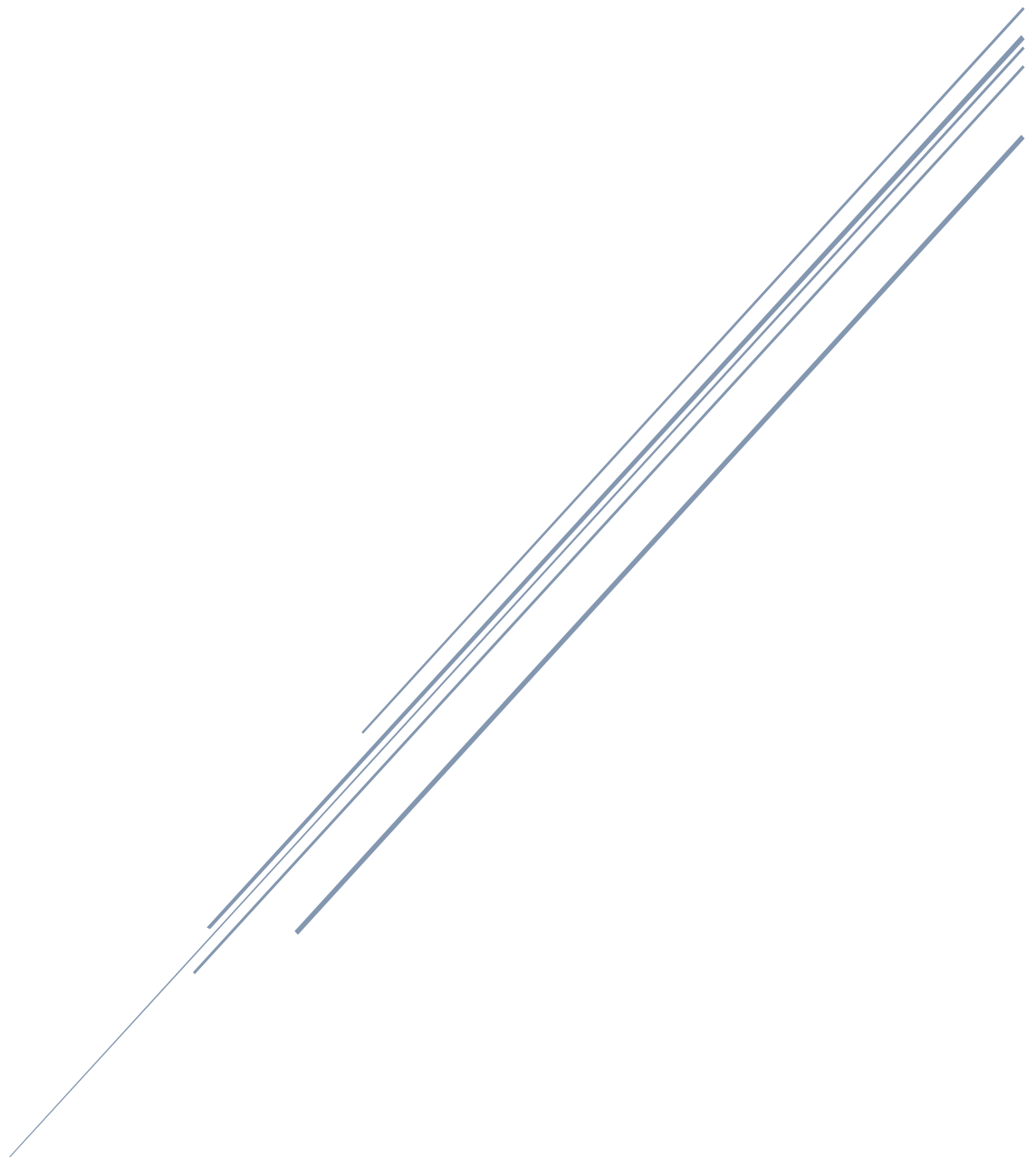


WEB AUTHORIZING : CRITICAL LOG

Kiran Thomasson : 156252518



University Of Lincoln
Computer Science : Web Authoring : CMP1130M

Contents:

- 2. About web standards
- 3. Validating my site with W3C
 - a. Omitted errors reported by validation
 - b. HTML
 - c. CSS
- 6. Interoperability
- 7. Browser testing
 - a. Chrome
 - b. Firefox
 - c. Opera
- 17. Responsive Design
- 20. Best Practices
- 21. References & Bibliography

Website URL:

<https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/index.html>

Video URL:

<https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/demo.html>

This Document URL:

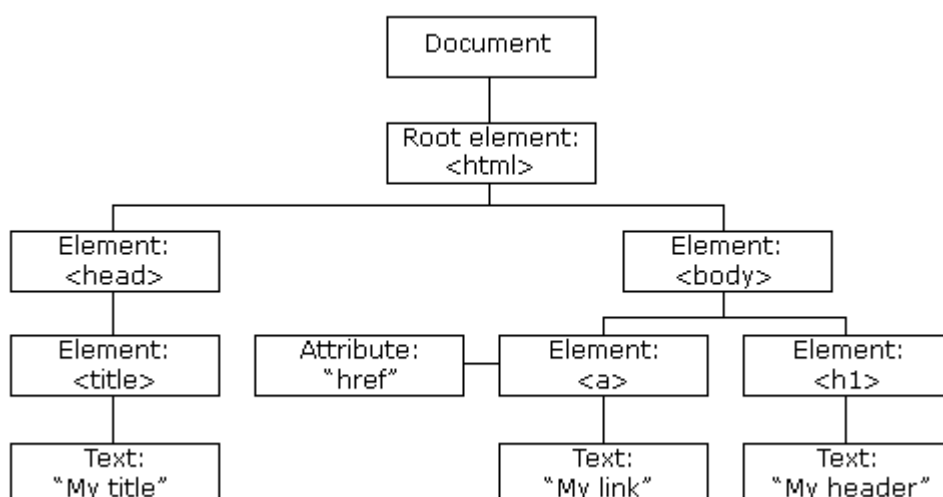
<https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/log.html>

About Web Standards

Web standards are in rules that are put in place to ensure that websites and their developers are able to produce modern, dynamic and functional websites. The main organisation responsible for producing the web standards is W3C. They describe web standards as: ***“W3C publishes documents that define Web technologies. These documents follow a process designed to promote consensus, fairness, public accountability, and quality. At the end of this process, W3C publishes Recommendations, which are considered Web standards.”*** (W3C, 2018)

The W3C Standards mainly cover the application and usage of HTML (Hyper Text Mark-up Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheet). The standards are updated regularly to ensure that they are in line with the most recent iterations of these languages. For example, HTML 5 and CCS 3. HTML5’s main goal is to improve multimedia and responsiveness on webpages, whilst still maintaining compatibility with older computers, browsers and mobile devices to allow websites to remain accessible to the masses. HTML5 also aims to help remove old plugins such as flash, which have been found to have security risks and required a separate download from the user. Similarly, CSS3 aims to allow advanced website styling whilst decreasing site load time by using an external stylesheet, which keeps file size of a HTML document down. However, a weakness of a constantly updating standard is that some websites can lose functionality, compatibility or even security if they do not keep up with the latest standards. This could potentially put a website at risk of attacks or other security issues due to them not keeping up with the newest standards (Again, flash player is a good example of this scenario).

Although W3C mainly produce the HTML and CSS standards, they also make standards for other aspects of web authoring such as the DOM (Document Object Model) in JS (JavaScript). The DOM is useful to developers as it allows searching through a HTML document to locate a specific ID or tag and dynamically alter its HTML or CSS properties. W3C produce the standards for the DOM to allow the use of it on almost any HTML document, making it a universally accepted method of editing attributes. W3C also define the structure for the DOM which can be seen below:



(W3Schools, 2018)

HTML5 does have many advantages such as cleaner mark-up (semantic elements) and richer media elements. However, as with any standard, it does have some disadvantages when compared to its predecessors. One of the main weaknesses of HTML5 was that due to its relatively short development time, there are many standards that still do not support it or make effective use of it. Another disadvantage is that developers have to be re-trained in the new language which means that the standard can take time to become effective and widely used. Overall, HTML5 and CSS3 are well made standards that have unlocked more potential for web developers and is allowing them to make more interesting, responsive and dynamic websites.

Validating My Site

a) Omitted errors reported by validation

After putting my site pages through the W3C HTML and CSS validation tool I found that there were quite a few errors and warnings within my site's code. I did manage to rectify many of the errors that I found, such as images requiring alt tags as per the HTML5 standard to help improve site accessibility. However, due to many reasons, such as effects on functionality, I had to omit some of the less important errors and decided not to fix them. The main errors that I encountered were to do with obsolete tags such as frameborder on iframes and duplicate ID's. To make my site fully validate I would need to use CSS to provide a frameborder, change the ID's to classes and change the CSS to fit, accordingly. Although these errors do not directly affect the functionality of the site, they would need to be repaired before my site could gain full W3C HTML validation.

However, my CSS fully validated to the CSS3 + SVG Standard after I rectified some errors that were caused by incorrect syntax and missed units.

b) HTML

Here are the screenshots of the final validation of my HTML:

Index.html

The screenshot shows the Nu Html Checker interface. At the top, it says "Nu Html Checker" and "This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change". Below this, it shows the URL "https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/index.html". The "Checker Input" section has a "Show" button with options for "source", "outline", "image report", and "Options...". The "Check by" dropdown is set to "address". The "Check" button is visible. Below the input section, there is a "Message Filtering" section with a note "15 messages hidden by filtering". The "Errors (11)" section is expanded, showing a list of errors. Error 1 is "The 'frameborder' attribute on the 'iframe' element is obsolete. Use CSS instead." Error 2 is "Duplicate ID" with a list of 6 sub-errors: "Duplicate ID 'scroller_content_one' (2)", "Duplicate ID 'Text_One' (2)", "Duplicate ID 'smallertext'", "Duplicate ID 'imagecover' (2)", "Duplicate ID 'coverpicture' (2)", and "Duplicate ID 'scrollbutton'". The "Warnings (15)" section is also expanded, showing a list of warnings. Warning 1 is "Section lacks heading. Consider using 'h2'-'h6' elements to add identifying headings to all sections. (4)". Warning 2 is "The first occurrence of ID '...' was here. (10)" with a list of 6 sub-warnings: "The first occurrence of ID 'scroller_content_one' was here. (2)", "The first occurrence of ID 'Text_One' was here. (2)", "The first occurrence of ID 'smallertext' was here.", "The first occurrence of ID 'imagecover' was here. (2)", "The first occurrence of ID 'coverpicture' was here. (2)", and "The first occurrence of ID 'scrollbutton' was here." Warning 3 is "The 'color' input type is not supported in all browsers. Please be sure to test, and consider using a polyfill."

music.html

Nu Html Checker

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

Showing results for <https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/music.html>

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report

Check by

<https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/music.html>

Press the Message Filtering button to collapse the filtering options and error/warning/info counts.

Message Filtering 13 messages hidden by filtering

Errors (59) · [Hide all errors](#) · [Show all errors](#)

- Attribute `<gesture>` not allowed on element `<iframe>` at this point. (2) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ Attribute `<gesture>` not allowed on element `<iframe>` at this point.
 - ☒ Attribute `<allow>` not allowed on element `<iframe>` at this point.
- The `<frameborder>` attribute on the `<iframe>` element is obsolete. [Use CSS instead](#). (33) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ The `<frameborder>` attribute on the `<iframe>` element is obsolete. [Use CSS instead](#). (17)
 - ☒ The `<allowtransparency>` attribute on the `<iframe>` element is obsolete. [Use CSS instead](#). (16)
- Duplicate ID `<playbutton>`. (23) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<playbutton>`. (15)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<imagecover>`. (2)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<coverpicture>`.
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<scroller_content_one>`. (2)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<Text_One>`. (2)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<smallertext>`.
- ☒ No space between attributes.

Warnings (28) · [Hide all warnings](#) · [Show all warnings](#)

- ☐ Section lacks heading. Consider using `<h2>` `<h6>` elements to add identifying headings to all sections. (5)
- The first occurrence of ID `<playbutton>` was here. (23) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)

tour.html

Nu Html Checker

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

Showing results for <https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/tour.html>

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report

Check by

<https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/tour.html>

Press the Message Filtering button to collapse the filtering options and error/warning/info counts.

Message Filtering 9 messages hidden by filtering

Errors (9) · [Hide all errors](#) · [Show all errors](#)

- ☒ The `<frameborder>` attribute on the `<iframe>` element is obsolete. [Use CSS instead](#).
- Duplicate ID `<coverpicture>`. (6) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<coverpicture>`.
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<scroller_content_one>`. (2)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<Text_One>`. (2)
 - ☒ Duplicate ID `<smallertext>`.
- Bad value `<50%>` for attribute `<width>` on element `<iframe>`. Expected a digit but saw `<%>` instead. (2) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ Bad value `<50%>` for attribute `<width>` on element `<iframe>`. Expected a digit but saw `<%>` instead.
 - ☒ Bad value `<700px>` for attribute `<height>` on element `<iframe>`. Expected a digit but saw `<p>` instead.

Warnings (13) · [Hide all warnings](#) · [Show all warnings](#)

- ☐ Section lacks heading. Consider using `<h2>` `<h6>` elements to add identifying headings to all sections. (3)
- The first occurrence of ID `<coverpicture>` was here. (6) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☐ The first occurrence of ID `<coverpicture>` was here.
 - ☐ The first occurrence of ID `<scroller_content_one>` was here. (2)
 - ☐ The first occurrence of ID `<Text_One>` was here. (2)
 - ☐ The first occurrence of ID `<smallertext>` was here.
- ☒ Consider using the `<h1>` element as a top-level heading only (all `<h1>` elements are treated as top-level headings by ma

store.html

Nu Html Checker

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

Showing results for <https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/store.html>

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report [Options...](#)

Check by [address](#)

<https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/store.html>

[Check](#)

Press the Message Filtering button to collapse the filtering options and error/warning/info counts.

[Message Filtering](#) 1 message hidden by filtering

Errors (26) · [Hide all errors](#) · [Show all errors](#)

- Attribute `<div>` not allowed on element `<div>` at this point. (19) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ Attribute `data` not allowed on element `p` at this point. (15)
 - ☒ Attribute `fitcolumns` not allowed on element `table` at this point.
 - ☒ Attribute `field` not allowed on element `th` at this point. (3)
- Bad character `<div>` after `<div>`. Probable cause: Unescaped `<`. Try escaping it as `<`. (2) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ Bad character `<div>` after `<`. Probable cause: Unescaped `<`. Try escaping it as `<`.
 - ☒ Bad character `<div>` after `<`. Probable cause: Unescaped `<`. Try escaping it as `<`.
- The `width` attribute on the `th` element is obsolete. [Use CSS instead](#). (5) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☒ The `width` attribute on the `th` element is obsolete. [Use CSS instead](#). (3)
 - ☒ The `align` attribute on the `th` element is obsolete. [Use CSS instead](#). (2)

Warnings (3) · [Hide all warnings](#) · [Show all warnings](#)

- ☒ The `type` attribute is unnecessary for JavaScript resources.
- ☒ The document is not mappable to XML 1.0 due to two consecutive hyphens in a comment.
- ☐ Section lacks heading. Consider using `h2` or `h3` elements to add identifying headings to all sections.

custom.html

Nu Html Checker

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

Showing results for <https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/custom.html>

Checker Input

Show ☐ source ☐ outline ☐ image report [Options...](#)

Check by [address](#)

<https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/custom.html>

[Check](#)

Press the Message Filtering button to collapse the filtering options and error/warning/info counts.

[Message Filtering](#) 6 messages hidden by filtering

Errors (25) · [Hide all errors](#) · [Show all errors](#)

- Bad value `700px` for attribute `width` on element `canvas`. Expected a digit but saw `p` instead. (2) · [Hide all](#) · [Show all](#)
 - ☐ Bad value `700px` for attribute `width` on element `canvas`. Expected a digit but saw `p` instead.
 - ☐ Bad value `670px` for attribute `height` on element `canvas`. Expected a digit but saw `p` instead.
- ☒ Element `option` without attribute `label` must not be empty. (12)
- ☒ Duplicate ID `selection`. (11)

Warnings (15) · [Hide all warnings](#) · [Show all warnings](#)

- ☐ The `color` input type is not supported in all browsers. Please be sure to test, and consider using a polyfill. (4)
- ☒ The first occurrence of ID `selection` was here. (11)

c) CSS

Here is the screenshot of the final validation of my CSS:

styles.css

The screenshot shows the W3C CSS Validation Service results for the URL `https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/CSS/styles.css` (CSS level 3 + SVG). The page has a green header with the W3C logo and the text "The W3C CSS Validation Service". Below the header, there is a navigation bar with links to "Jump to: Warnings (5) Validated CSS". The main content area has a green background with the text "Congratulations! No Error Found." and "This document validates as CSS level 3 + SVG". Below this, there is a section titled "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:". This section contains two code snippets for displaying the validation icon. The first snippet is for the "Valid CSS" icon, and the second snippet is for the "Valid CSS" icon with a blue border. Below the code snippets, there is a note: "(close the img tag with > instead of /> if using HTML <= 4.01)". There is also a link to "I ♥ VALIDATOR" and a section titled "The W3C validators rely on community support for hosting and development. Donate and help us build better tools for a better web." Below this, there is a section titled "If you like, you can download a copy of this image to keep in your local web directory, and change the XHTML fragment above to reference your local image rather than the one on this server." and "If you would like to create a link to this page (i.e., this validation result) to make it easier to re-validate this page in the future or to allow others to validate your page, the URI is:". This section contains two URIs: `http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/validator?uri=https%3A%2F%2Fkirano99.github.io%2Fkiran-thom.github.io%2FCSS%2Fstyles.css&profile=css3svg&usermedium=all&warning=1&vextwarning=` and `http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer` (for HTML/XML document only). The screenshot also shows a Windows taskbar at the bottom with various application icons.

Interoperability

Interoperability is extremely important in web design as there are many different people, with different devices, each with different browsers, that might want to access a site. Therefore interoperability is required to ensure your website can reach the widest audience possible.

To ensure my site had interoperability, I have tested my website in 3 of the most popular browsers as of today. I chose to test my site on Chrome, Firefox and Opera. Both Chrome and Opera utilize the chromium engine which uses webkit, whereas Firefox uses the Gecko engine which accepts '-moz' properties. (Opera also accepts its own kit which can be accessed using '-o'). (as shown below.)

```
53 .button:hover{
54     text-shadow:1px 0px #555;
55     -moz-transform:scale(1.08);
56     -webkit-transform:scale(1.08);
57     -o-transform:scale(1.08);
58 }
```

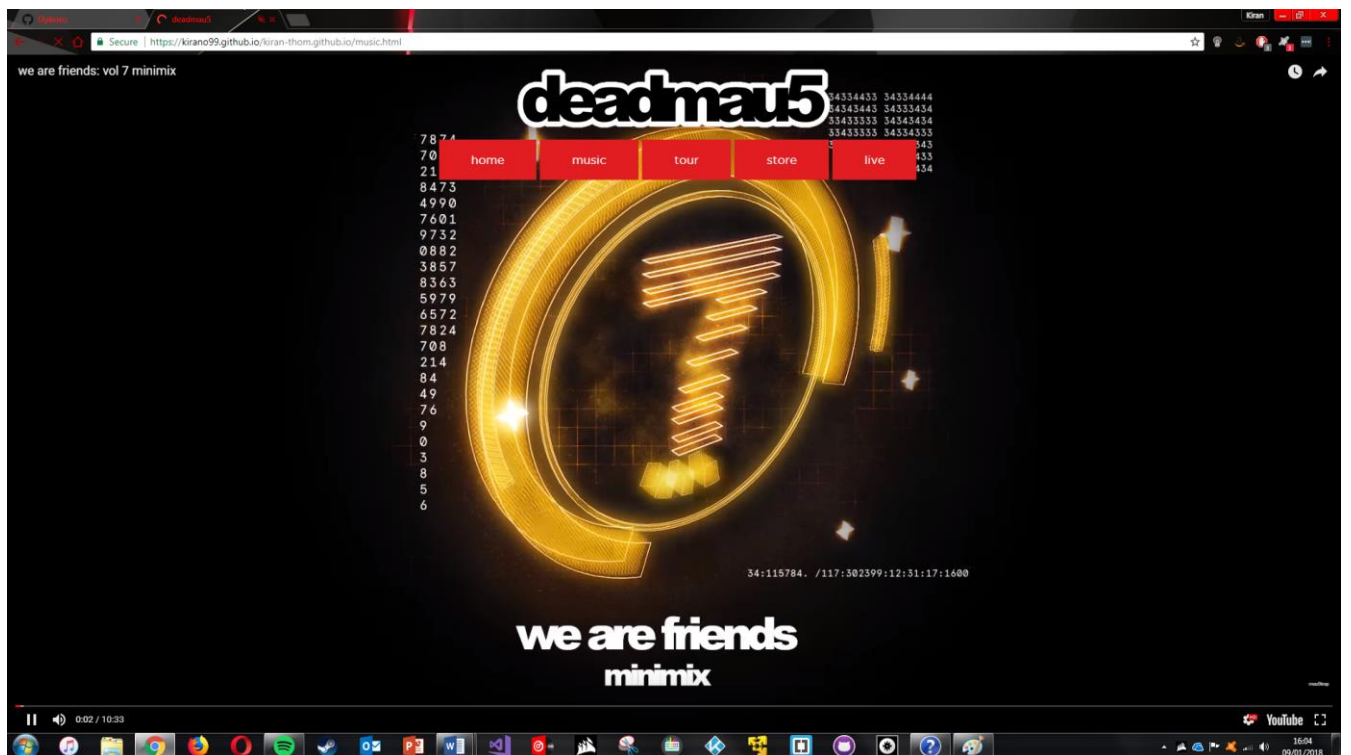
Browser Testing

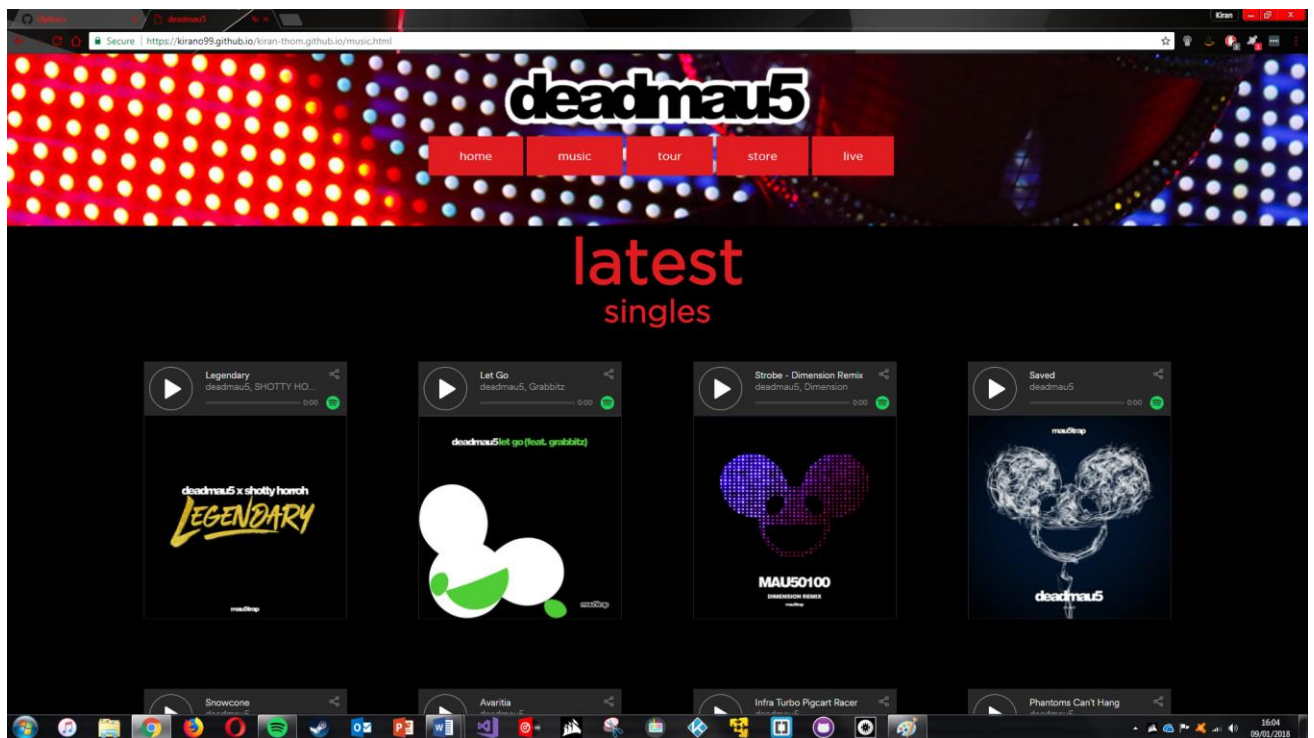
Chrome

index.html

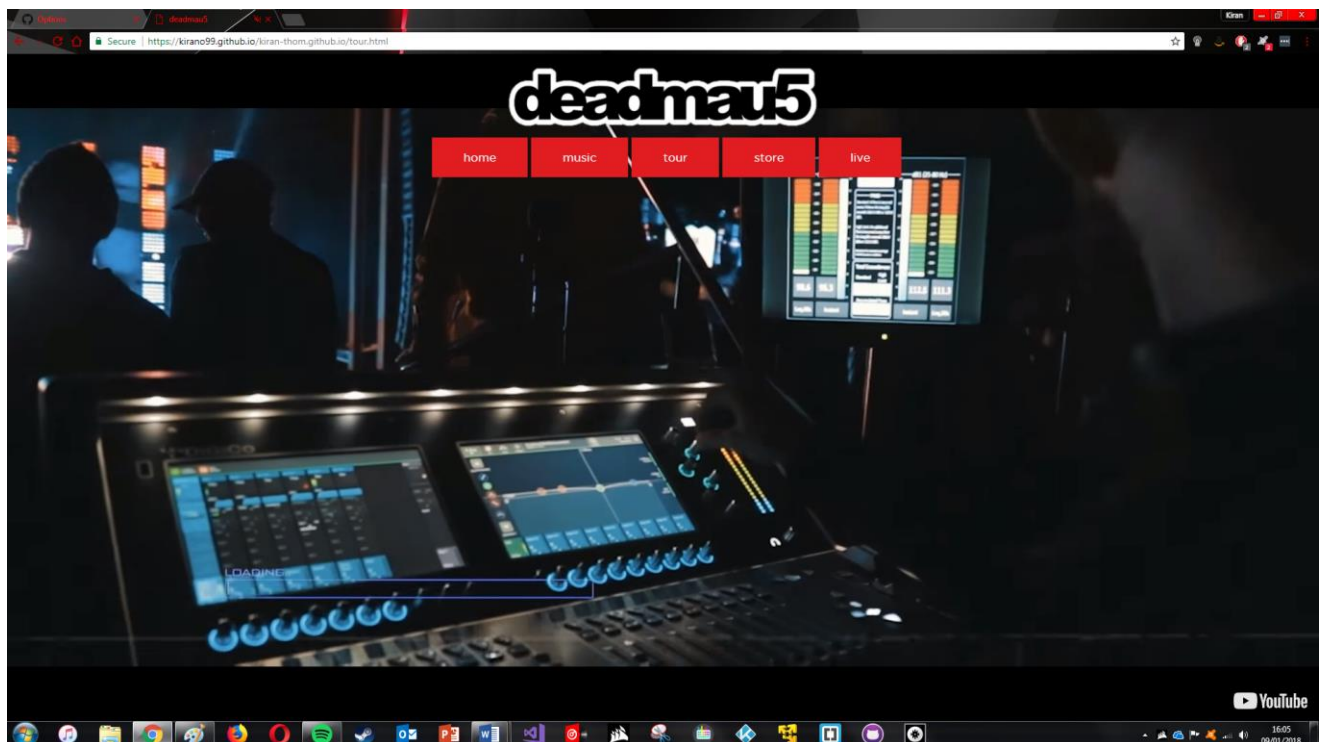


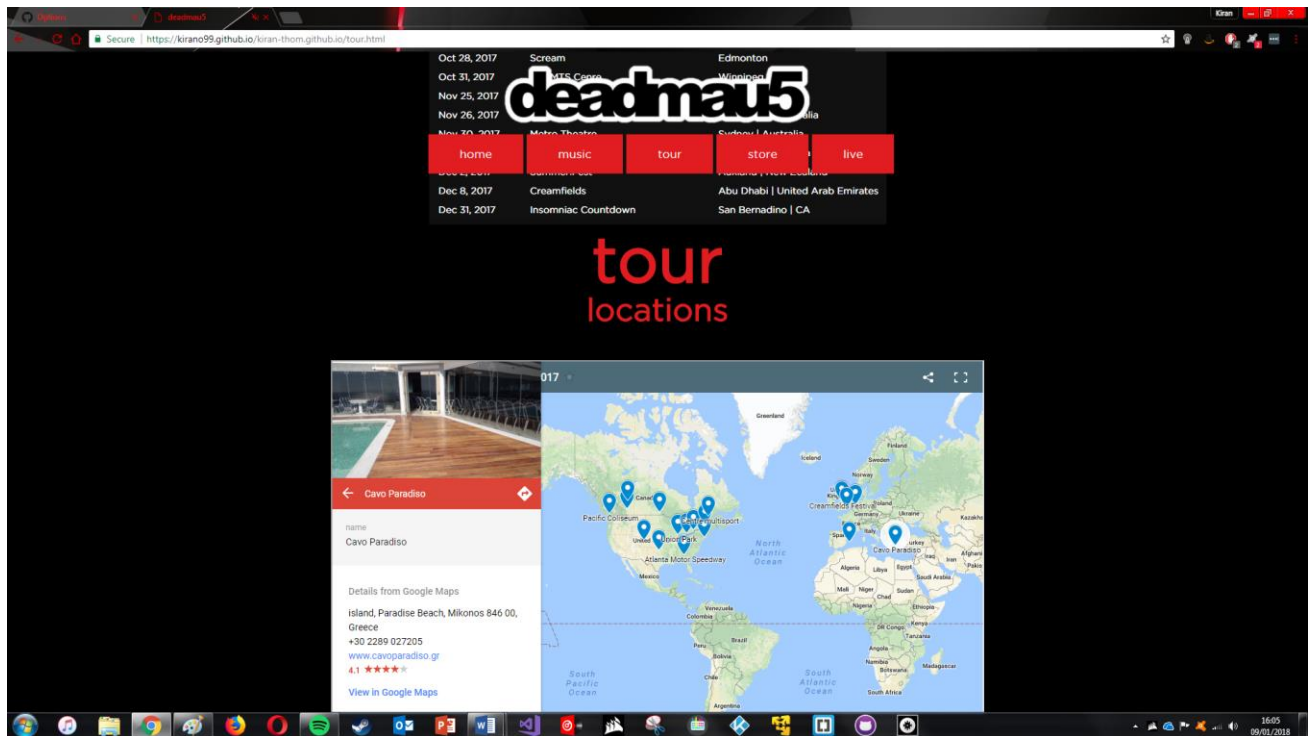
music.html (2 pictures)



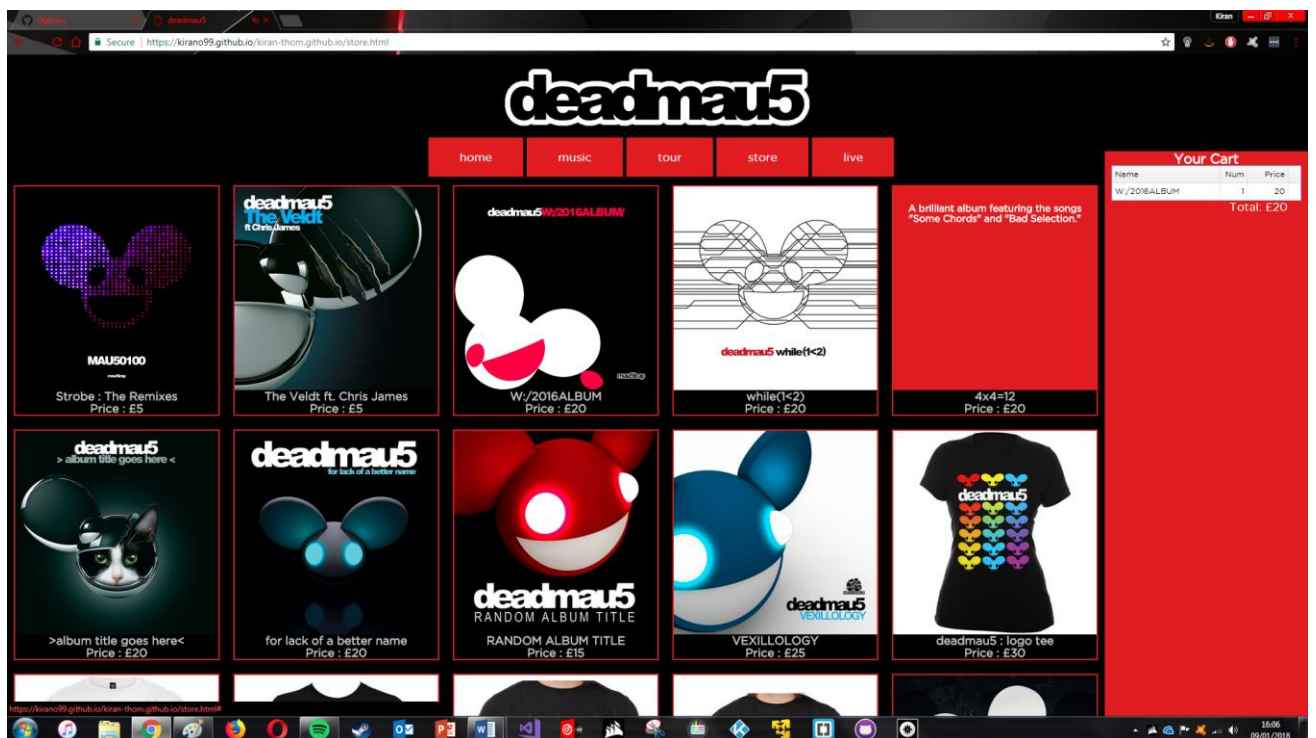


tour.html (2 Pictures)

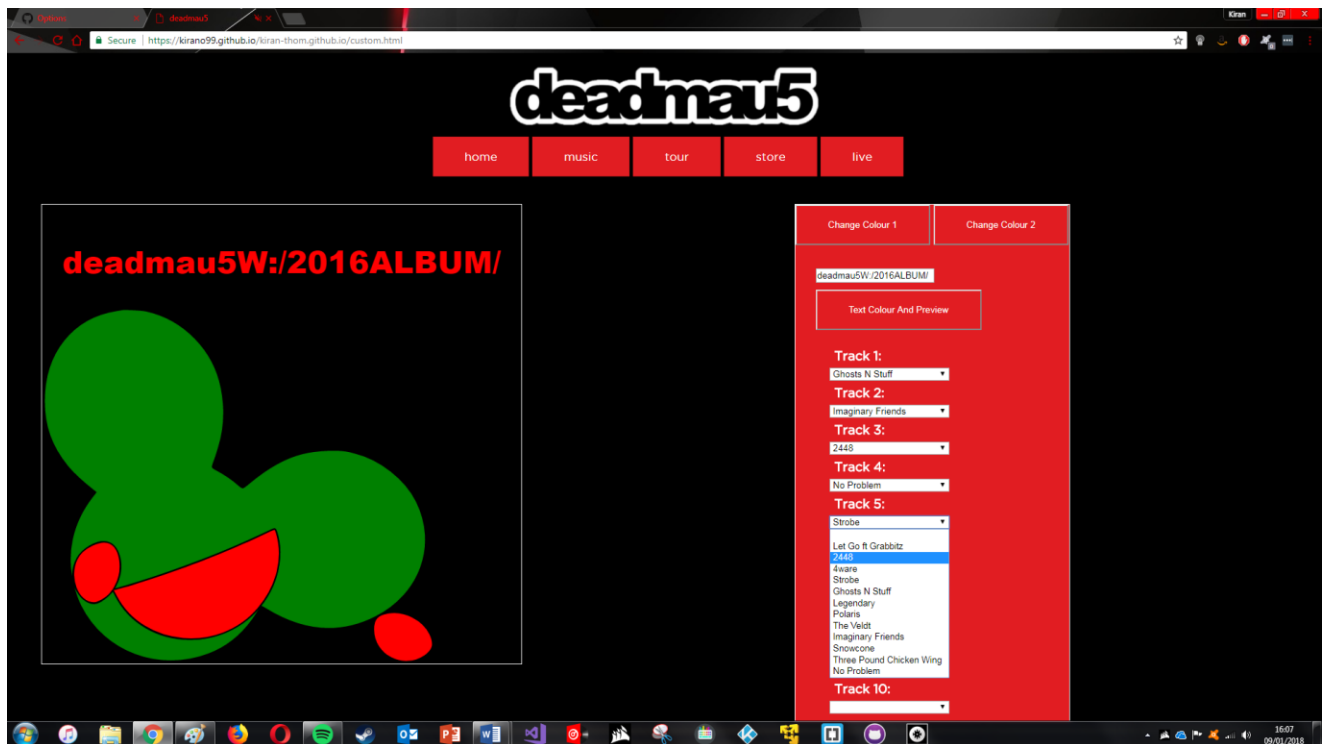




store.html



custom.html

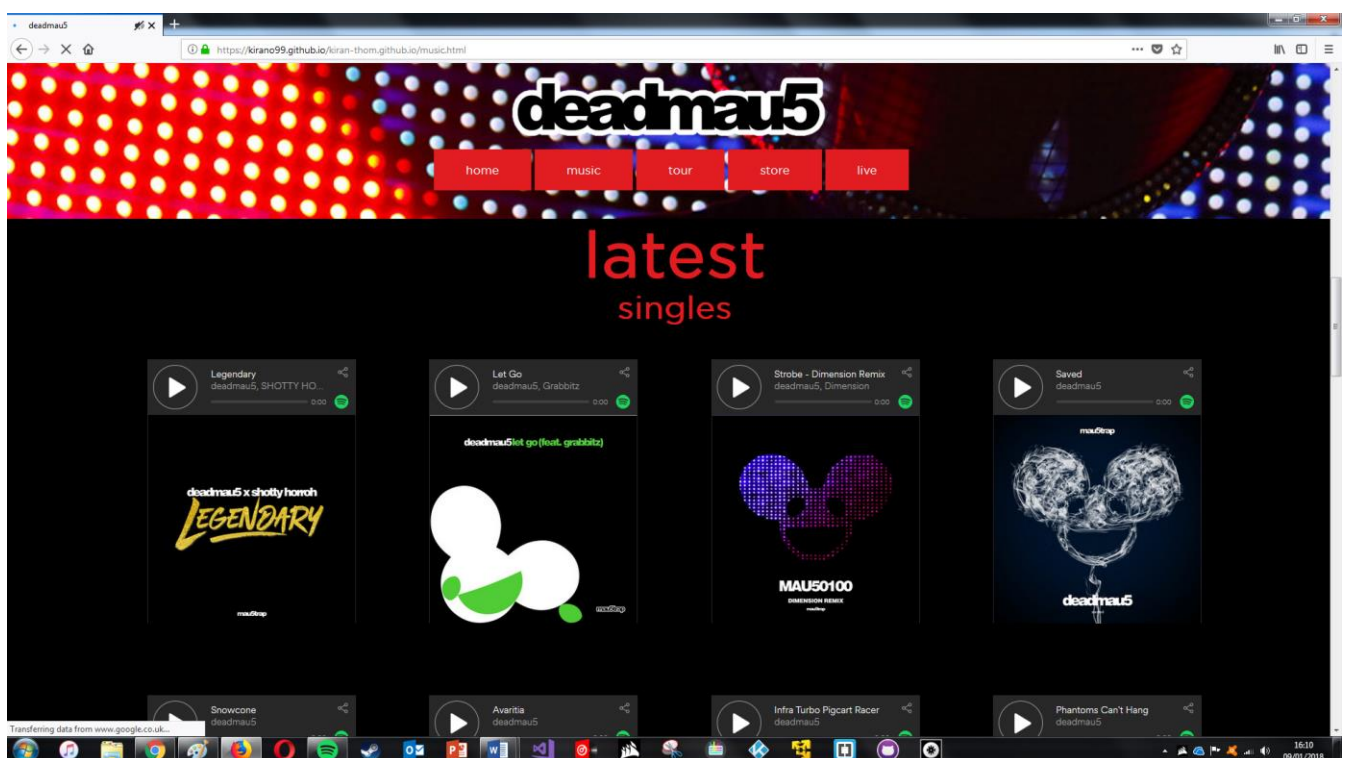
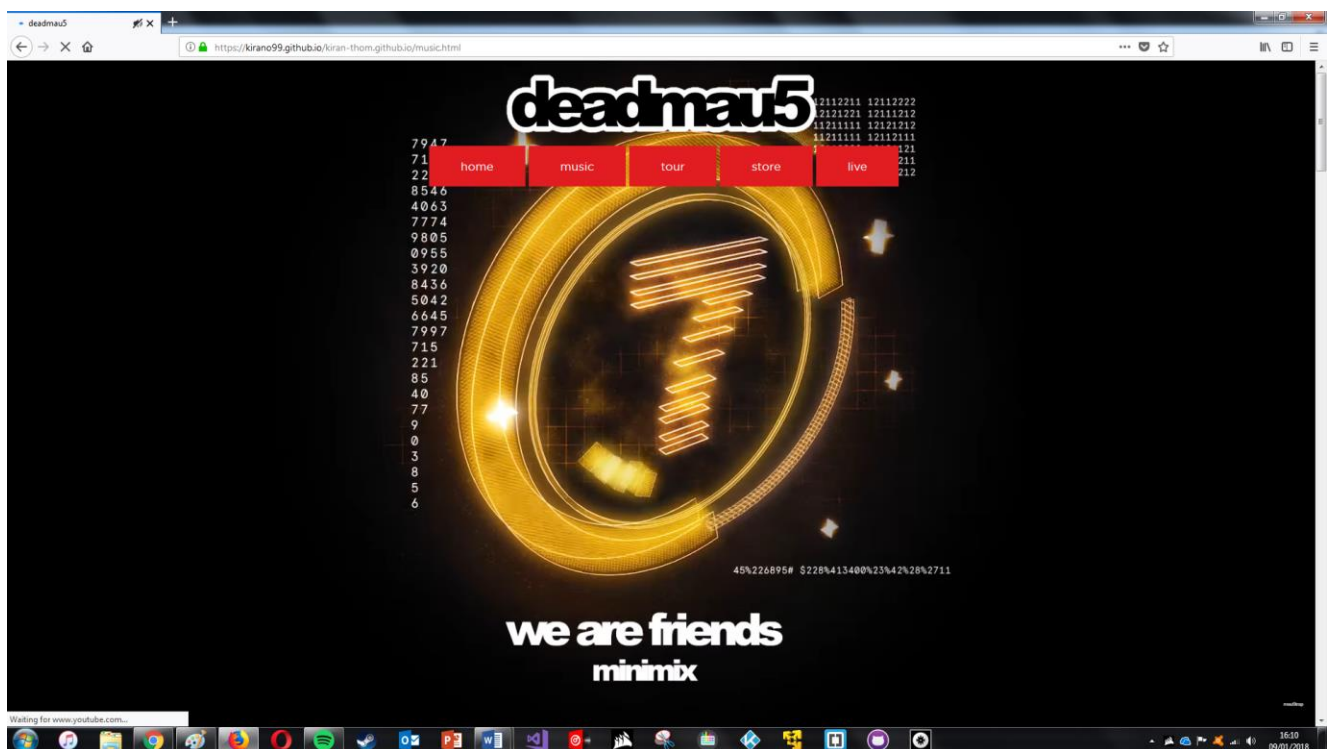


Firefox

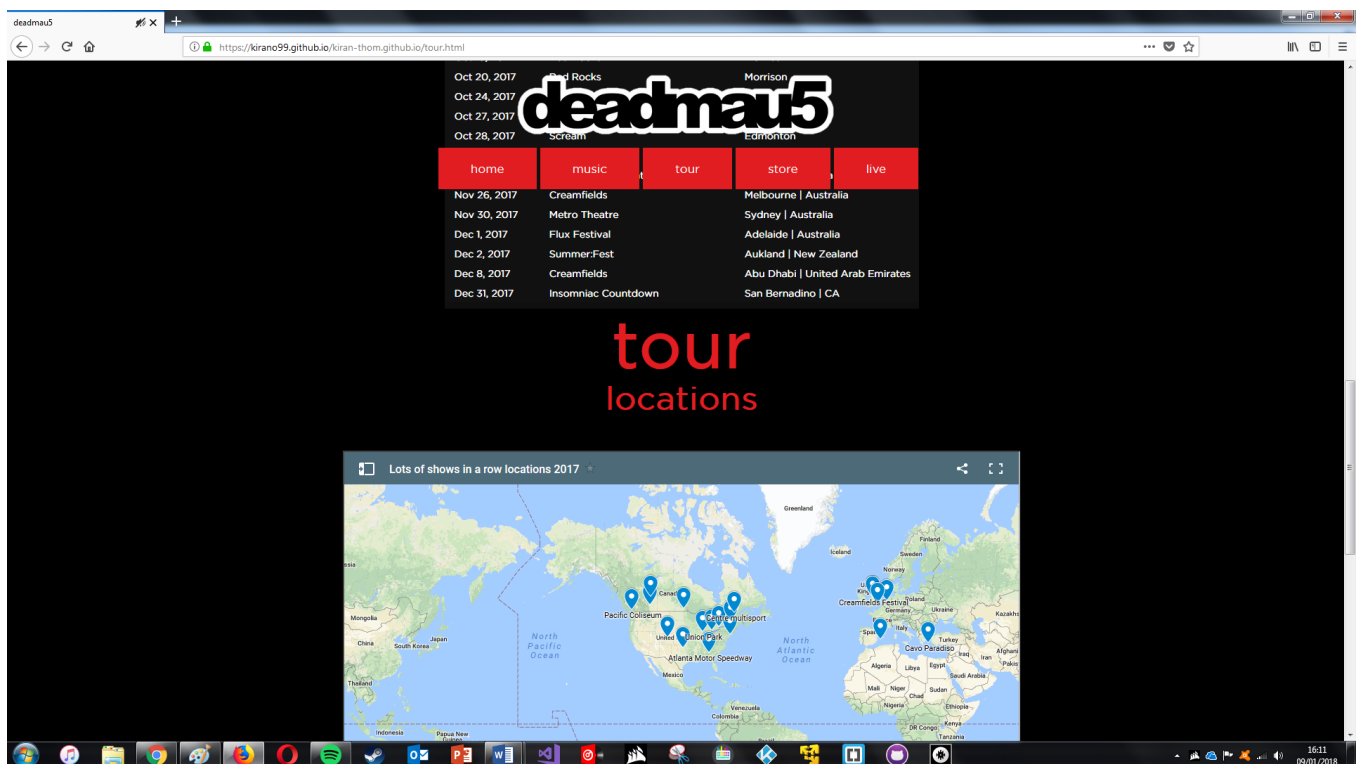
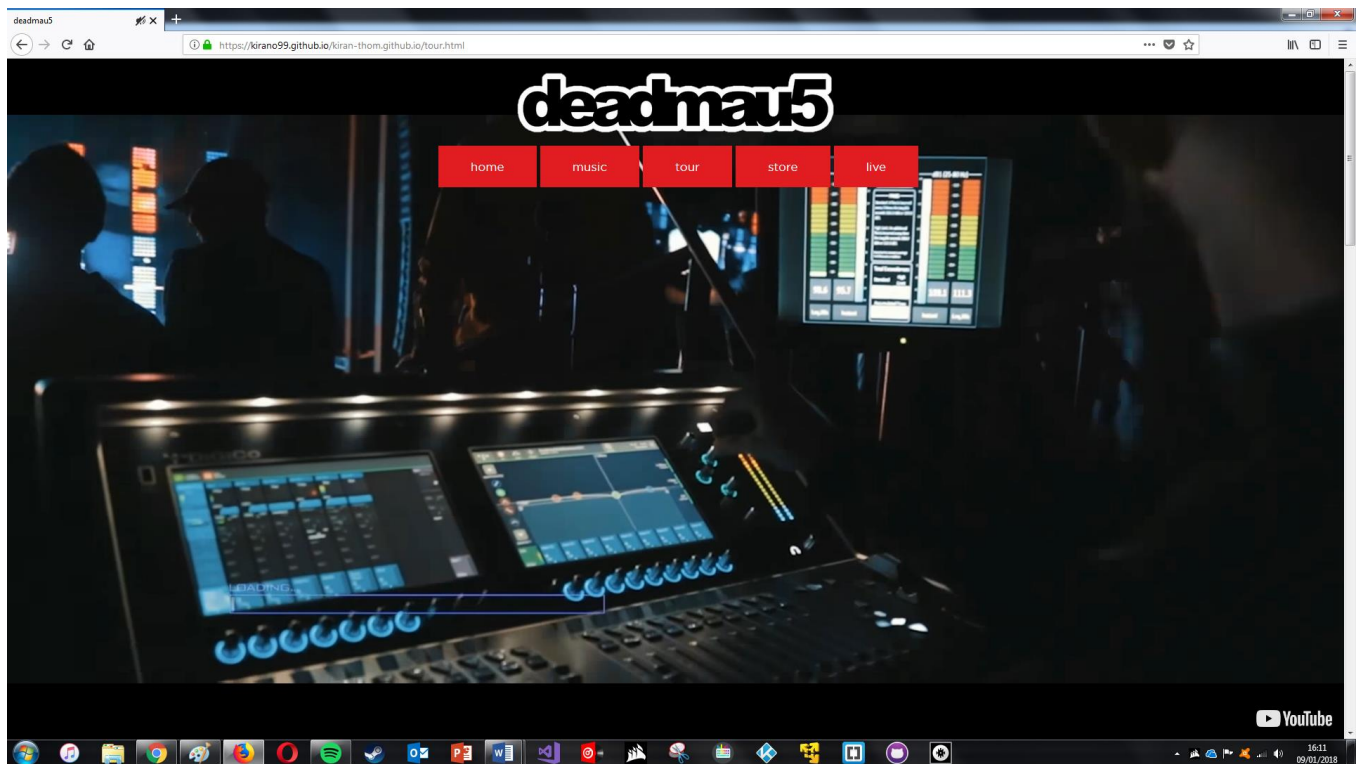
index.html



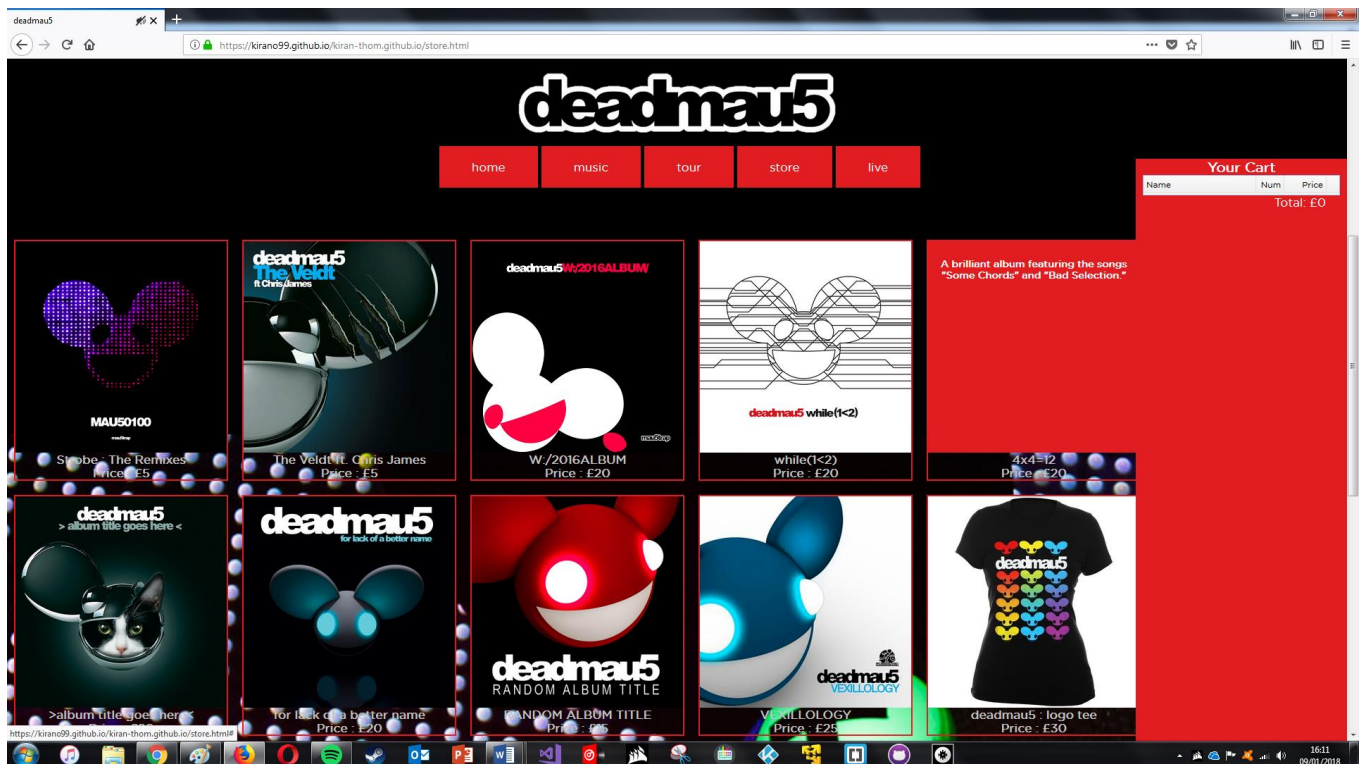
music.html (2 Pictures)



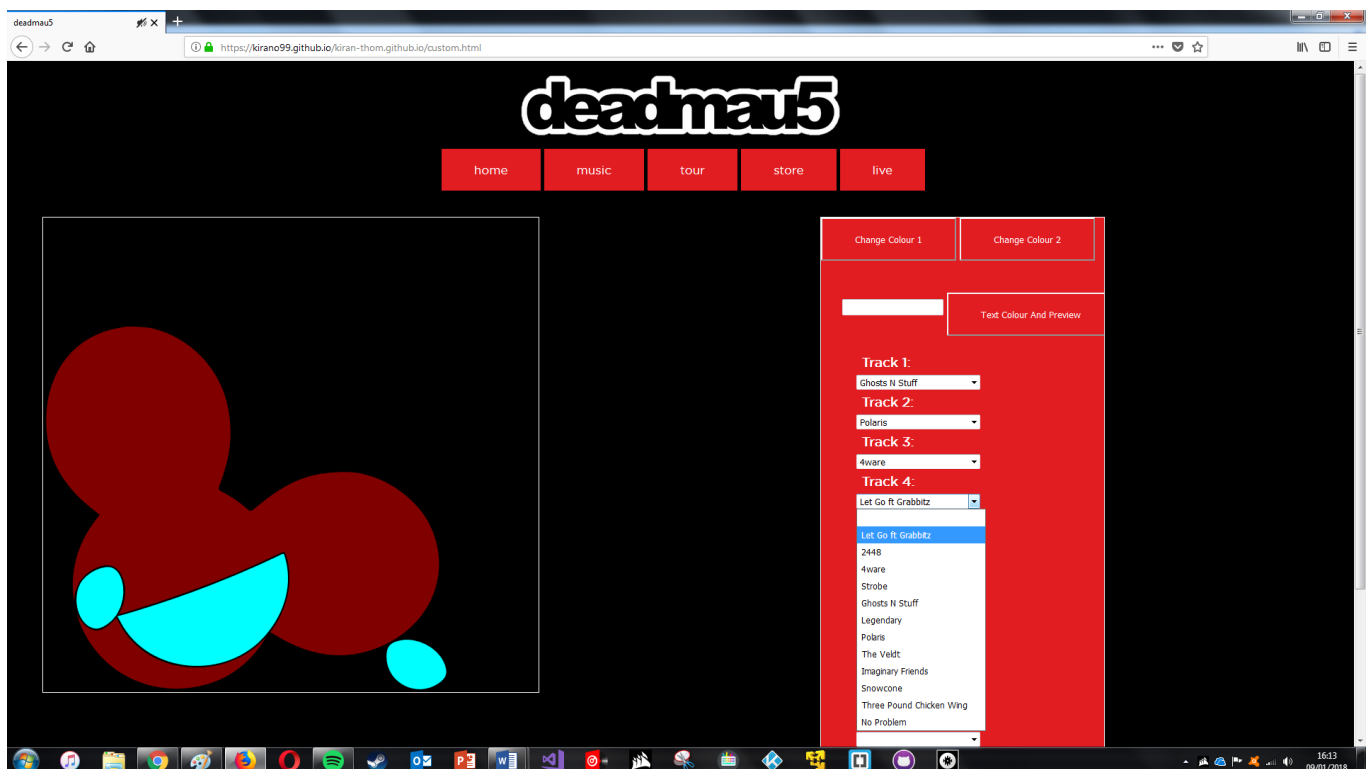
tour.html (2 Pictures)



store.html (although the background image has moved upwards, functionality is still identical to chrome)



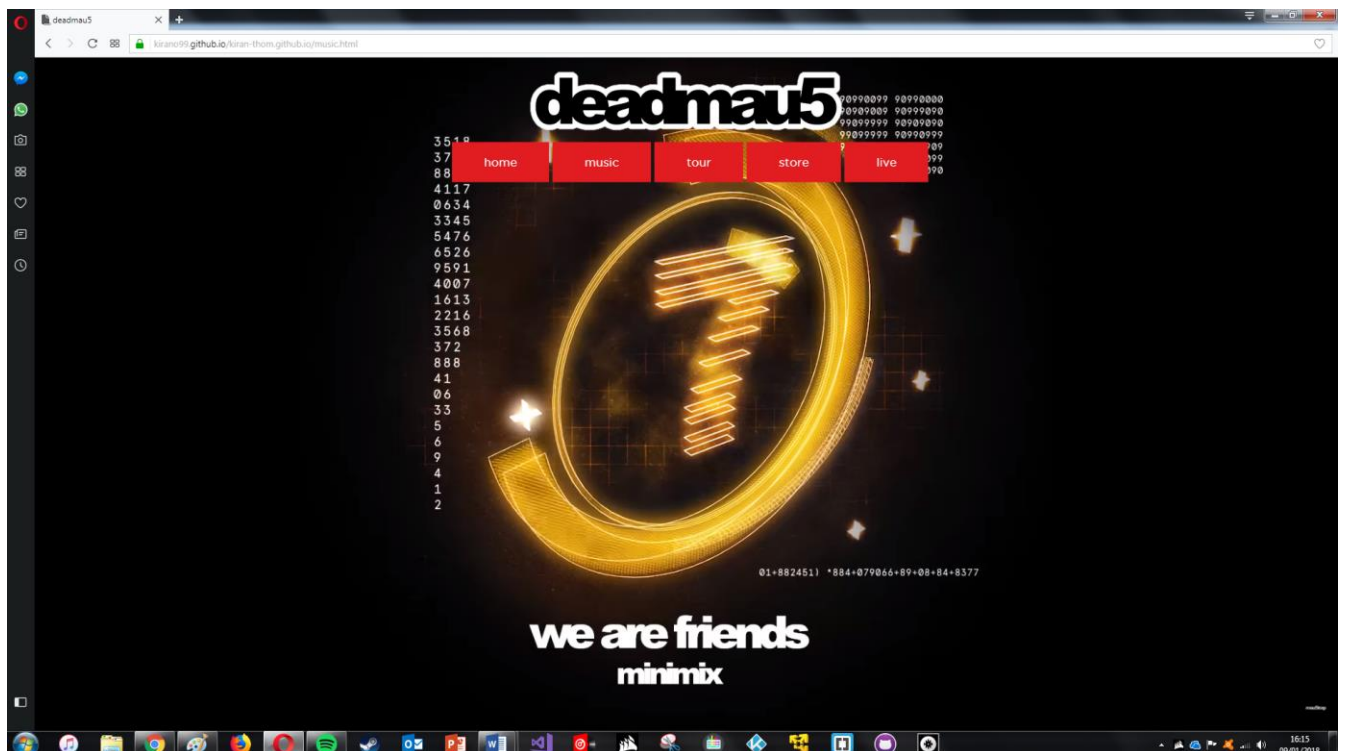
custom.html

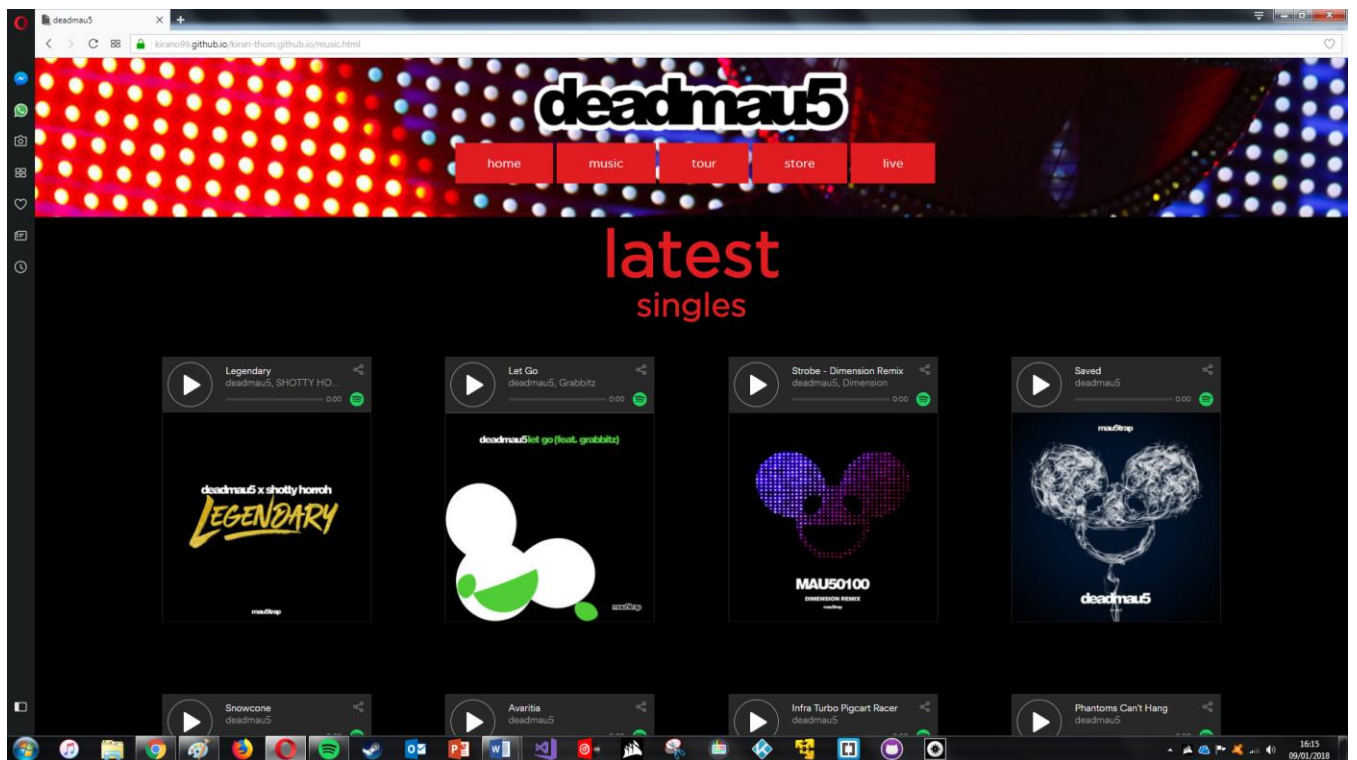


Opera
index.html

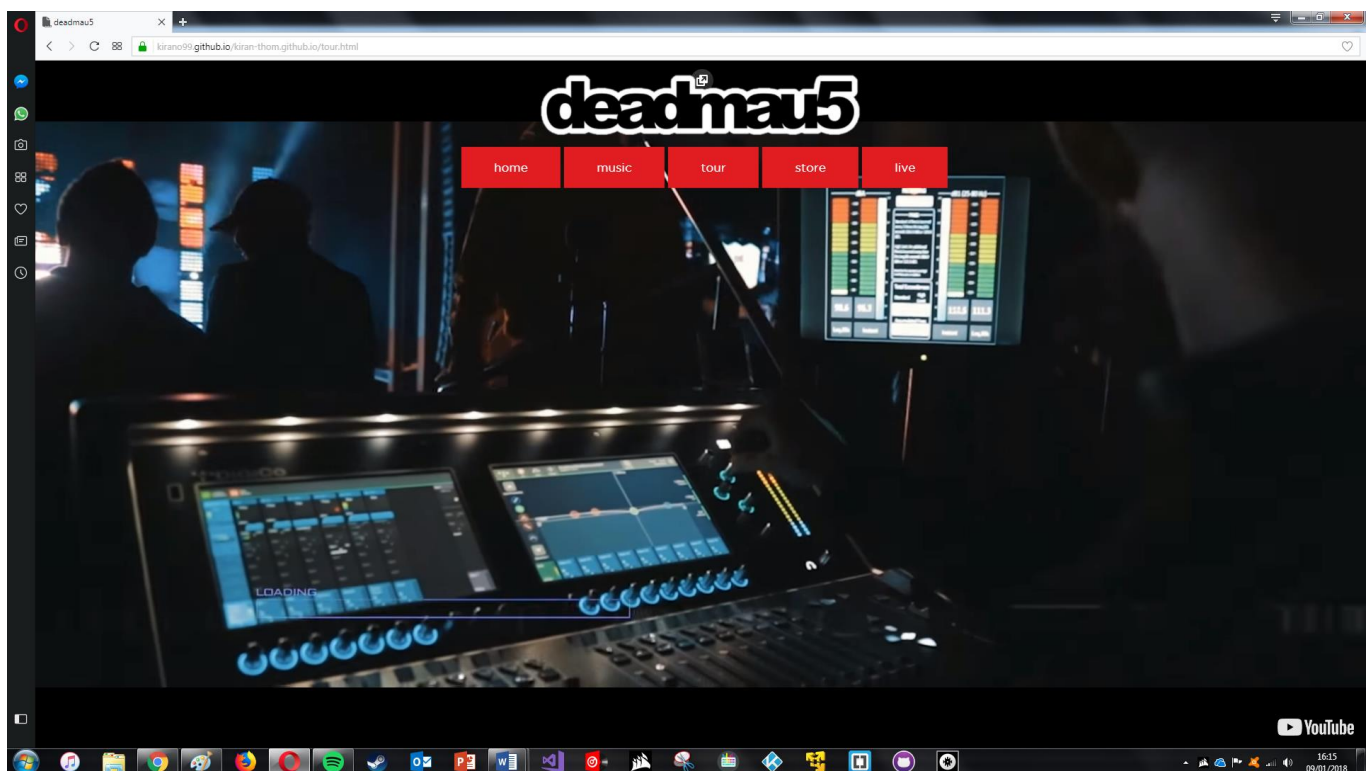


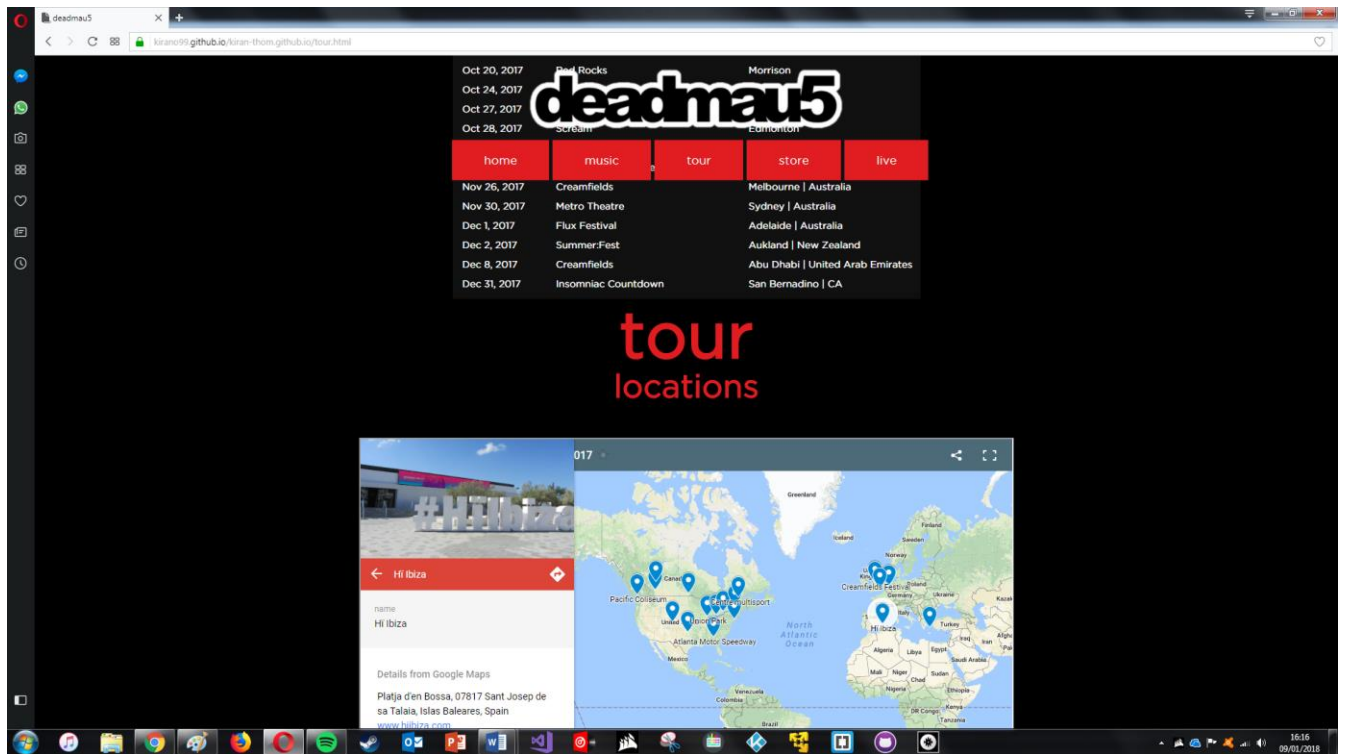
music.html (2 Pictures)



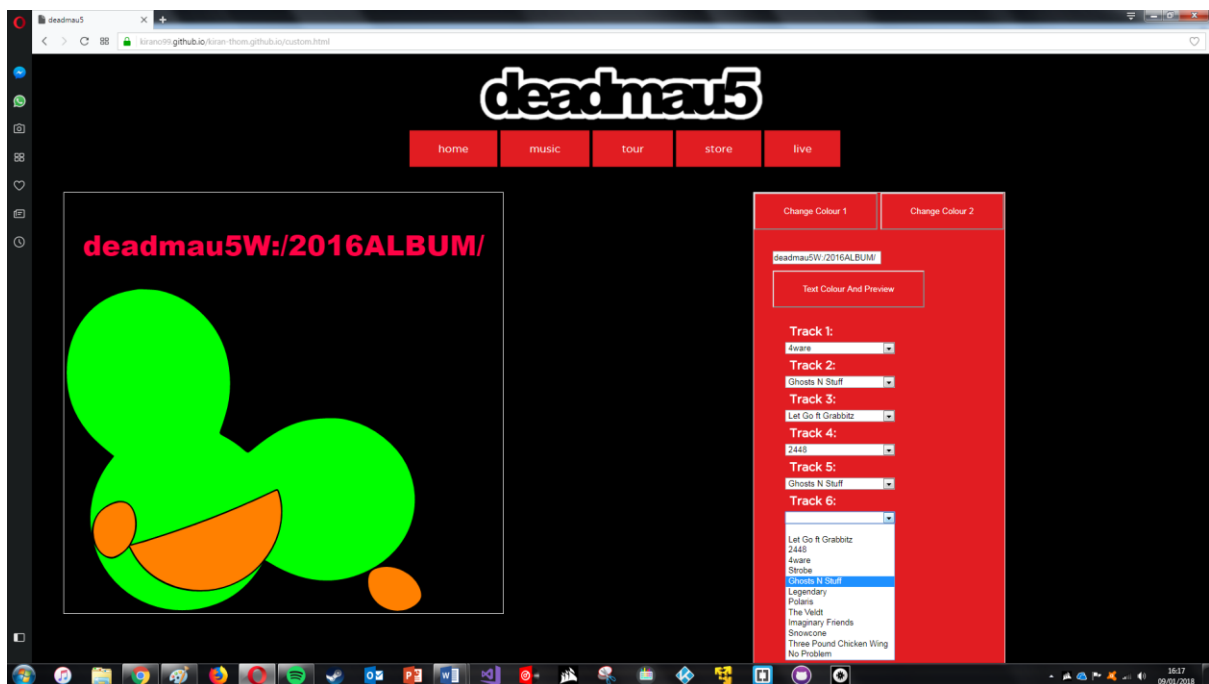


tour.html (2 pictures)





custom.html



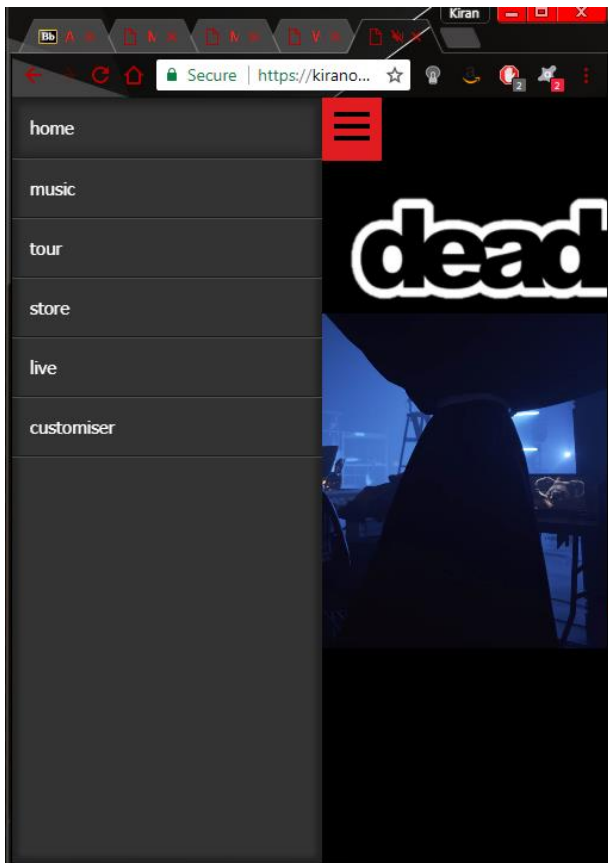
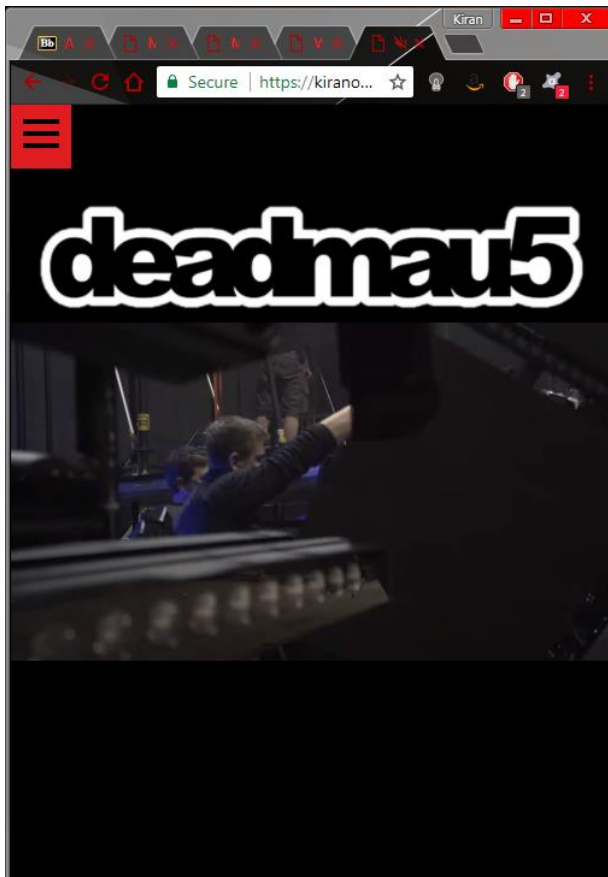
Responsive Design

Most of my site was also made responsive so that it will function correctly and scale to almost any display size. This is important because many people only view websites on mobile devices with smaller screens and lower resolutions than desktops. Therefore, I made use of responsive media queries within my CSS to change the page layout dependent upon the size of the user's device viewport. For example, my site's navbar would not fit properly on mobile devices, so I made use of a responsive media query to hide the navbar and show a button that called a jQuery function. The function makes use of a plugin called 'sidr' that creates a side menu, which is optimised for mobile use. Use of these can be seen below and I have used my homepage and my music page as examples.

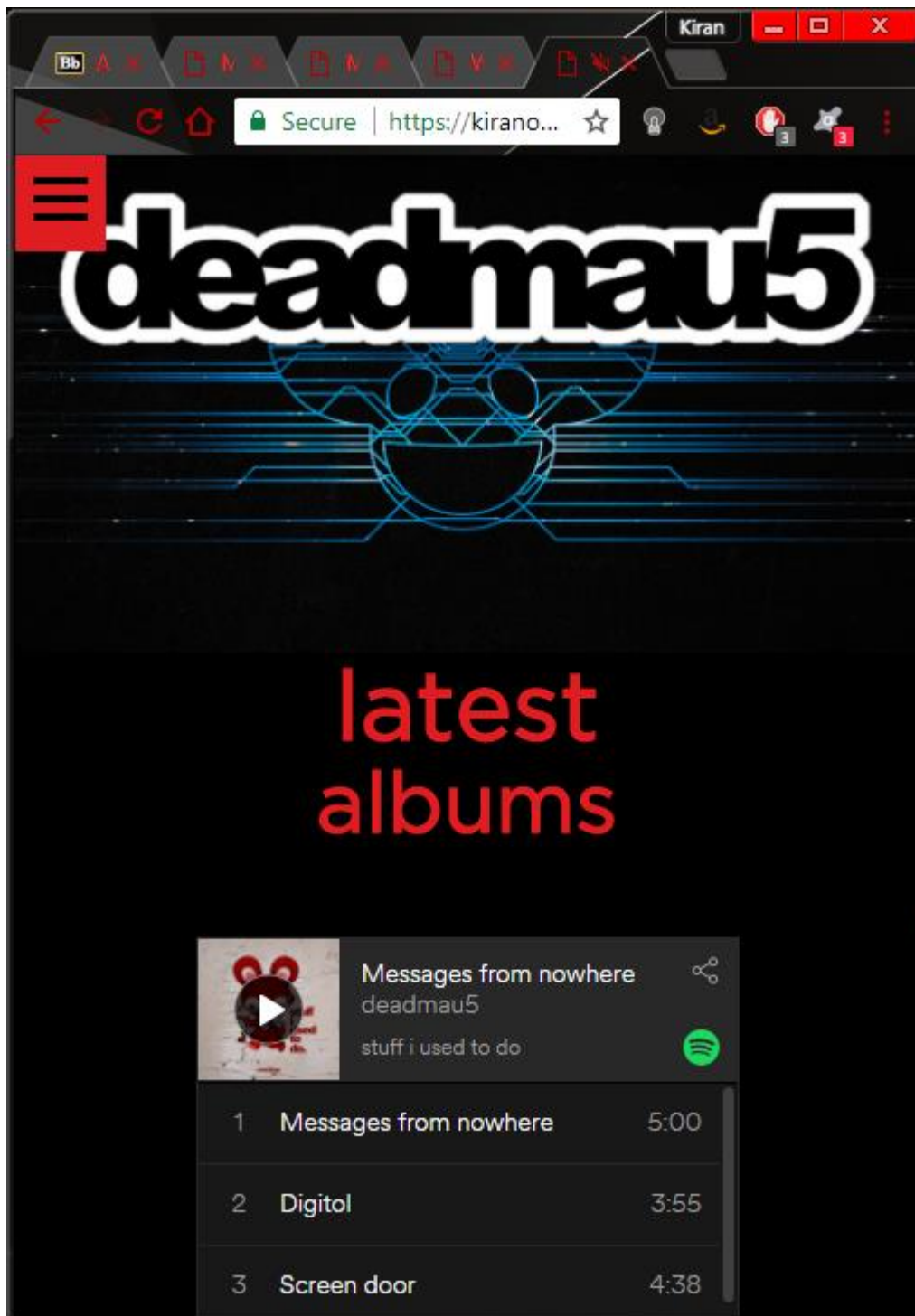
Media queries:

```
441 ▼ @media only screen and (max-width : 700px) { /*when width is less than 700*/
442 ▼   .bar-item{
443     visibility: hidden;
444   }
445 ▼   .textlogo{
446     transform:translate(-50%, 40%);
447     position: absolute;
448   }
449 ▼   #scroller_content_one{
450     height:100px
451   }
452 ▼   #imagecover{
453     height:auto;
454   }
455
456 ▼   .cart{
457     top:600px;
458   }
459
460 ▼   .products{
461     margin-bottom: 400px;
462   }
463 }
464
465 ▼ @media only screen and (max-width : 430px) { /*when width is less than 430*/
466 }
467
468
469 ▼ @media only screen and (max-width : 400px) {
470
471 ▼   .video-foreground,.video-background iframe {
472     visibility: hidden;
473   }
474
475 ▼   .video-background, .video-foreground{
476     height: 200px;
477   }
478
479
480 ▼   .textlogo1{
481     width:200px;
482     height: auto;
483   }
484
485 ▼   #playbutton{
486     margin: 0px;
487     padding: 0px
488   }
489
490
491
492 }
```

index.html (responsive, 2 Pictures)



music.html (responsive)



Best Practices.

Aside from standards, there are also some practices that, although not essential, are widely used to keep web code easy to understand and read. Examples include: File organisation and indentation of code. Examples of my use of both can be seen below.

Indentation of code:












```
<!-- Top Nav Bar -->

<div class = topblack>

    <nav class="navclass">
      <a href="index.html" class="button bar-item">home</a>
      <a href="music.html" class="button bar-item">music</a>
      <a href="tour.html" class="button bar-item">tour</a>
      <a href="store.html" class="button bar-item">store</a>
      <a href="http://live.deadmau5.com/" class="button bar-item">live</a>
    </nav>
  </div>
```

File structure:

	CSS	06/01/2018 16:52	File folder	
	Fonts	06/01/2018 16:52	File folder	
	Images	06/01/2018 16:52	File folder	
	JS	06/01/2018 16:52	File folder	
	custom	10/01/2018 17:17	Opera Web Docu...	26 KB
	demo	09/01/2018 15:10	Opera Web Docu...	1 KB
	index	09/01/2018 15:48	Opera Web Docu...	5 KB
	log	09/01/2018 14:14	Opera Web Docu...	1 KB
	music	10/01/2018 17:13	Opera Web Docu...	7 KB
	store	10/01/2018 17:15	Opera Web Docu...	16 KB
	tour	10/01/2018 17:14	Opera Web Docu...	4 KB

References & Bibliography

W3C, 2018. Standards. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.w3.org/standards/faq#std> [Accessed 9th January 2018].

W3Schools, 2018. DOM Diagram. [Online]

Available at: https://www.w3schools.com/js/pic_htmltree.gif [Accessed 9th January 2018].

(References for code/tutorials used in site)

JeasyUI, 2017. Drag and Drop Shopping Cart [Online]

Available at: <https://www.jeasyui.com/tutorial/dd/dnd2.php> [Accessed 28th December 2017].

All images used on my site were obtained through Google Images