

Group 70's A1 review

By Mark and Fedor, group 68

W3C Validator and WCAG analysis

Using the W3C Validator yields no errors in the CSS stylesheet. However, the same cannot be said about the HTML. Upon submission of the HTML, the validator returns an error and two warnings. The error is the result of a simple typo, where the h2 tag is opened, but an h3 is closed. This is not a major issue and could be rectified very easily. The two warnings both arise from a lack of titles in two sections - this could be resolved by either adding the headings or changing the <section> tags to <div> tags. However, keeping the <section> tags with titles would be the preferred solution - this is because the use of heading tags appropriately is crucial for accessibility, both due to screen readers using them for navigation, and because many use them to skim-read a page.

The page meets the conditions for guideline 1.1 of the WCAG. The points regarding time-based media, tests, CAPTCHAs and "Decoration, Formatting and Invisible" are not relevant here, as none of these elements are present in this website; we must add that we have made an assumption that the top banner with the links does not count as decoration, as it serves a navigational purpose. One of the relevant points left is "Controls, Input", in this case referring to the submit button on the form. The presence of the "Submit" button describes its purpose. The data entry fields are text-based control, and thus we do not believe that they fall under this section. The only other relevant section is the "Sensory" part - in our case the non-text content refers to images. As these images all have an alt tag that describes what the image contains, this requirement is satisfied.

Guideline 1.3: this guideline is not fully satisfied, as not all of the sections feature an id - had this been otherwise, programmatically determining the contents of each section would have been possible.

Guideline 1.4: this guideline is not met, as 1.4.8., requiring the background and foreground colours to be able to be changed by the user, is not an available feature.

Guideline 2.1: The form and navigation is all accessible using a keyboard, the form can be navigated using tab and the enter keys. The focus can also be moved away from these elements using tab. Thus it passes this guideline.

Guideline 2.2: The webpage does not (yet) use any dynamic or automatically updating content nor are there any pop ups that would automatically disappear. Therefore the page passes this guideline.

Guideline 2.3: The webpage does not have any animated content that could cause seizures. Thus it passes this guideline.

Guideline 2.4: Not every section is correctly marked with a corresponding header, such as the picture of William Shakespeare. However the webpage does offer a nice navbar to skip certain sections of the webpage. The context of the hyperlinks is clear and does not cause any confusion. In addition, content that can be in focus such as input fields receive a clear indication that they are focussed. Because this is a single page website only there does not have to be a clear indication of which page the user is currently on.

Guideline 3.1: The webpage has a clear language set in the HTML and that language is used across the webpage, abbreviation tags are used appropriately and contain the full word that was abbreviated.

Guideline 3.2: The webpage behaves in a predictable way without distorting the user. The webpage scales consistently and the different sections are consistently identifiable by their titles.

Guideline 3.3: The input fields are clearly labelled. However, the webpage does not use the URL type as input and therefore the webpage does not offer any input validation which may lead to input errors. Thus this guideline is not met.

Guideline 4.1: Almost all tags have respective closing tags, however as mentioned above there are a few small issues. All IDs are unique and there are no duplicated attributes. The links and inputs role and name can be determined programmatically as they have unique IDs that allow them to be identified.

Overall, this page does not meet the requirement for a level A - condition 1.3.1., a Level A condition, is not met.

Responsiveness to different devices

The webpage is well-designed for both desktop and tablet users. All of the page's content is rendered regardless of both the device and resolution, meaning that mobile users are not missing out on any content or features, which would be appreciated by mobile users. A potential improvement would be the introduction of separate pages for tablet and phone users, as opposed to the current page, which serves both audiences. In addition, the width of the mobile and desktop version could be better defined as just before the page switches to the mobile version the navbar resizes to only half the screen width. Furthermore the all the text seems to be outlined more to the left whilst the table is still filling the whole page, in the mobile version this is fixed. However, small desktops and tablets could still suffer from this unwanted effect.

The use of serif style fonts for the printing layout is a good addition, it makes the text easier to read and will look better when printed. However, the print layout could still do with some improvements. Such as the table being displayed on multiple pages with breaks between the rows and hiding the input and submit button, as these do not have any use on the printed version.

Semantic markup

Group 70 makes good use of many tags to semantically imply the purpose of many elements of their page. For example, the use of `<abbr>` to abbreviate CSS and HTML on line 18. Group 70 also utilises the `<section>` tag to break the HTML up into logical, and thus easy to follow sections. However, only some sections feature a section id. To improve, group 70 could give all of their sections an id, which would both give their HTML more consistency and make the structure easier to follow. Another point for improvement can be seen in the author descriptions: group 70 use the `` tag to emphasise the name of the works produced by their chosen authors - a more appropriate tag to use here would be the `<cite>` tag.

Mobile-first vs. Desktop-first

Mobile-first and desktop-first are two contrasting website design philosophies that produce websites with differing core objectives. As screen size tends to be significantly smaller on a mobile device, the mobile-first design philosophy warrants giving precedence to graphically simpler and more content-concise websites. The need for simplicity arises not only from the aforementioned smaller screens, but also as a result of fingers being less precise than mouse clicks (thus leading to fewer, bigger buttons being favoured over a greater number of smaller buttons), as well as a likely slower network speed, the usage of which the user would wish to be as low as feasible, due to mobile data usage. The need for compact content is naturally due to a smaller screen being able to display less information, meaning that which is displayed should be as informative as possible. A desktop-first design philosophy makes use of the larger screen and more precise mouse clicks to allow for more content and features to be present. When making a desktop-first webpage suitable for mobile users, the developers often resort to hiding and simplifying details of the webpage, a technique called graceful degradation.

Both the desktop and mobile web pages are well constructed, making it difficult to tell whether the Group 70's webpage was designed with a mobile-first or desktop-first approach. However, we do believe that the mobile-first philosophy does come through ever so slightly more here: The layout of the page is very simple on both desktop and mobile, and all the features that are present on mobile are also present on desktop - thus, we believe that the website was built with the "progressive enhancement" idea in mind. In addition, the section featuring the image of William Shakespeare looks rather empty on the desktop page, but, contrastingly, looks well structured on the mobile page.

Responsive design & accessibility screenshots

Responsive design

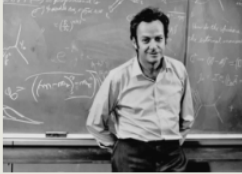

The screenshot below shows how the webpage renders when the width of the displayed webpage is 600px or less. The most notable difference is the rotation of the table into a vertical orientation. This eliminates the need for horizontal scrolling.

Web Tech Group 70

Josh & Bodhi

This webpage contains a photo album of famous authors, and displays functional use of various fundamentals of HTML and CSS. It also contains a form which, once fully implemented, will allow users to add their own entries to the table of authors. The website is optimised to display on both PC displays and mobile devices.

Photo album of famous authors

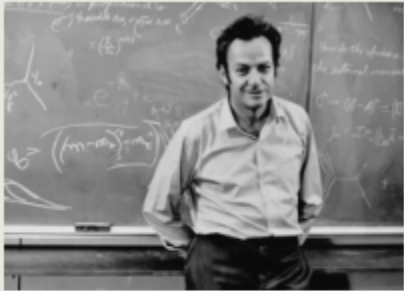
	<p>Richard Feynman</p> <p>Image of Nobel laureate Richard Feynman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• physics• nobel prize• man <p>Nobel laureate Richard Feynman is the author of the famous <i>The Feynman Lectures</i> on Physics, perhaps his most accessible work for anyone with an interest in physics, compiled from lectures to Caltech undergraduates in 1961–64.</p>
	<p>Judith Butler</p>

Accessibility

The screenshot below shows the navigation bar of the website. “other” is written to the right of “home”, and serves as one of the navigation links. However, the text may be difficult to spot. Giving the “other” a background, such as the one “home” has, would solve the issue.



The table produced in the screenshot below looks great at high and low widths, but is displayed poorly in the 530 to 600 pixel range. The reason for this is due to the information being scattered around the text box rather than flowing logically.



Richard Feynman

Image of Nobel laureate Richard Feynman

- physics
- nobel prize
- man

Nobel laureate Richard Feynman is the author of the famous *The Feynman Lectures on Physics*, perhaps his most accessible work for anyone with an interest in physics, compiled from lectures to Caltech undergraduates in 1961–64.

Actionable feedback

We would advise you to allocate more time towards checking the indentation present in your HTML - while it is overall very good, there are numerous inconsistencies/minor errors. One example are your body tags, which start and end with different indentations. Another such example are lines 11 and 12, where the difference in indentation is only one space. In addition, please avoid putting text on top of images (in your case referring to the navigation bar containing "other"), as this text may be difficult to spot and may prevent certain users from being able to use the website to its fullest.

What we have learnt

From analysing group 70's work, we have learnt how important it is to not place text on background images (such as the text in the search bar), as it can be very difficult to both read and spot. We have also learnt from group 70's HTML structure, as they have efficiently used white spacing to separate different content. Another takeaway is the structured manner in which group 70 wrote their compatibility report: they very clearly state which browsers their website was tested with, the apparent differences are stated, and the possible reasons for them are also clearly given - this manner and structure of presenting information leads to a very clear and understandable report.