No file chosen

Uploaded files with .xhtml or .xht extensions are parsed using the XML parser.

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 14 milliseconds.

[About this checker](#) • [Report an issue](#) • Version: 19.5.2

## W3C CSS Validation

 The W3C CSS Validation Service

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

Jump to: [Warnings \(1\)](#) [Validated CSS](#)

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

#### Congratulations! No Error Found.

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

To show your readers that you've taken the care to create an interoperable Web page, you may display this icon on any page that validates. Here is the XHTML you could use to add this icon to your Web page:



```
<p>
  <a href="http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">
    
    </a>
  </p>
```



```
<p>
  <a href="http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">
    
    </a>
  </p>
```

## Wave result

 **WAVE**  
web accessibility evaluation tool

[Styles](#) [No Styles](#) [Contrast](#)

**Summary**  
WAVE has detected the following:  

- 0 Errors
- 21 Alerts
- 0 Features
- 4 Structural Elements
- 4 HTML5 and ARIA
- 4 Contrast Errors

**Panel Options**  

- DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.
- DOCUMENTATION: Explanation of the WAVE icons and how you can make your page more accessible.
- OUTLINE: The heading structure of the web page.

# Norfolk

## Introduction

**Go To Bottom** **Home** **History** **Locations**




**The Kingston and Arthurs vale Historic Area (KAvHA)** is of outstanding significance to the nation as a convict settlement spanning the era of transportation to eastern Australia between 1788 and 1855.

Europeans were not the first people to inhabit Norfolk island. Stone tools found at both Emily and Slaughter Bays within KAvHA indicate that Polynesian settlement of the area occurred between AD 1200 and AD 1600.

KAvHA developed a reputation as one of the harshest and cruelest of Australia's penal settlements. The worst of the convict population from both New South Wales and van Diemen's Land were sent to Norfolk island. They were men who had become so brutalised by the system that ever increasing levels of punishment only served to make them more recalcitrant.

Legend: Māori, commander of Norfolk island

 **WAVE**  
web accessibility evaluation tool

[Styles](#) [No Styles](#) [Contrast](#)

**Summary**  
WAVE has detected the following:  

- 0 Errors
- 36 Alerts
- 0 Features
- 3 Structural Elements
- 4 HTML5 and ARIA
- 1 Contrast Errors

**Panel Options**  

- DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.
- DOCUMENTATION: Explanation of the WAVE icons and how you can make your page more accessible.
- OUTLINE: The heading structure of the web page.

# Norfolk


## History

**Go To Bottom** **Home** **History** **Locations**

**Early Polynesian presence**

Europeans were not the first people to inhabit Norfolk Island. Stone tools have been found at both Emily and Slaughter bays within KAVHA. Archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of landscape modifications in the Emily Bay area including artefact assemblages and structural remains that have been interpreted as a rudimentary marae, a religious structure characteristic of East Polynesian culture. Radiocarbon dating indicates Polynesian settlement of the area occurred between AD 1200 and AD 1600.



 **WAVE**  
web accessibility evaluation tool

[Styles](#) [No Styles](#) [Contrast](#)

**Summary**  
WAVE has detected the following:  

- 0 Errors
- 56 Alerts
- 0 Features
- 9 Structural Elements
- 4 HTML5 and ARIA
- 7 Contrast Errors

**Panel Options**  

- DETAILS: A listing of all the WAVE icons in your page.
- DOCUMENTATION: Explanation of the WAVE icons and how you can make your page more accessible.
- OUTLINE: The heading structure of the web page.

# Norfolk

## Location


**Go To Bottom** **Home** **History** **Locations**

### The Pier Store

The Pier Store was built in 1825 as a commissariat store. It was built as a secure building because food, clothes and uniforms were stored there. Until about 1840 there was a boatshed attached at the western end.

Its uses during the Second Settlement

On 8th May, 1834, the Pier Store (as well as other areas of



References link:

[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_align.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_align.asp)

[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_float.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)

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Wireframe link:

<https://wireframe.cc/QXOx6T>

Reference website:

<http://pastamansi.com/>