AII006 Homework Assignment #7

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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: a. Jobs

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

a. :after
b. :before
c. :content
d. :first-line

Answer: b. :before

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: c. Configure a single-column page layout.

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: left; 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>
```

Answer:
Change this line:

```
nav { float: left; }
```

to:

```
nav { float: right; }
```

Explanation:
The navigation is currently set to float left, so it appears on the left. Changing it to float: right; moves it to the right side.

Web Accessibility and Mobile Web Design: Areas of Overlap and Developer Strategies

With the ever-increasing number of mobile phone users, web developers are having to create websites that are not only accessible to people with disabilities but also usable on mobile devices. This goal, however, is not as challenging as many web developers imagine. In fact, the W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) offers resources that reveal a significant connection between accessibility and mobile usability. By consulting the W3C's WAI mobile page, developers can discover the substantial overlap between the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) and the Mobile Web Best Practices (MWBP).

Much of the requirements for MWBP overlap with WCAG's guidelines on navigation and input methods. While mobile users generally lack a mouse due to using a keypad or touchscreen, this creates similar difficulties for people with motor disabilities using a desktop computer. In both cases, all navigation and interactive components must be operable by users without a mouse. Additionally, both WCAG and MWBP require that elements with a click function have a logical tab order so users can easily and meaningfully navigate through links and form controls whether they are using assistive technology or operating on a mobile device.

A further common ground between users with disabilities and mobile users is the use of alternative text for images and non-text content. For users with visual disabilities who use screen readers, alternative text for images enables them to imagine what is on screen through a verbal description. For users with disabilities who use larger font sizes, or mobile users with slow connections or limited data plans, images may be turned off altogether to improve viewing efficiency. Captions for audio and video content help users who are deaf as well as mobile users who are in noisy environments or have their sound turned off in public.

In addition to the features already mentioned there is also an overlap between the features related to the page structure and content organization that need to be addressed in order to make a website accessible and to optimize it for mobile. The accessibility guidelines as well as the mobile best practices recommend using clear headings, concise content and a logical structure of the page that remains readable even when the CSS is limited or not supported. Both mobile browsers and screen readers for people with visual impairment have limited ability to process complex information when the HTML document does not provide a clear structure. Therefore using proper heading tags (H1, H2, H3 etc) and avoiding table-based layouts for content that is not in a table format is recommended.

However, the two goals can be achieved at the same time by following a "design once, benefit all" strategy. Web developers can test their sites with both a screen reader and a mobile browser. They can use semantic HTML to make their content accessible to more users. Large touch targets and content that doesn't require a plugin to view are also important for mobile friendly sites. Finally, labels should be included for all form controls to make it easier for users of both mobile devices and assistive technologies to fill out forms.