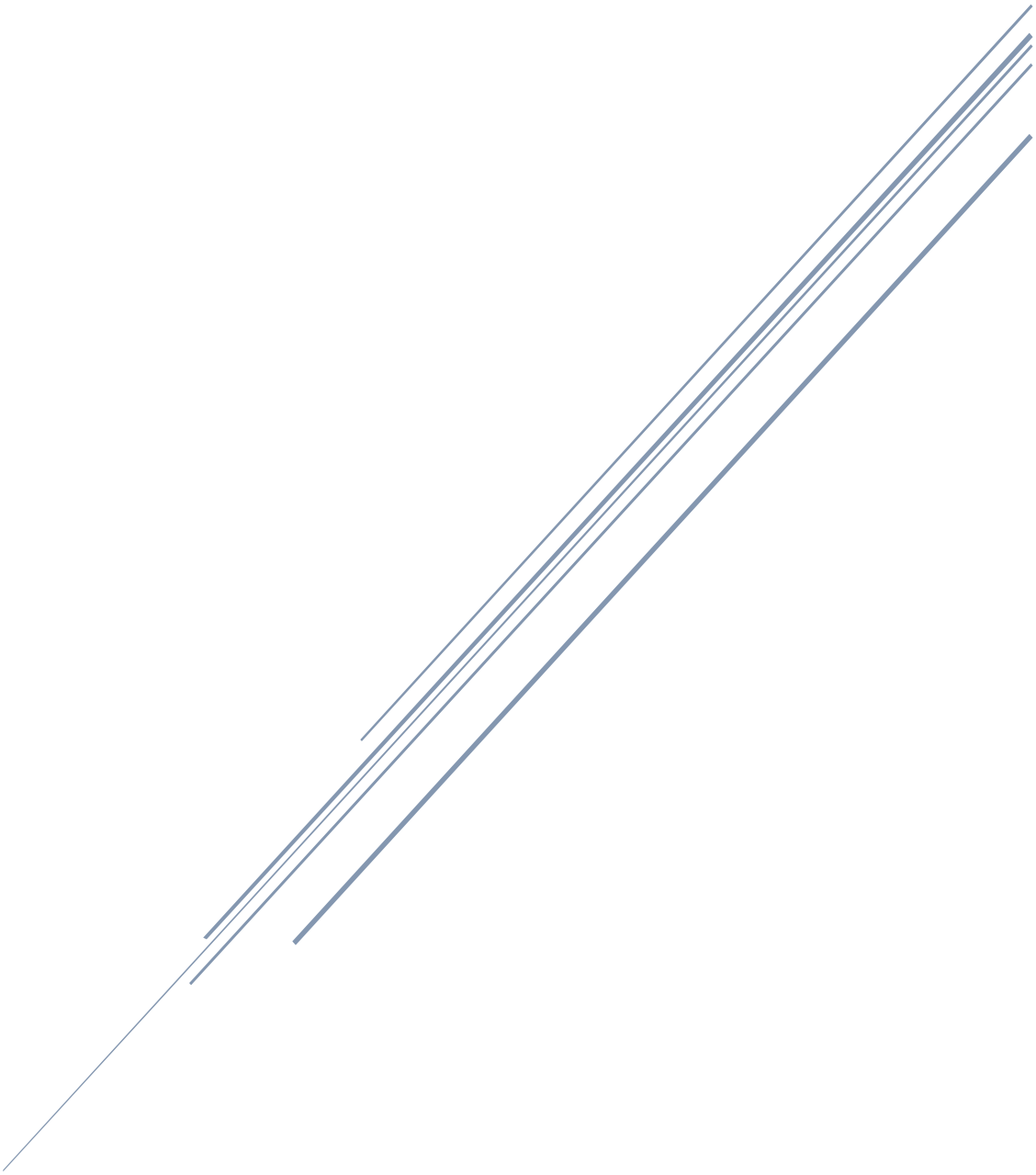
WEB AUTHORING : CRITICAL LOG

Kiran Thomasson : 156252518



University Of Lincoln

Computer Science : Web Authoring : CMP1130M

Contents:

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:

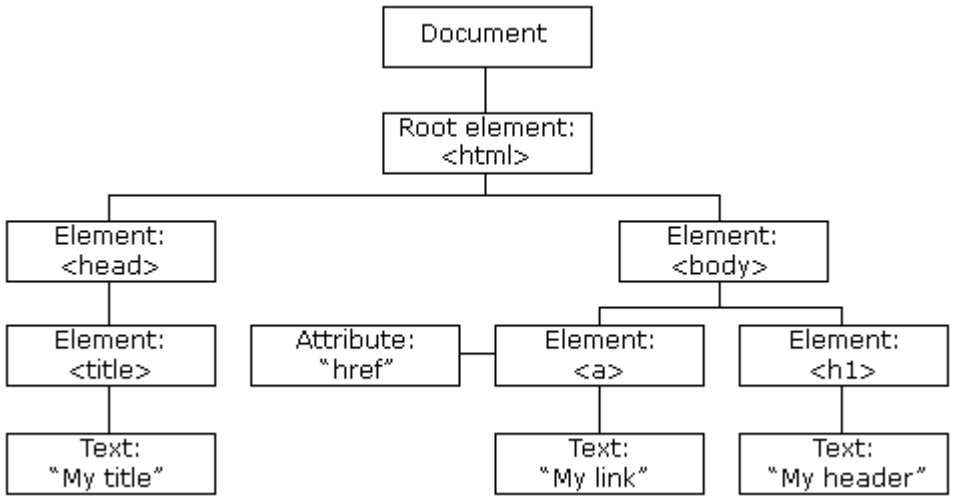
https://kirano99.github.io/kiran-thom.github.io/log.html

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

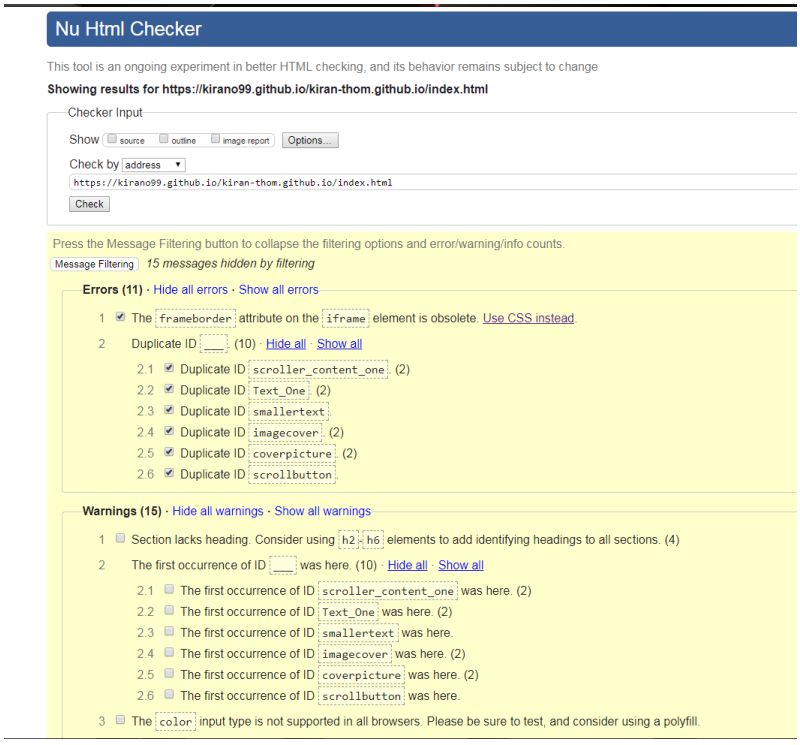
After putting my site pages through the W3C HTML and CSS validation tool I found that there were quite a few errors and warnings within my site's code. I did manage to rectify many of the errors that I found, such as images requiring alt tags as per the HTML5 standard to help improve site accessibility. 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 frameborders 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:

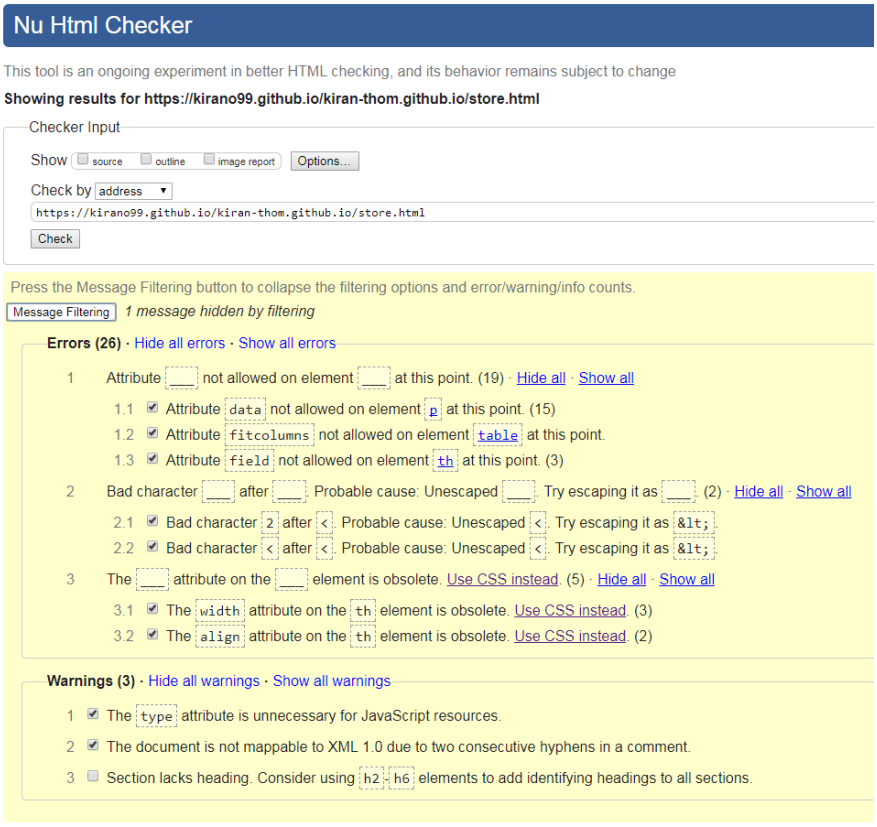
Index.html



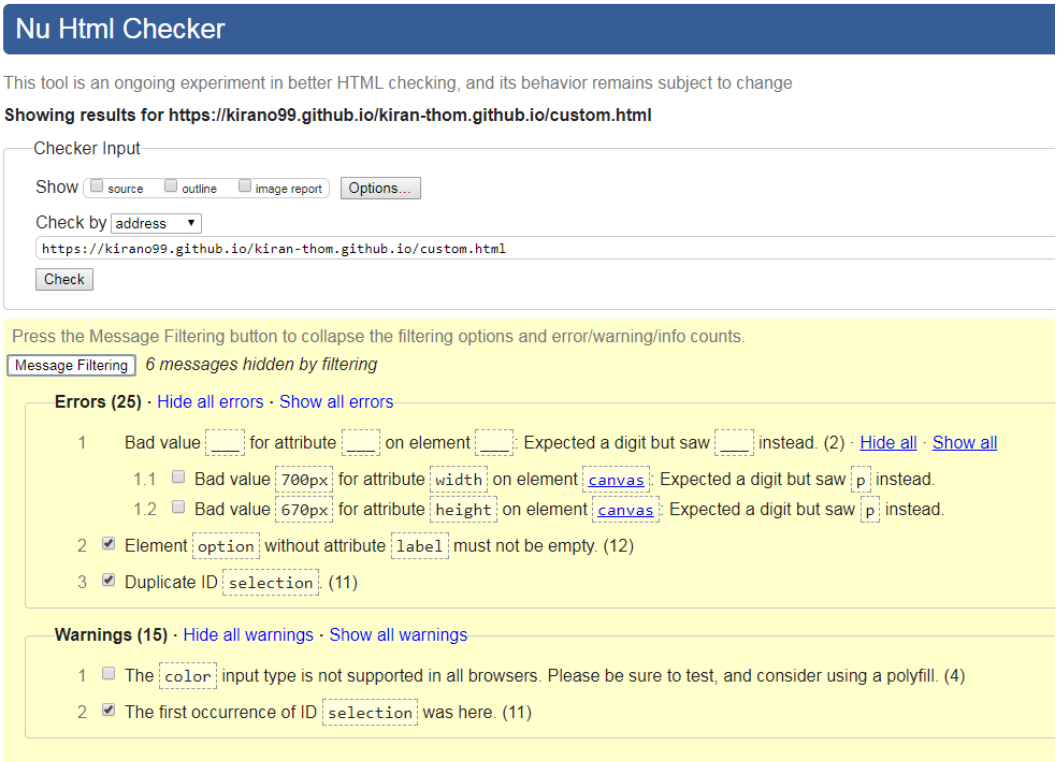
music.html

tour.html

store.html



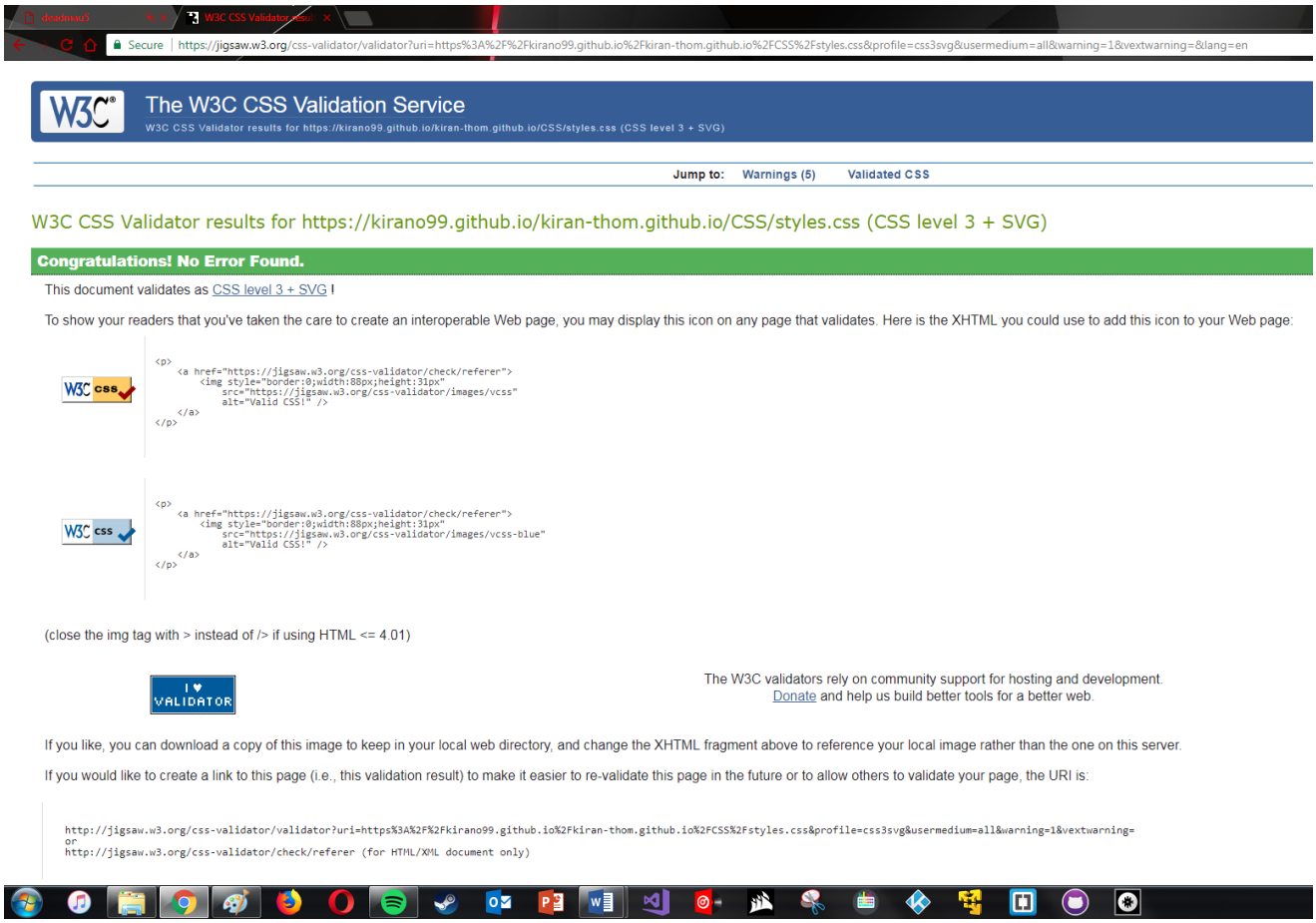
custom.html



c) CSS

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

styles.css



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.)

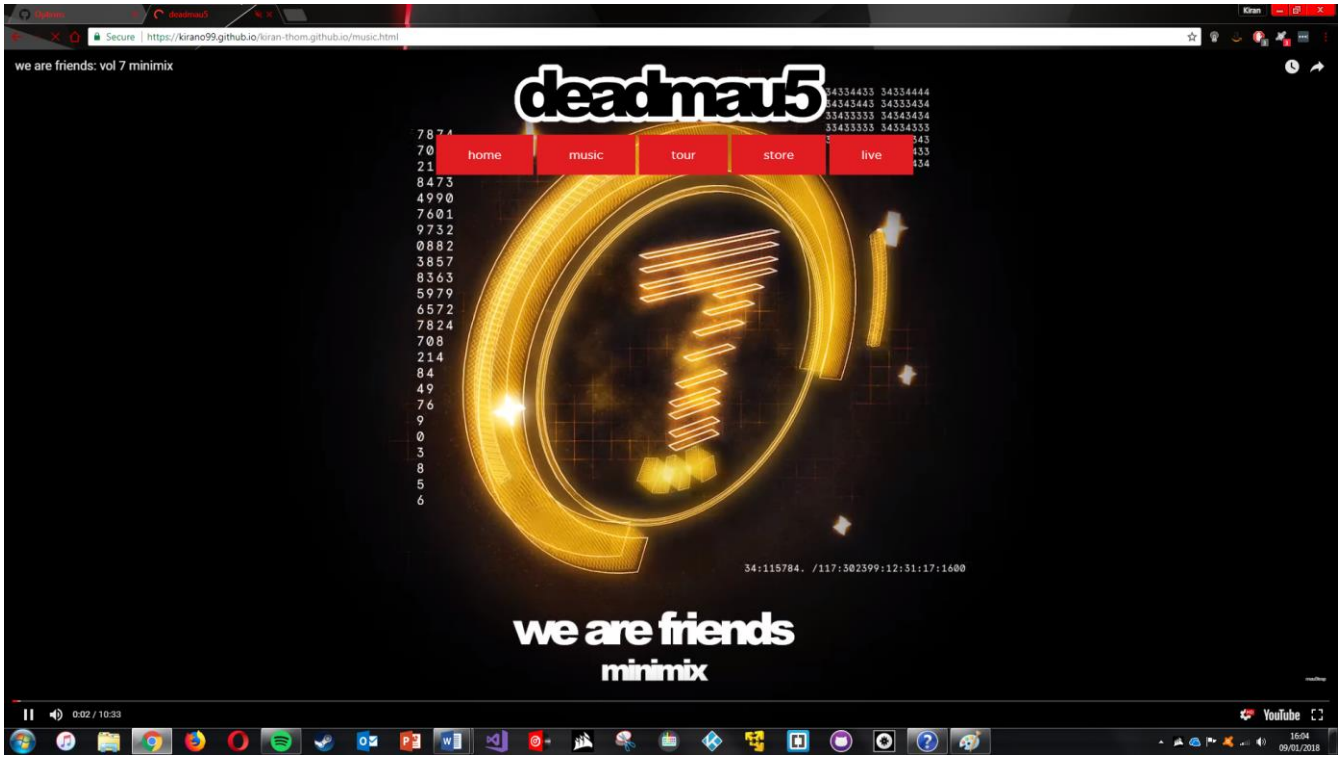
```
53 .button:hover{
54       text-shadow:1px 0px #555;
55     -moz-transform:scale(1.08);
56     -webkit-transform:scale(1.08);
57     -o-transform:scale(1.08);
58   }
```

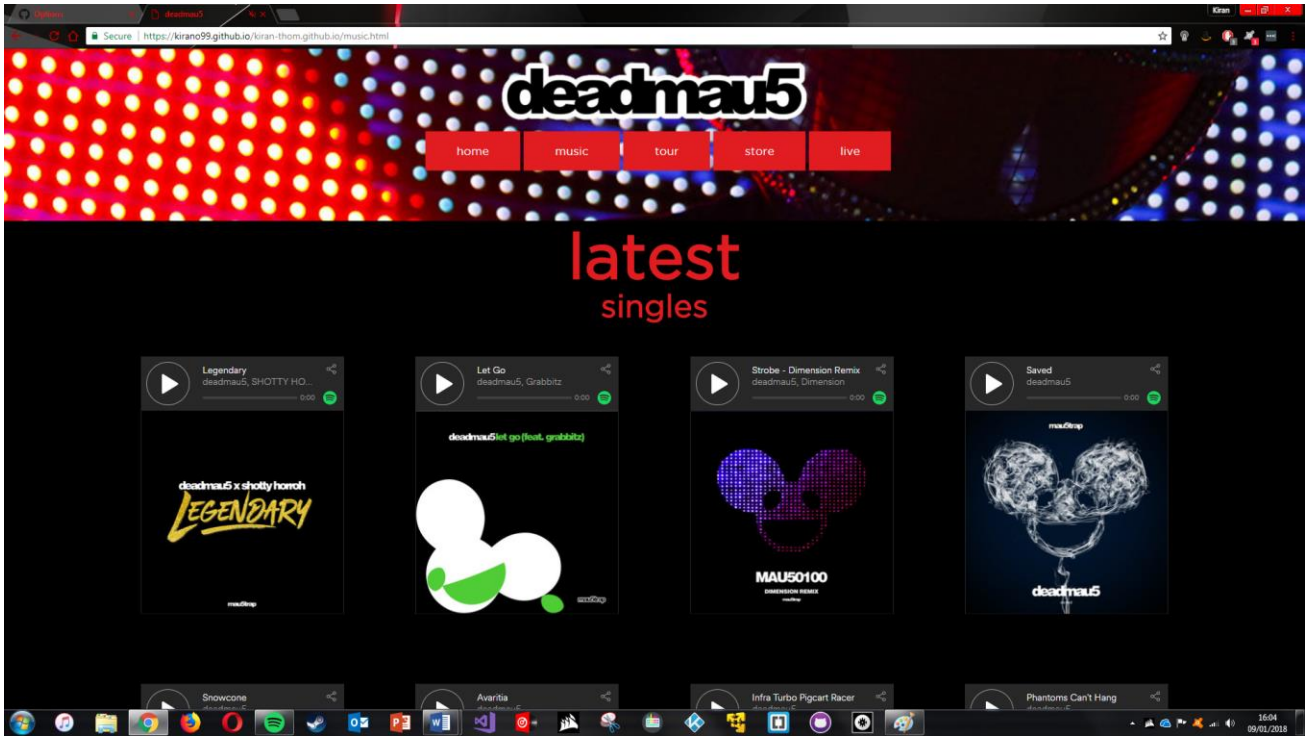
Browser Testing

Chrome

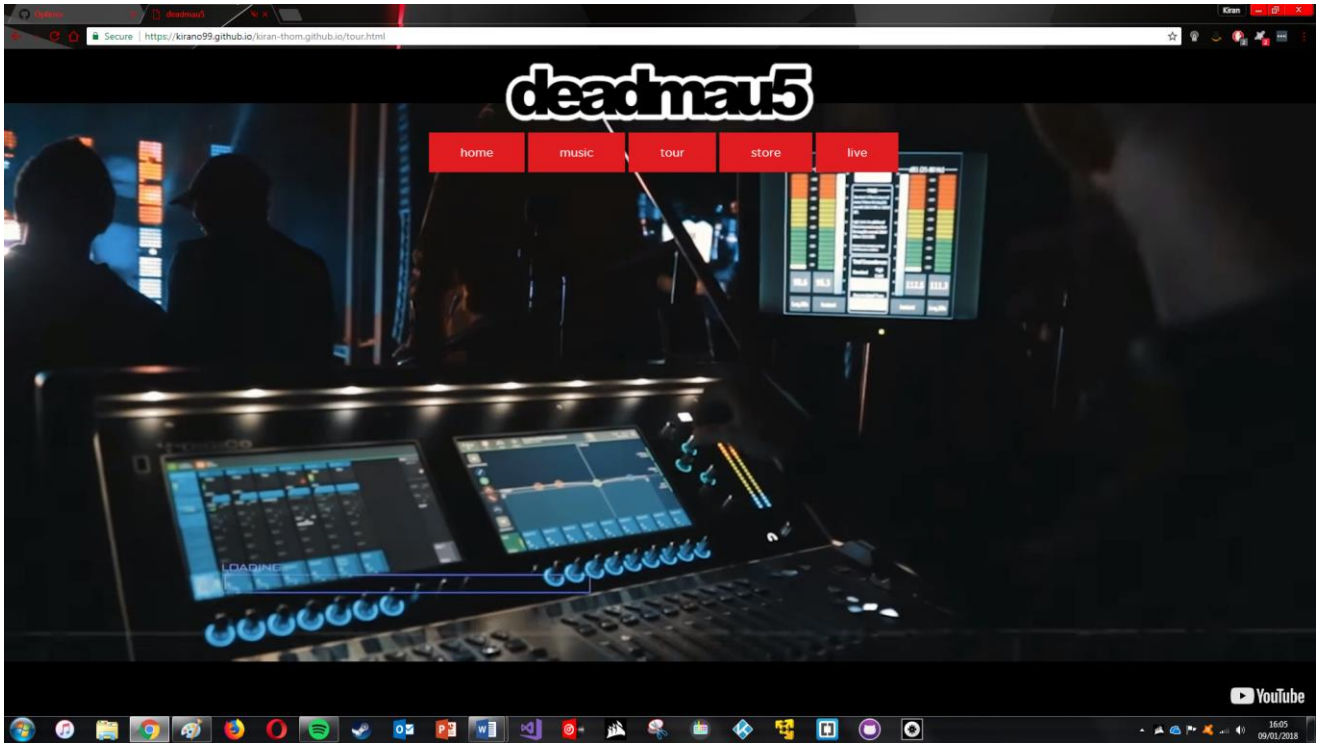
index.html

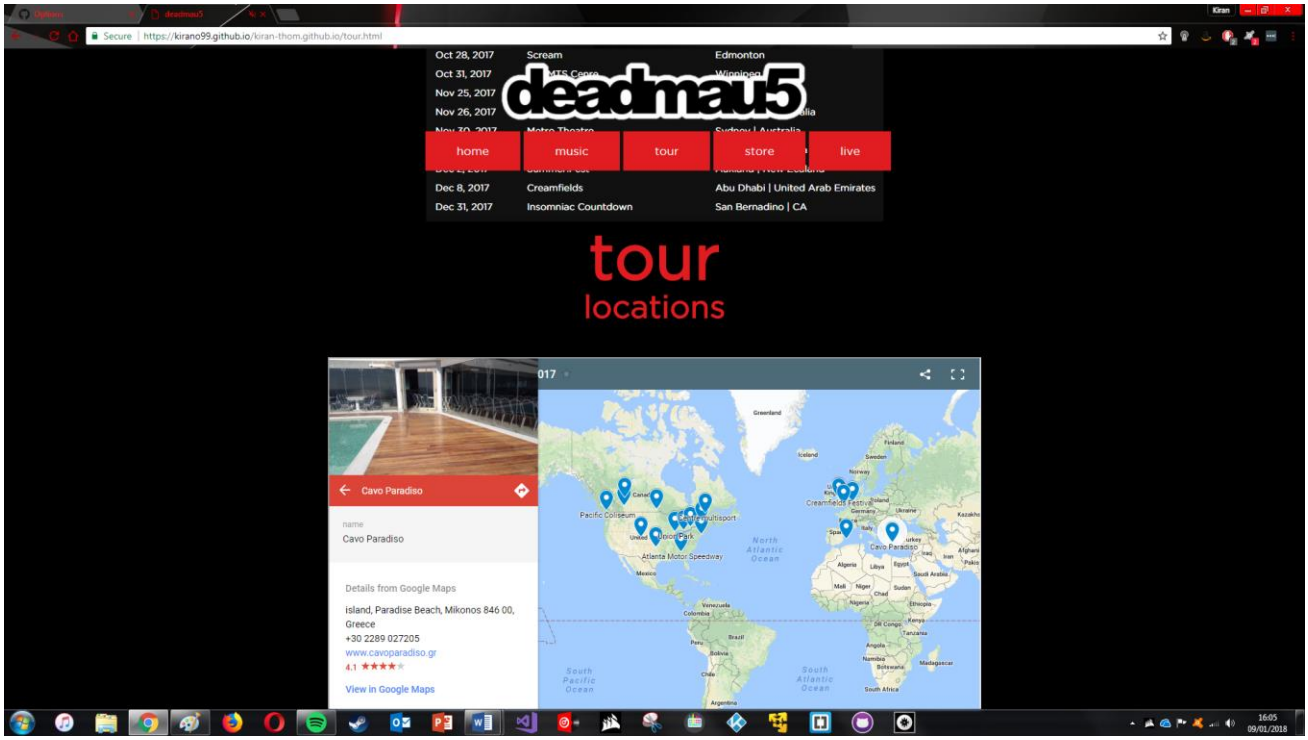
music.html (2 pictures)



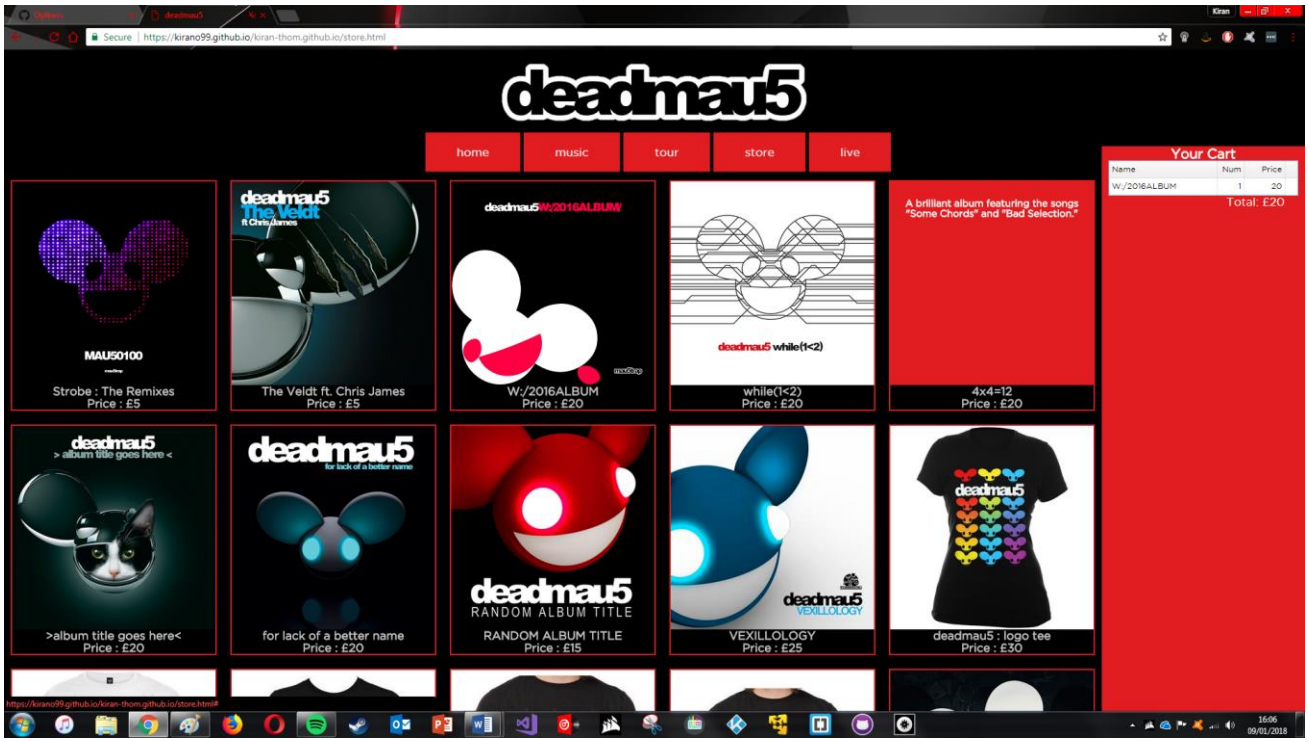


tour.html (2 Pictures)

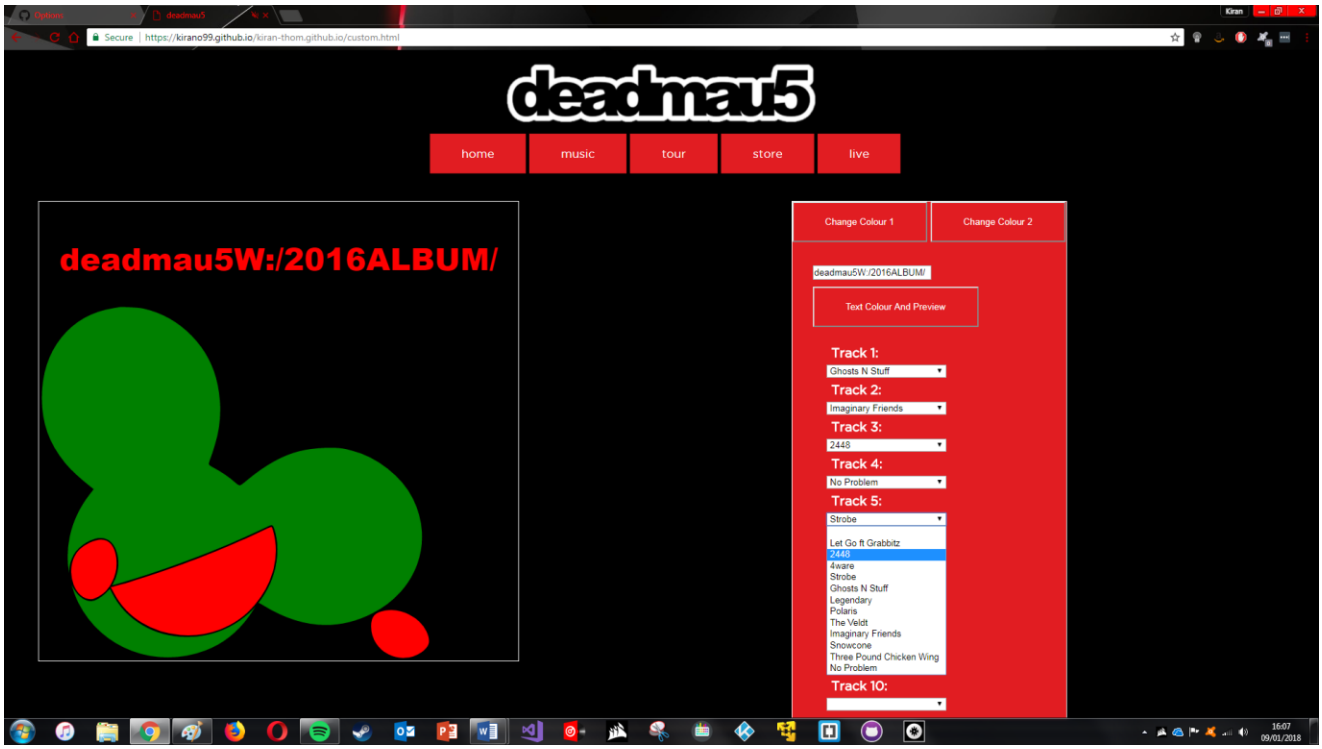



deadmau5
home
music
tour
store
live
Oct 28, 2017 Scream Edmonton
Nov 25, 2017
Nov 26, 2017
Dec 8, 2017 Creamfields Abu Dhabi | United Arab Emirates
Dec 31, 2017 Insomniac Countdown San Bernadino | CA
tour
locations
Cavo Paradiso
Details from Google Maps
Island, Paradise Beach, Mikonos 846 00, Greece
+30 2289 027205
www.cavoparadiso.gr
View in Google Maps

store.html


deadmau5
home
music
tour
store
live
Your Cart
Name Num Price
W:/2016ALBUM 1 20
Total: £20
MAU50100
Strobe : The Remixes
Price : £5
The Veldt ft. Chris James
Price : £5
W:/2016ALBUM
Price : £20
while(1<2)
Price : £20
A brilliant album featuring the songs "Some Chords" and "Bad Selection."
4x4=12
Price : £20
>album title goes here<
Price : £20
for lack of a better name
Price : £20
RANDOM ALBUM TITLE
Price : £15
VEXILLOLOGY
Price : £25
deadmau5 : logo tee
Price : £30

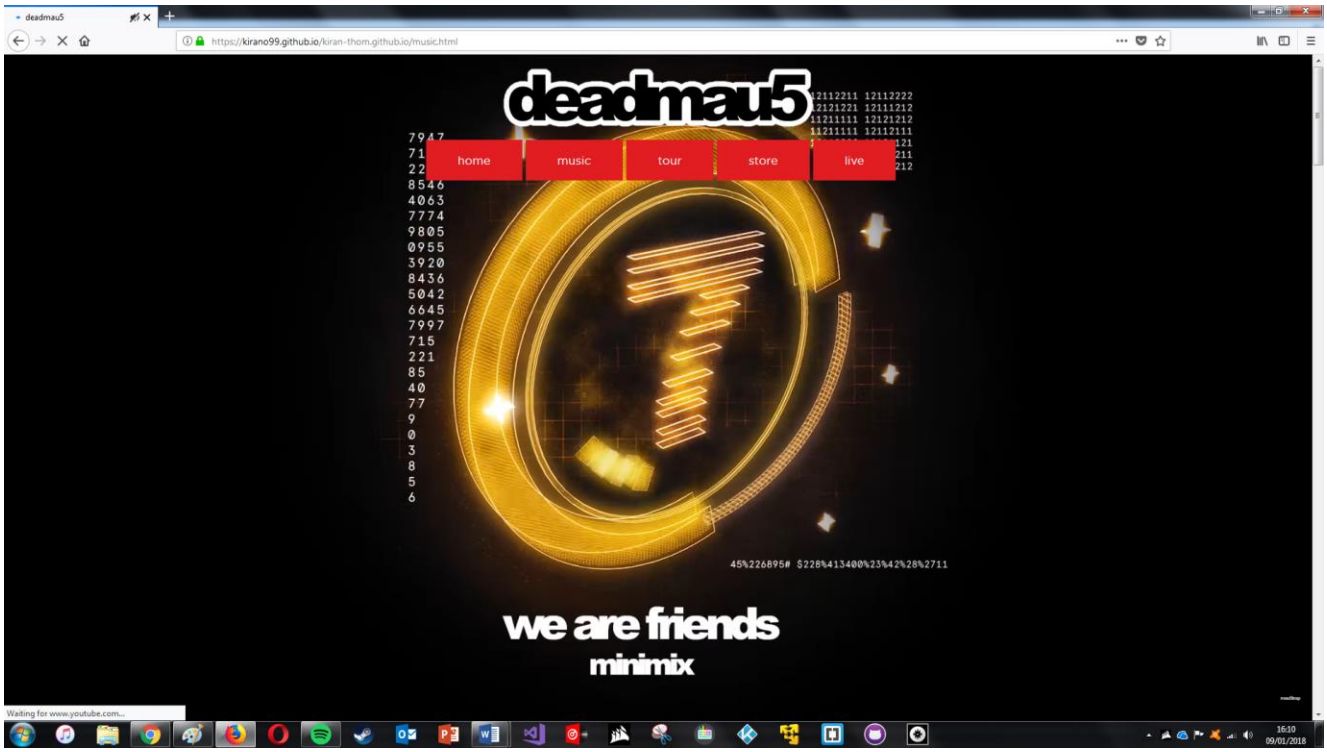
custom.html

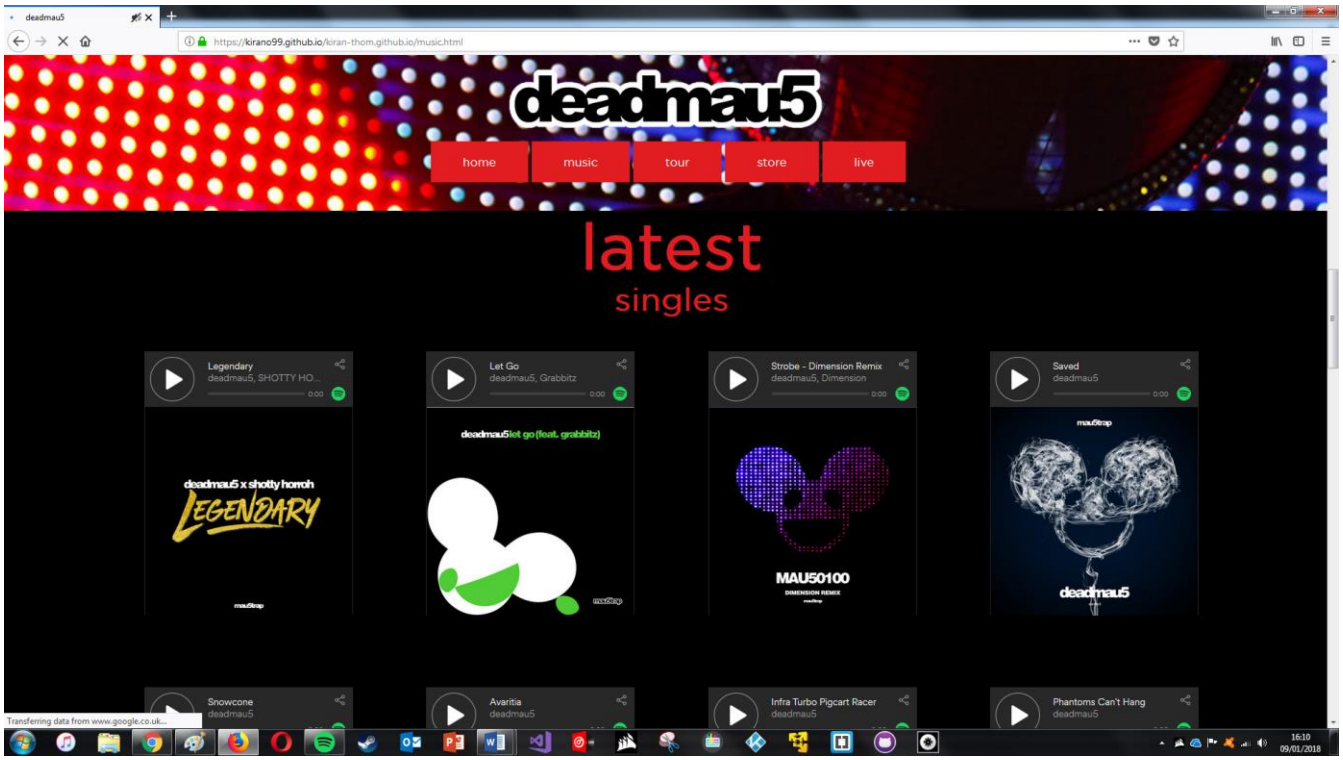


Firefox

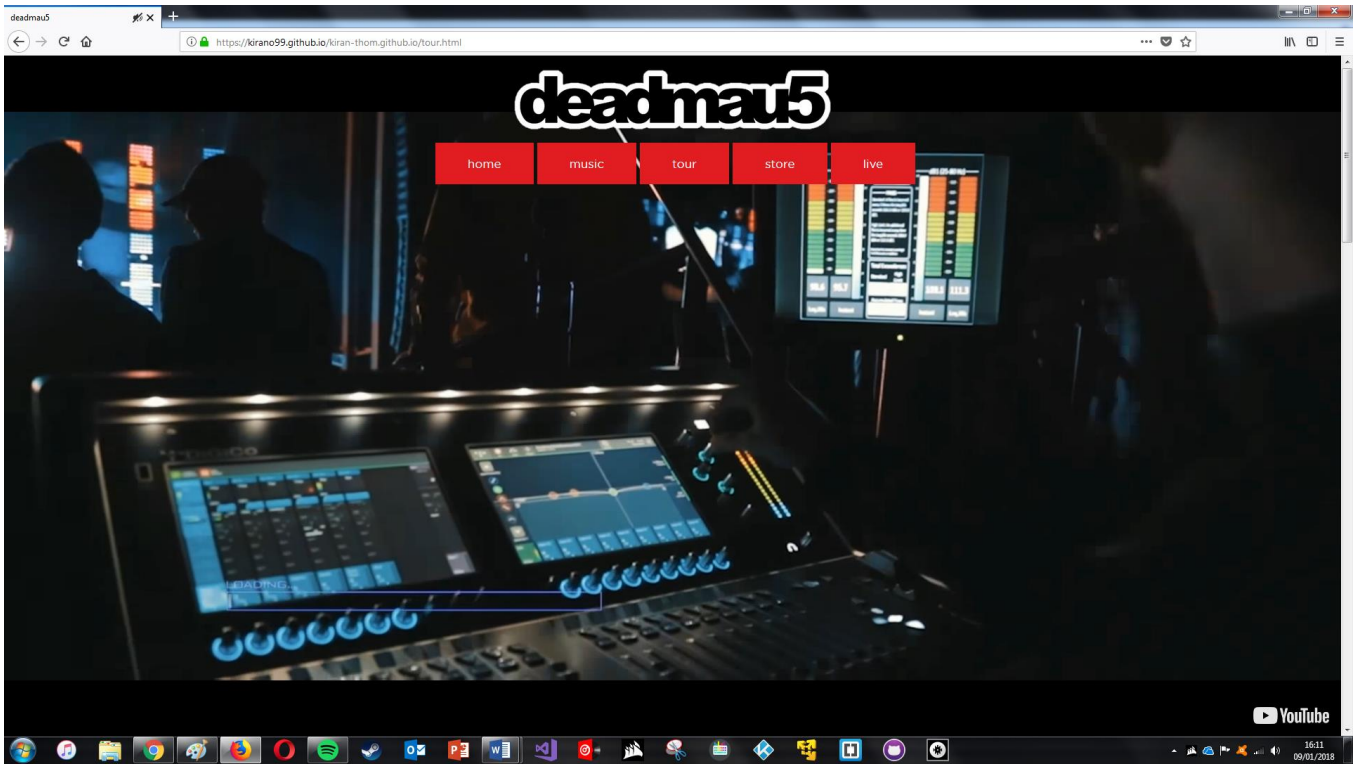
index.html

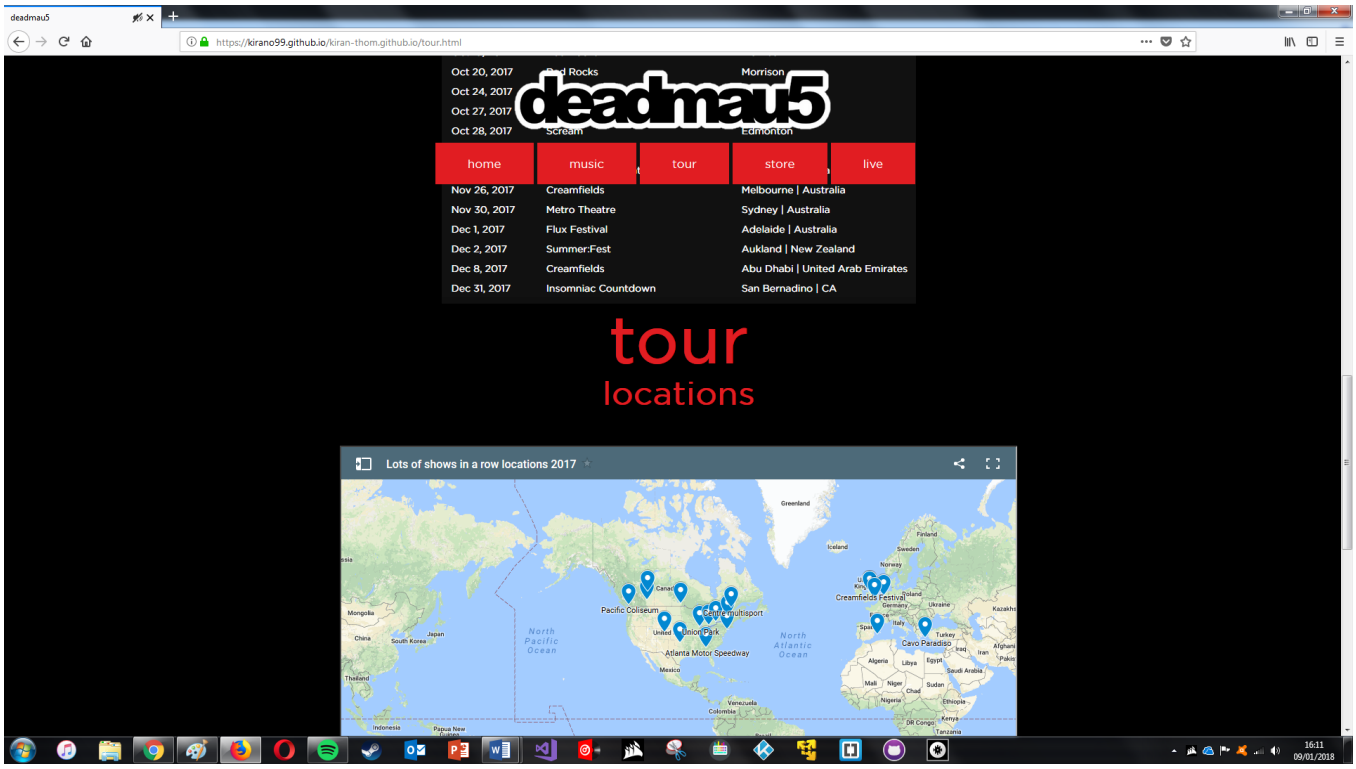
music.html (2 Pictures)



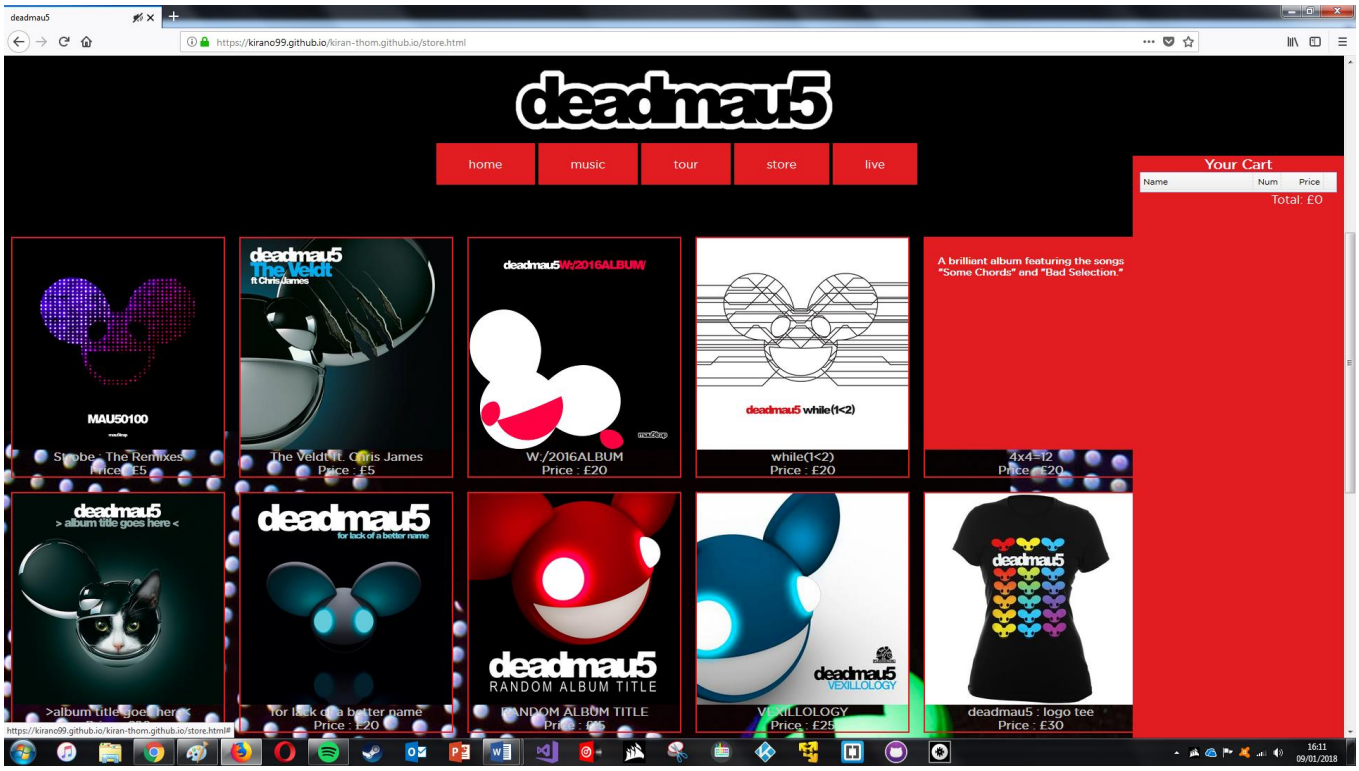


tour.html (2 Pictures)

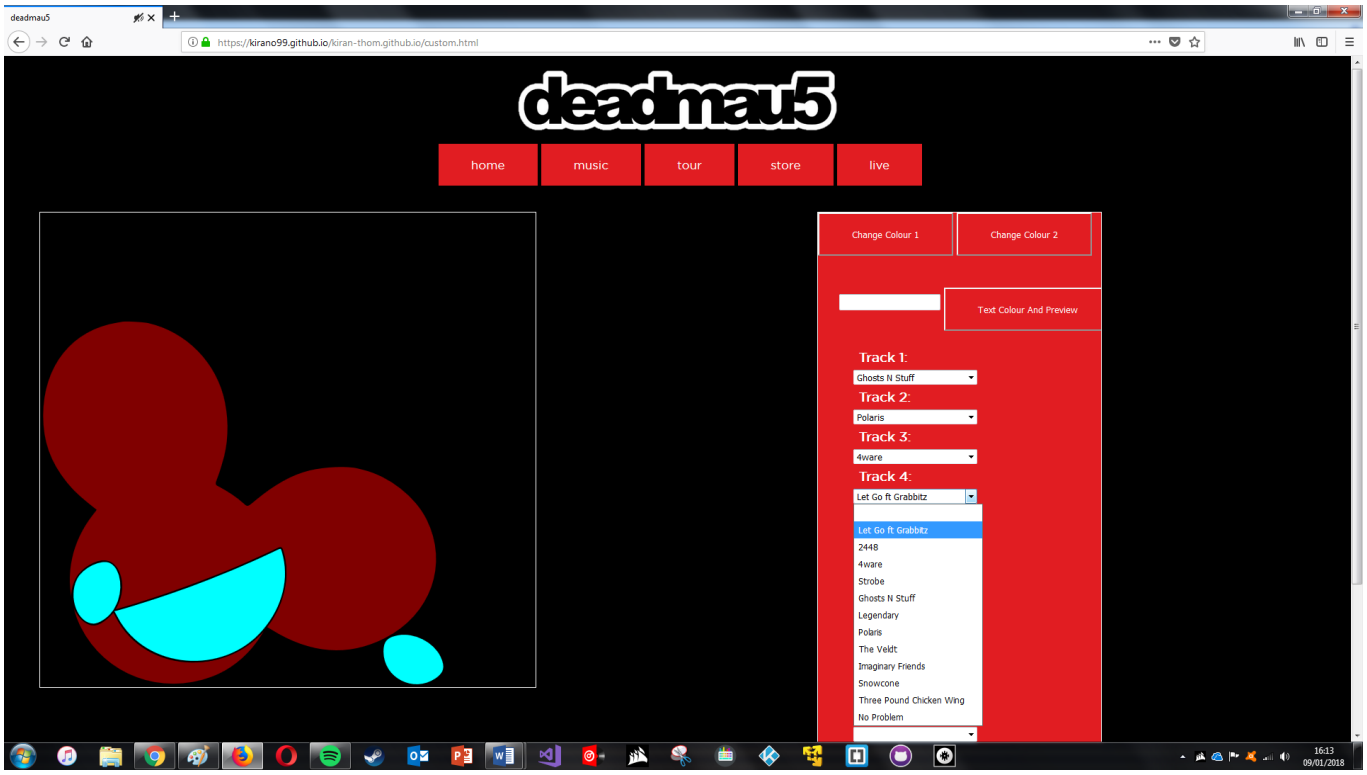




store.html (although the background image has moved upwards, functionality is still identical to chrome)



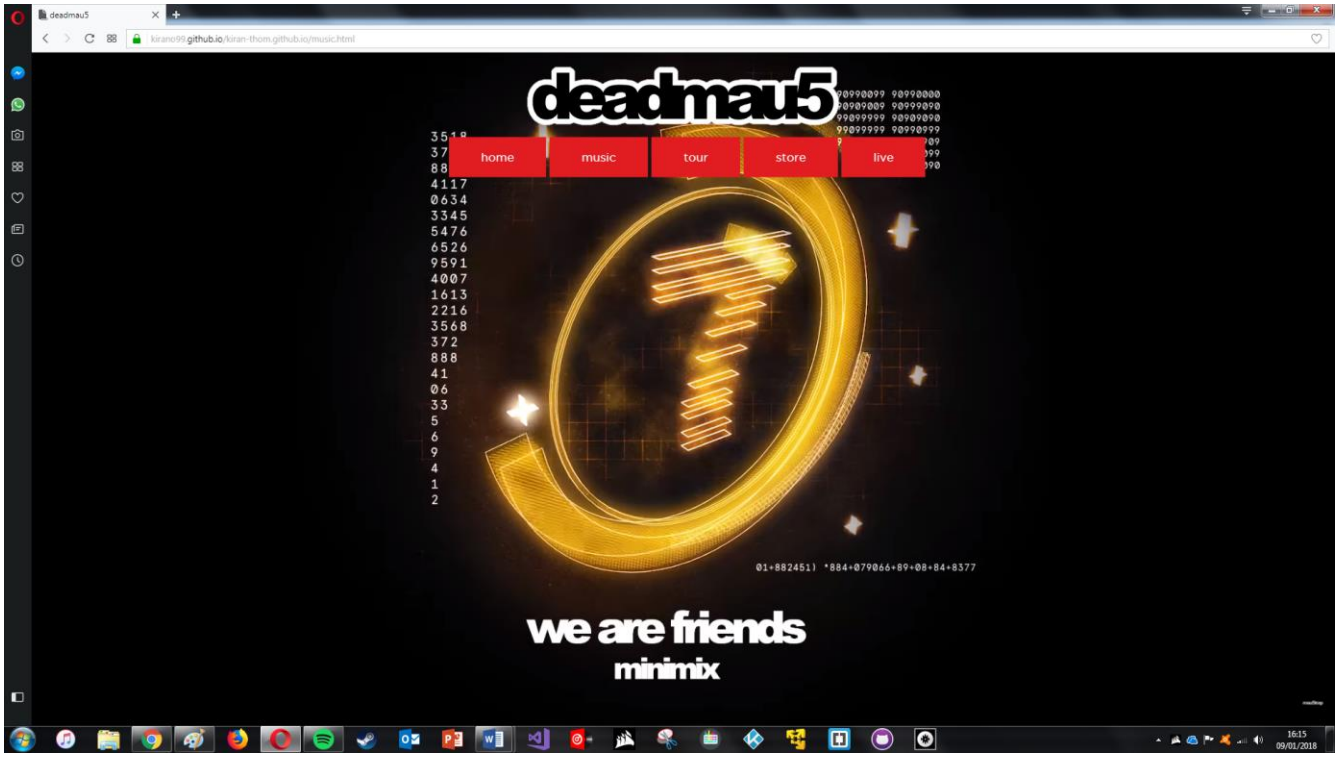
custom.html

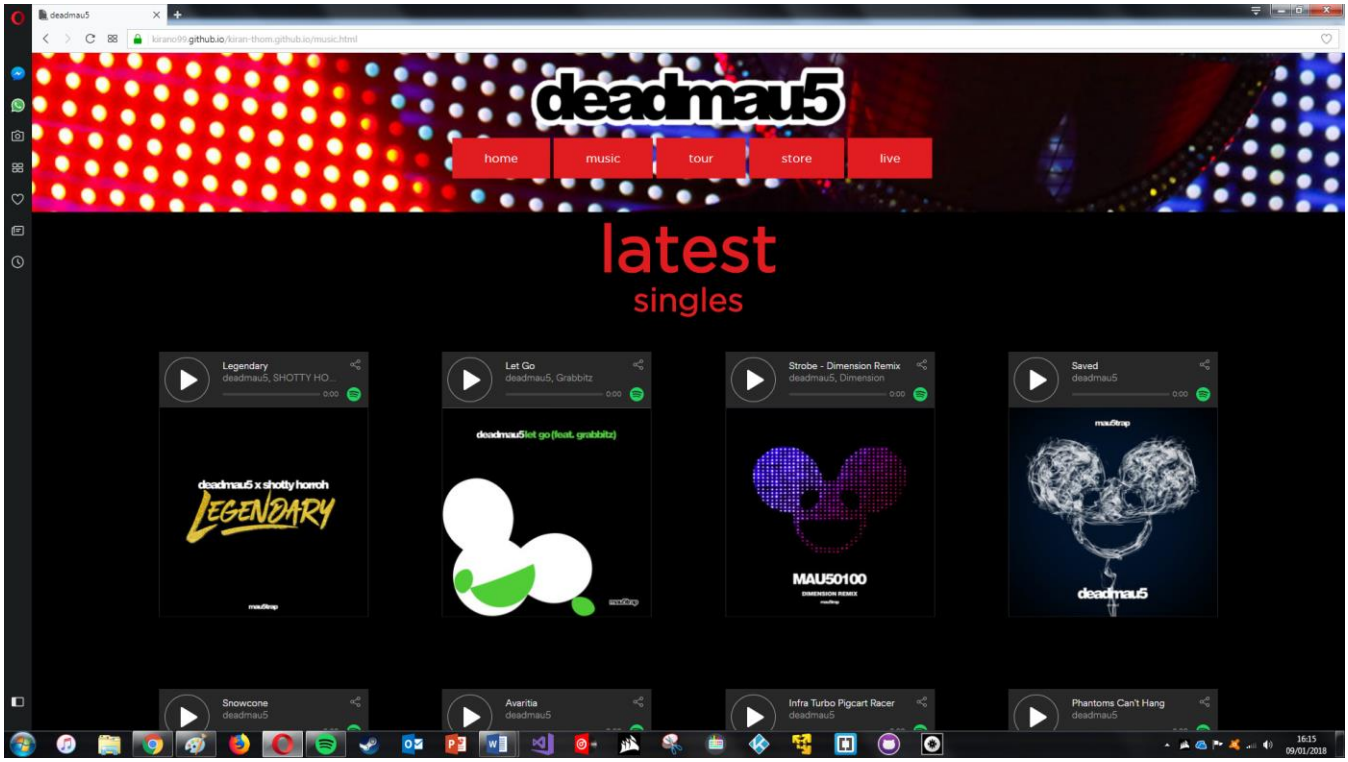


Opera

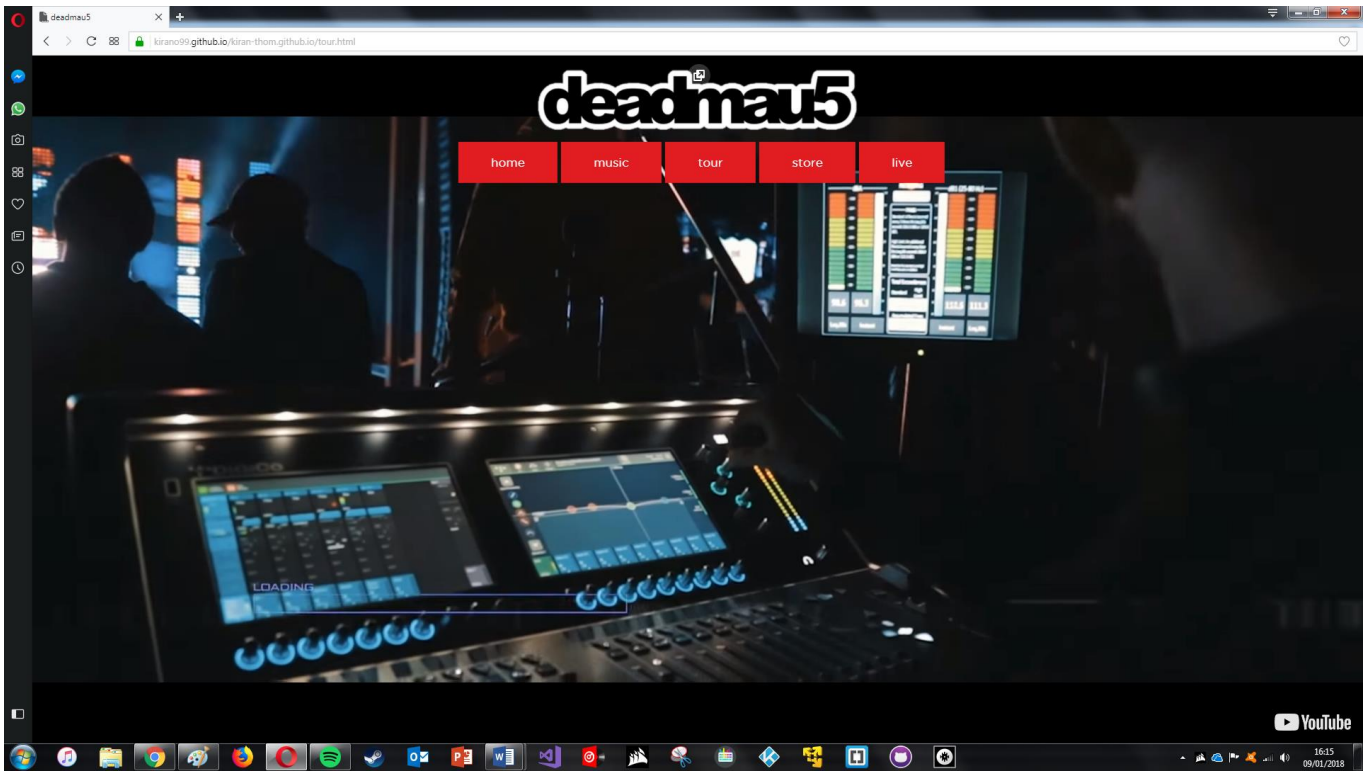
index.html

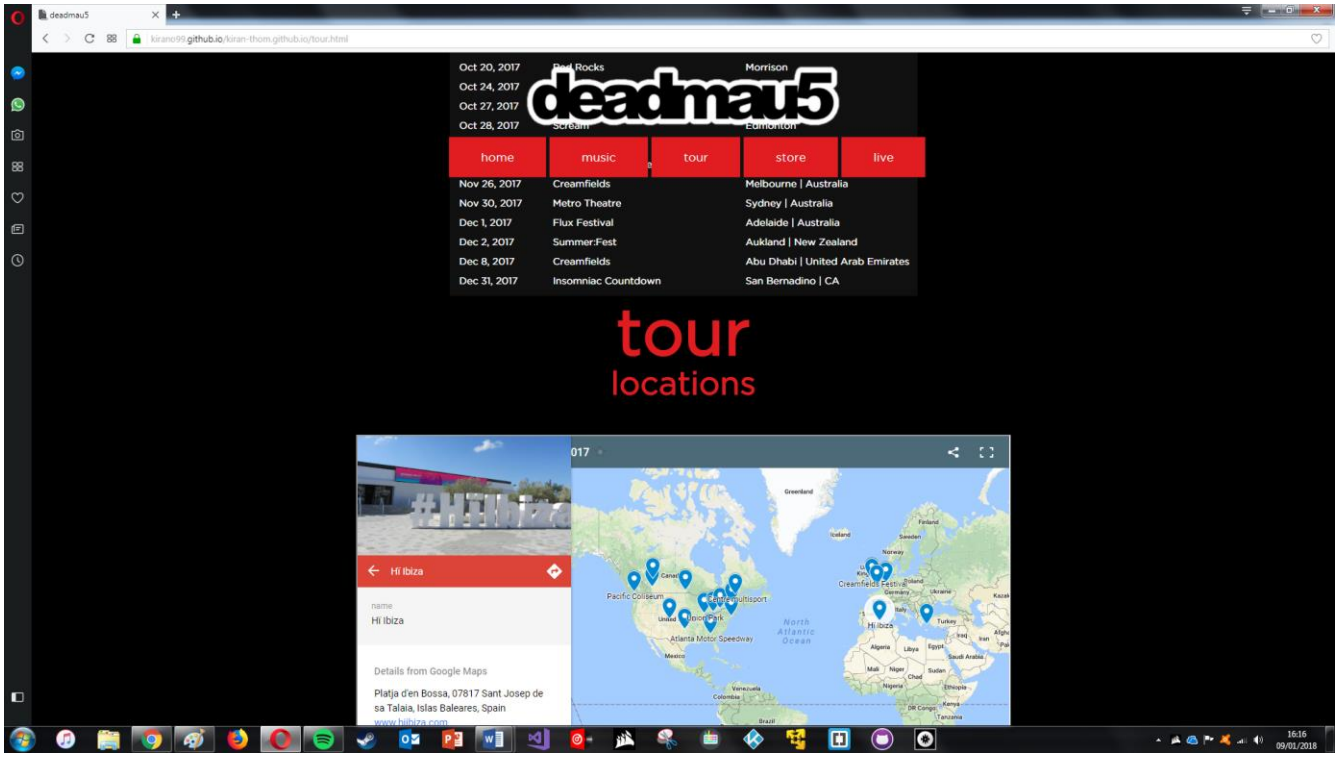
music.html (2 Pictures)





tour.html (2 pictures)




deadmau5
home
music
tour
store
live
Oct 20, 2017 Red Rocks Morrison
Oct 24, 2017
Oct 27, 2017
Oct 28, 2017 Scream Edmonton
Nov 26, 2017 Creamfields Melbourne | Australia
Nov 30, 2017 Metro Theatre Sydney | Australia
Dec 1, 2017 Flux Festival Adelaide | Australia
Dec 2, 2017 Summer:Fest Aukland | New Zealand
Dec 8, 2017 Creamfields Abu Dhabi | United Arab Emirates
Dec 31, 2017 Insomniac Countdown San Bernadino | CA
tour
locations
Hi Ibiza
Details from Google Maps
Platja d'en Bossa, 07817 Sant Josep de sa Talaia, Islas Baleares, Spain

custom.html


deadmau5
home
music
tour
store
live
deadmau5W:/2016ALBUM/
Change Colour 1
Change Colour 2
deadmau5W:/2016ALBUM/
Text Colour And Preview
Track 1:
4ware
Track 2:
Ghosts N Stuff
Track 3:
Let Go ft Grabbitz
Track 4:
2448
Track 5:
Ghosts N Stuff
Track 6:
Let Go ft Grabbitz
2448
4ware
Strobe
Ghosts N Stuff
Legendary
Polaris
The Veldt
Imaginary Friends
Snowcone
Three Pound Chicken Wing
No Problem

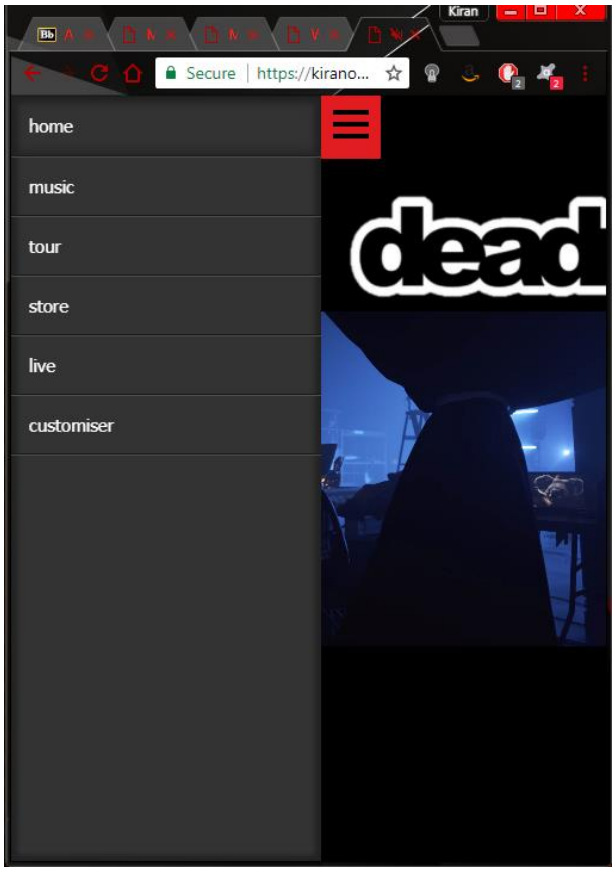
Responsive Design

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.

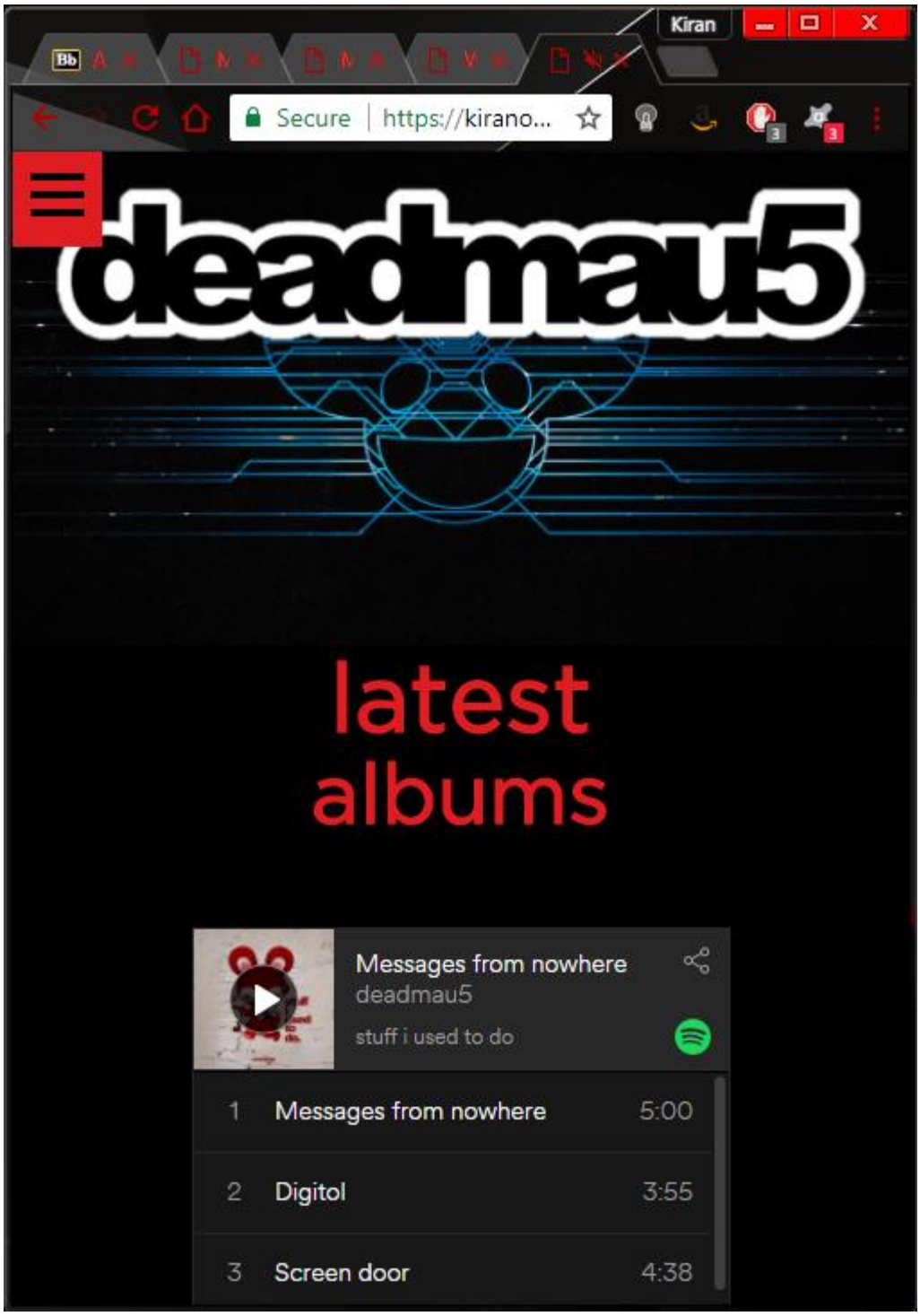
Media queries:

```
@media only screen and (max-width : 700px) { /*when width is less than 700*/
    .bar-item{
        visibility: hidden;
    }
    .textlogo{
        transform:translate(-50%, 40%);
        position: absolute;
    }
        #scroller_content_one{
        height:100px
    }
        #imagecover{
        height:auto;
    }

        .cart{
        top:600px;
    }

    .products{
        margin-bottom: 400px;
    }
}

@media only screen and (max-width : 430px) { /*when width is less than 430*/

}

@media only screen and (max-width : 400px) {

        .video-foreground,.video-background iframe {
        visibility: hidden;
    }

    .video-background, .video-foreground{
                height: 200px;

    }

        .textlogo1{
                width:200px;
                height: auto;
    }

    #playbutton{
        margin: 0px;
        padding: 0px
    }



}
```

index.html (responsive, 2 Pictures)



music.html (responsive)



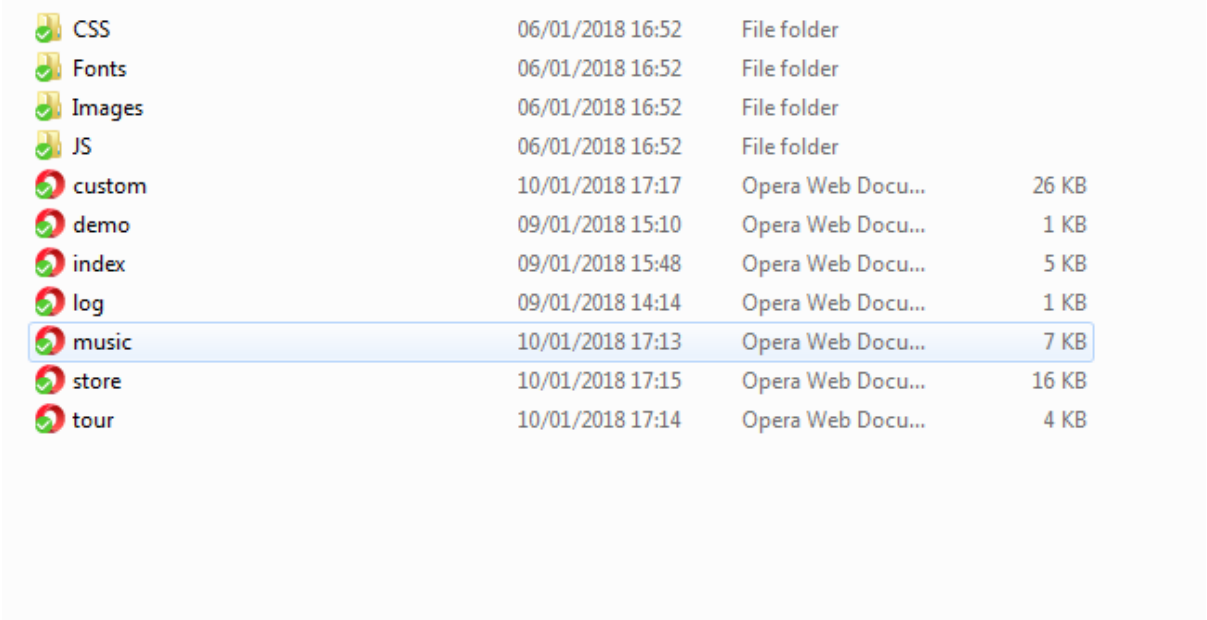
Best Practices.

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>

<img alt="IMAGE" src="Images/textlogo.png" class=textlogo1>

    <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:



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