Report on Introduction to Web Authoring FMA

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**Usability and Accessibility**

For accessibility to people with disabilities, (and ease of reading the code,) I have used semantic elements (eg main, section, article) and a variety of tags such as alts and figure captions so that assistive technologies such as screen readers could more easily render my website. Additional examples are the paddings and margins, text-aligns and text-indentation that are extensively used..

As well as Usability, I’ve also had accessibility in mind when I’ve used fonts that are easier to read, and resized text and headings appropriately as well as strengthened their weight -- something which makes easier readability, a strong component of usability -- and also makes reading easier for those with weak vision. In the same manner, I’ve given weight to setting appropriate line-lengths, line-heights, equal spacings between letters and also a comfortable spacing between paragraphs. It will also be obvious to the user that besides for emboldening various keywords and coloring different states of links which also make the site more accessible for those who find hard to see or read much of text, I’ve also used a colour theme from <http://paletton.com> that make the site appear not radically different from how people who are color blind will see the site.

Furthermore, apart from putting an ‘accessibility’ footer link, there’s also, on the travel-tips page, an ‘aside’ with actual information about mobility disabled accessing a couple of the attraction places. Finally, one last example of usability and accessibility are three features which enable user navigation and help them avoid having to search for particular pages or sections. They are, a cross website primary navigation, a secondary navigation on the ‘transport’ page which links to paragraphs on that page, and also little icons, in the beginning of every article which visually help users find what they are looking for.

**Semantic Elements**

I’ve put header elements for headers, footer elements for footers and main elements for anything in between to denote sec. I’ve used section and article elements rather than just divs, when they made sense, except in the Places page, where according to the fma instructions, each place should be in a separate ‘container’ which I assumed refers to div i.e. ‘just a container’. I’ve used figure and figcaption as well as asides and nav elements. The point being that apart from the tags such as ids and classes, I’ve used elements that themselves tell their meaning to browsers or developers.

**Layout Techniques**

There are elements that are common to all pages but appear visibly dynamic including a body boarder, primary nav bar, secondary links, and footer links. Similarly formatting and styling elements are used throughout to provide consistency. This has been achieved by having identical sections of html code and then targeting elements and common classes. Only because of the min-width set for the body, (which I thought looked better), the normally horizontal nav link-blocks do not fully wrap and turn to vertical in smaller displays.

The home-page is a basic one column layout which consists of a header body and footer and uses generic box-model properties, e.g. margin and padding for more detailed positioning.

Because I wanted to have the p text in appropriate line-length but yet not at odds with the wide banner [#pontesantangelo} of the page, I narrowed the body width and for aesthetic also added a border around the body.

The Places page work with flex-box technique in which each smaller div container wrap within a bigger container named ‘attractions’, turning the layout from row to column, as the display shrinks.

The Transport page is a two column layout using the inline-block method. A leftcolumn and a rightcolumn are both within a larger columncontainer and both share part of the width awarded to the content of the page.

The travel-tips is again a one column layout. An aside element enables me to balance the page making use of the white space that results from the relatively short line-length of the p in relation to the page’s title and primary nav. I did not consider this to change its layout to a ‘two column’ page.