1. How would you link to the named fragment #jobs on the page employ.html from the home page of the site?

a. Jobs

b. Jobs

c. Jobs

d. Jobs

Answer is A

2. Which pseudo-element can be used to generate content that precedes an element?

a. :after

b. :before

c. :content

d. :first-line

Answer is B

3. Which of the following is a mobile web design best practice?

a. Configure a multiple-column page layout

. b. Avoid using lists to organize information.

c. Configure a single-column page layout.

d. Embed text in images wherever possible.

Answer is A

4. Find the Error. The page below is intended for the navigation area to display on the right

side of the browser window. What needs to be changed to make this happen?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Find the Error</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<style>
body {background-color: #d5edb3;
color: #000066; font-family: Verdana,
Arial, sans-serif;}
nav {
float : right;
width: 120px;}
main {padding: 20px 150px 20px 20px;
background-color: #ffffff; color:
#000000;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header role="banner">
<h1>Trillium Media Design</h1>
</header>
<nav role="navigation">
<ul>
<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
```

</nav>

<main role="main">

<p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working relationship with our clients by offering

personalized services that listen to their needs, develop their target areas, and incorporate these

items into a website that works. </p>

</main>

</body>

</html>

What needs to be changed to make this happen?

Need to change **float:left** to be float:rıght

Web research

As you read about mobile web design best practices in this chapter, you may have noticed some overlap with techniques that provide for accessibility, such as alternate text and use of headings. Explore the Web Content Accessibility and Mobile Web document at http://www.w3.org/WAI/mobile. Explore related links that interest you. Write a one-page, double-spaced summary that describes areas of overlap and how web developers can support both accessibility and mobile devices.

With global mobile phone use at an all time high, there has been a surge of interest in developing websites that are accessible from a mobile device. Similarly, making websites accessible for people with disabilities is an integral part of high quality websites, and in some cases a legal requirement. Websites (including applications) can more

efficiently meet both goals when designers and developers understand the significant overlap between making a website accessible for a mobile device and for people with disabilities. The similarities are introduced below along with benefits of addressing both and resources with technical details of the overlap.

without these barriers from WCAG, MWBP, and MWABP. • From WCAG 2.0 to MWBP and From WCAG 1.0 to MWBP are designed for those who already know WCAG and want to learn how it relates to the Mobile Web Best Practices (MWBP).

Same Barriers:

Users of mobile devices and people with disabilities experience similar barriers when interacting with web content. For example, mobile phone users will have a hard time if a website's navigation requires the use of a mouse because they typically only have an alphanumeric keypad. Similarly, desktop computer users with a motor disability will have a hard time using a website if they can't use a mouse. Additionally, people with disabilities sometimes use mobile devices to access websites.

Same Solutions:

The W3C provides guidelines/standards on making accessible content and best practices for

making mobile-friendly content.

• Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) is a guide for making websites

accessible to people with disabilities.

• Mobile Web Best Practices (MWBP) is a guide for making websites usable from a

mobile device.

• Mobile Web Application Best Practices (MWABP) is a guide for developing and

delivering web applications on mobile devices

Some help make your site more accessible

Developing an accessible mobile site isn't difficult when you apply best-practice guidelines and consider the needs of all the people who are visiting the site

1) Make the site easy to read
   image shows- Many users, even those without any severe visual impairment struggle to read small letters and make out text on colored backgrounds (particularly on smaller devices, which you might be attempting to read while outside, in motion, in bad light

2) Allow zooming
   Most devices Web browsers allow you to zoom in on the content to make it bigger. Unfortunately this feature is commonly disabled on mobile sites using:

   Example
   <meta name="viewport" value="initial-scale=1.0, minimum-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0 ">