



'CFENC' Website Project Y3S1

The Testing Process

Daniel Wilkins

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Introduction

After building the website to the stage where it was nearly finished, I then decided to undertake testing on laptop, tablet and mobile devices to ensure that all appeared as expected as well as ensuring that everything functioned properly on each page. The purpose of this document is to show this process with experienced issues as well as the solutions that I implemented, with help, to ensure the website performed to the best of its ability.

The Current Issues Discovered Whilst Testing

Responsive Navigation Bar Issue 1

One of the most prominent aspects that I had noticed whilst testing was the fact that when viewing the responsive navigation menu on the 'iPhone' and 'iPad', the 'hamburger' menu would appear at the top of the page instead of being placed on the actual navigation bar. This meant that if the 'hamburger' menu was selected, this would therefore cause this to visually disappear with the navigation menu opening still. This would then correct itself whilst scrolling further down the page. This can be seen below:

Portrait Orientation of Tablet Device – Before Opening the 'Hamburger' Menu

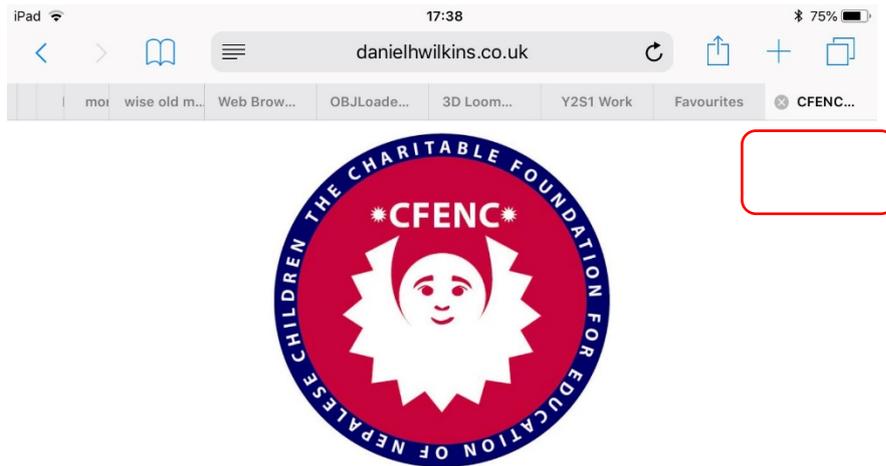


The Charitable Foundation for the Education
of Nepalese Children

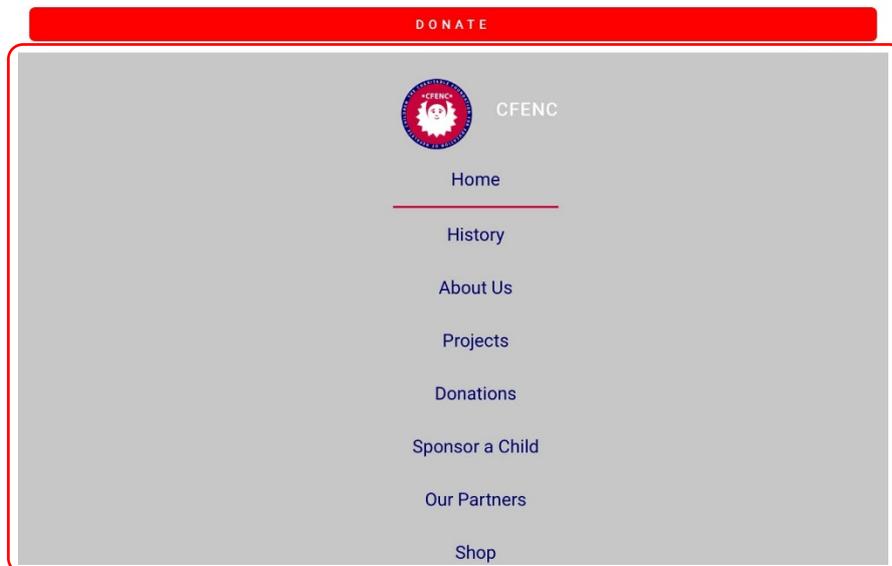


Welcome to Our Website...

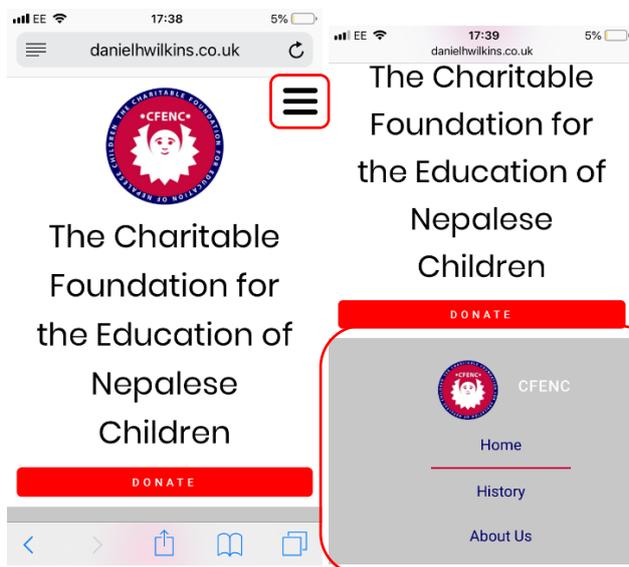
Portrait Orientation of Tablet Device – Whilst Opening the 'Hamburger' Menu



The Charitable Foundation for the Education of Nepalese Children



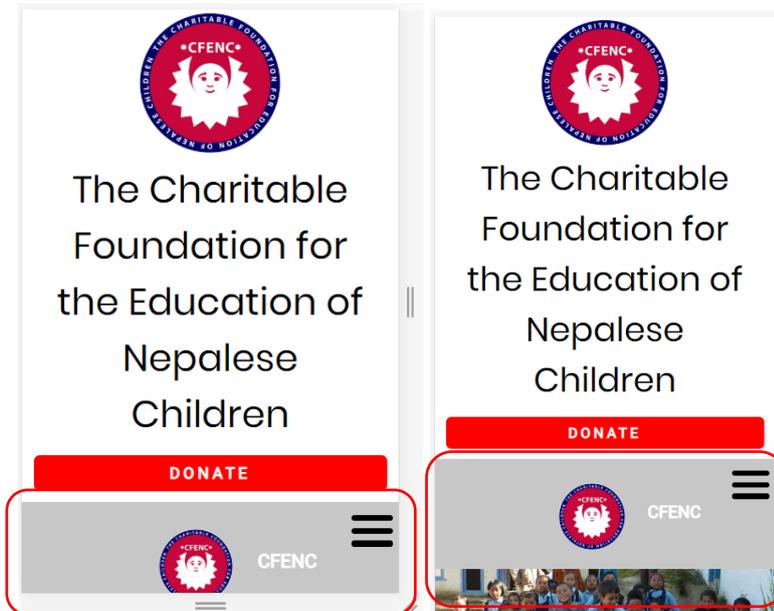
Mobile Device – Before and Whilst Opening the 'Hamburger' Menu



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Whilst attempting to understand what was causing the issue through 'Google Chrome', I had noticed that this issue hadn't appeared when selecting either a mobile screen resolution or 'iPhone' device as will be seen below:

Disappearing Issue whilst using 'Google Chrome' (Mobile Screen Resolution and then iPhone Device)



After viewing one of the pages on a relative's smartphone, I had noticed that the issue also didn't appear as can be seen below:

The 'Hamburger' Menu was Situated in the Correct Place on the Web Page

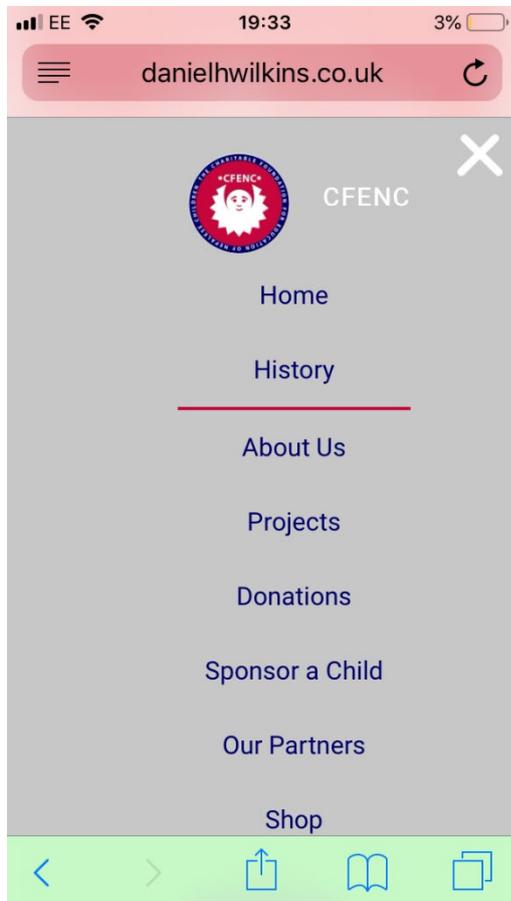


From undertaking the previous tasks, I had then realised that the issue must have either been caused by 'Apple' devices or by the 'Safari' browser. Even though I had researched how to resolve this issue, unfortunately I was unable to find anything to help resolve the issue. Therefore, I thought at the current time that I would leave this issue and focus more attention elsewhere.

The Responsive Navigation Bar Issue 2

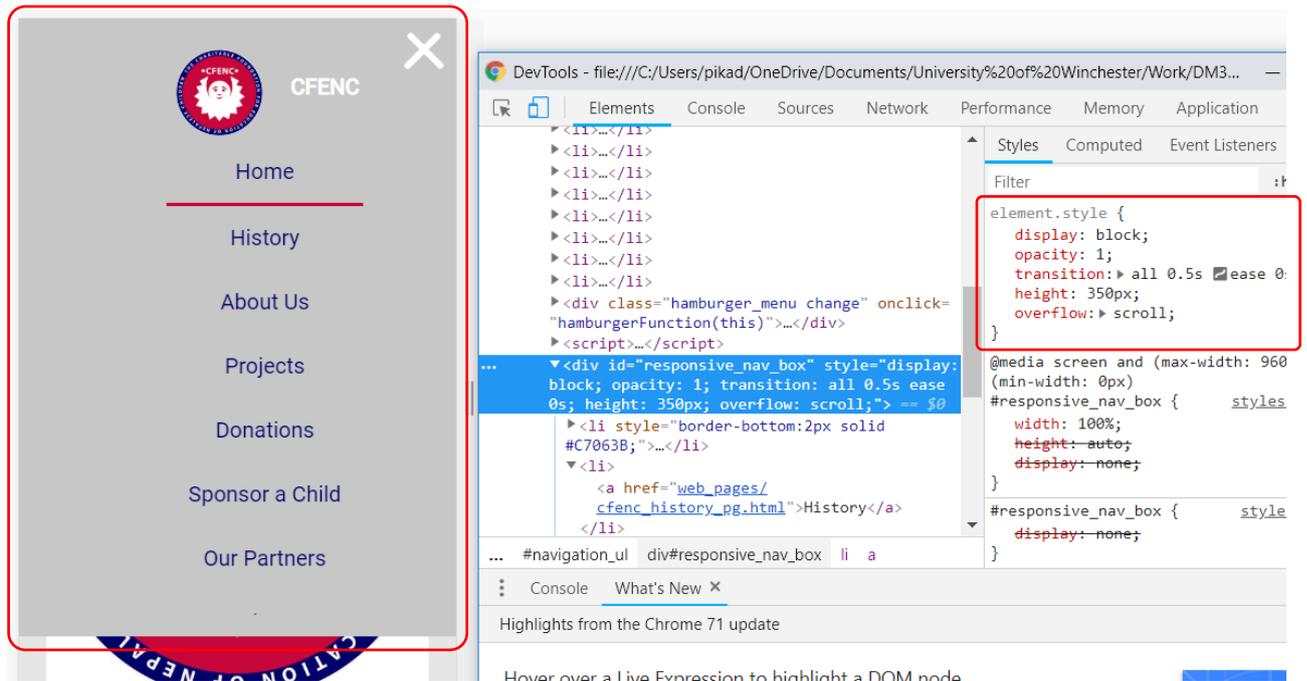
Another issue I had experienced relating to the responsive navigation bar included some of the links being cut off when opening the menu on smaller devices in height. This meant that some of the pages couldn't be navigated to by the user, providing a bad user experience. This is evident below:

The Current Issue on the Mobile Device with the Responsive Navigation Menu Cutting off



After undertaking research, I then found something on 'Stack Overflow' that I tried integrating into the navigation bar. This was to add an 'overflow' of 'scroll' as well as adding a set height which would allow the user to scroll down the list. The process of this can be viewed on the following page.

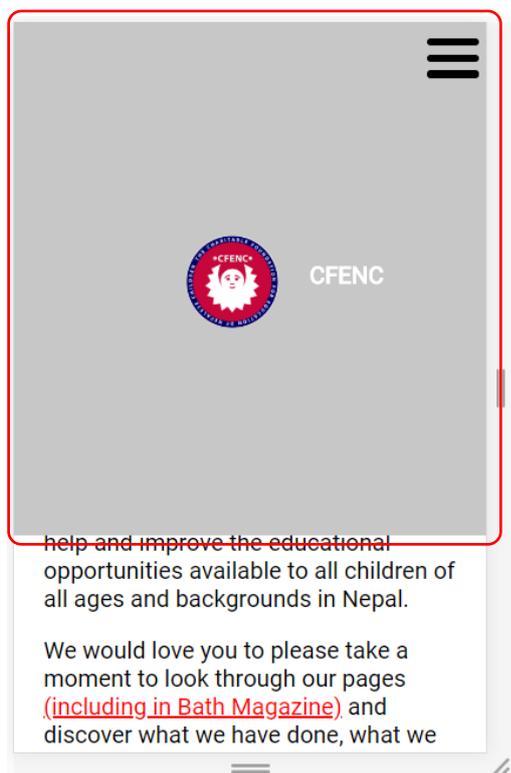
Integrating the Code into the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome' for Testing Purposes



I needed to add a slightly shorter height, as before, when adding a height of '500px', this caused the 'Contact' link to disappear until reaching the end of the actual web page, when the navigation bar scrolled.

Please note that whilst adding the styles manually and not through the 'onclick' function, this caused the following initial issue shown below where the container would remain after unselecting the 'Hamburger Menu':

The Initial Issue with the Container Still Appearing after Closing the 'Hamburger Menu' button/link



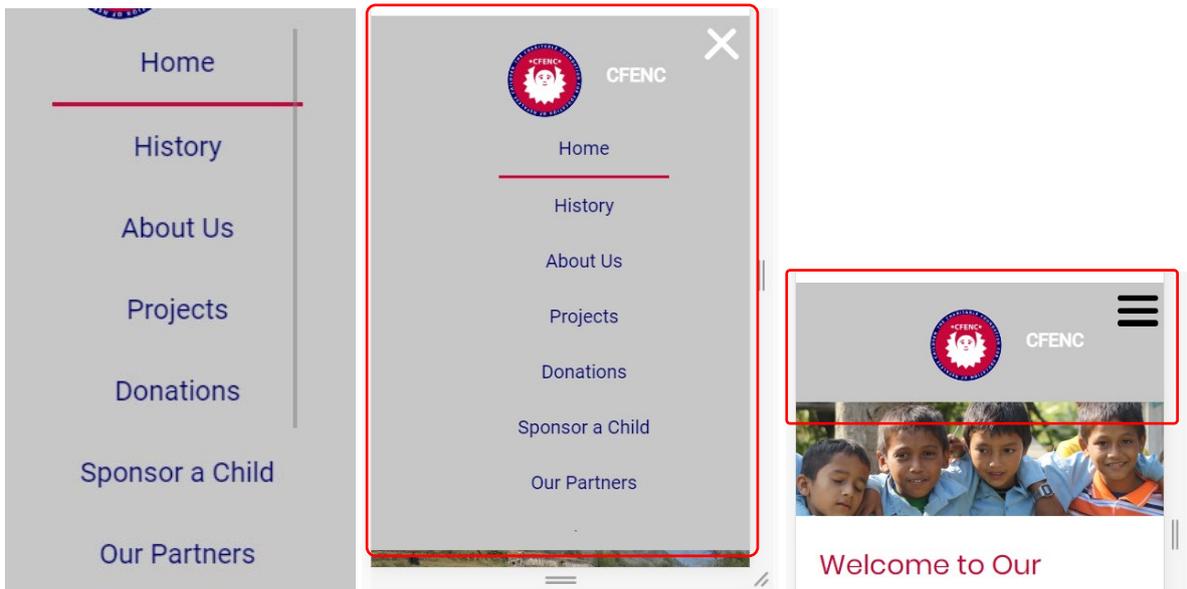
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After realising that I needed to add the styles shown previously to the 'onclick' function, I then did this and this resolved the issue shown above. This was because the styles would only apply whilst the responsive navigation menu was open on the page:

Applying the Styles to the Function Relating to the 'onclick' Function in the HTML file

```
<!-- NAVIGATION BAR SECTION START -->
<div class="navigation_container" id="sticky_navigation_container">
  <ul class="navigation_bar" id="navigation_ul">
    
    <p id="navigation_text">CFENC</p>
    <li style="border-bottom:2px solid #C7063B;"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_history_pg.html">History</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_about_pg.html">About Us</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_projects_pg.html">Projects</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_donations_pg.html">Donations</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_sponsor_pg.html">Sponsor a Child</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_partners_pg.html">Our Partners</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_shop_pg.html">Shop</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_gallery_pg.html">Gallery</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_events_pg.html">Events</a></li>
    <li><a href="web_pages/cfenc_contact_pg.php">Contact</a></li>
    <div class="hamburger_menu" onclick="hamburgerFunction(this)"> <!--ht
      <div class="bar1"></div>
      <div class="bar2"></div>
      <div class="bar3"></div>
    </div>
  </ul>
</div>
<script>
function hamburgerFunction(x) { //https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_
  x.classList.toggle("change");
  var x = document.getElementById("responsive_nav_box");
  if (x.style.display == "block") {
    x.style.display = "none";
    x.style.opacity = "0";
    x.style.transition = "0.5s";
  } else {
    x.style.display = "block";
    x.style.opacity = "1";
    x.style.transition = "0.5s";
    x.style.height = "350px";
    x.style.overflow = "scroll";
  }
}
</script>
```

The Outcomes on the Web Page Locally (Ability to Scroll and Prevention of Container Displaying after Closing the Responsive Navigation Menu)



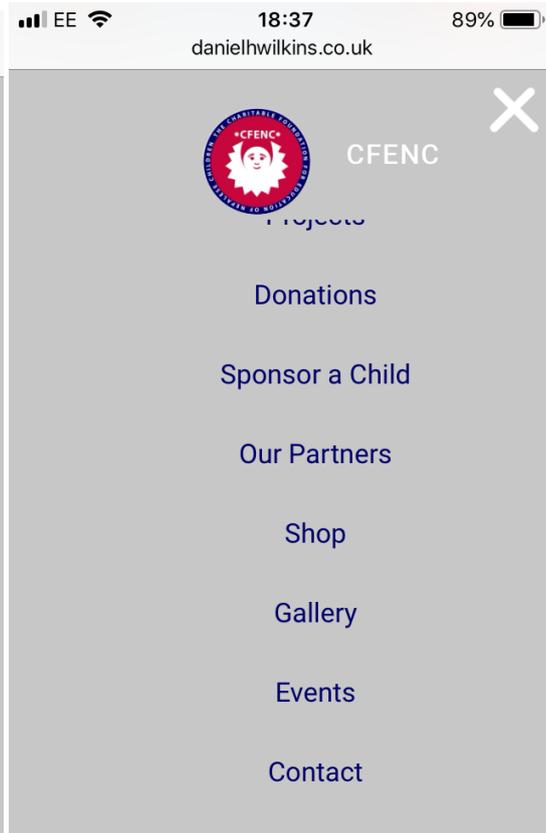
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I needed to ensure now that when uploading to the server again, that this change translated across to the 'live' website. The solution can be seen below:

The Outcome on the 'Live' Website



ullamcorper ante. Integer consequat, risus at tempor maximus, nibh elit ullamcorper lacus, eget tincidunt mi libero et ligula. Suspendisse imperdiet,

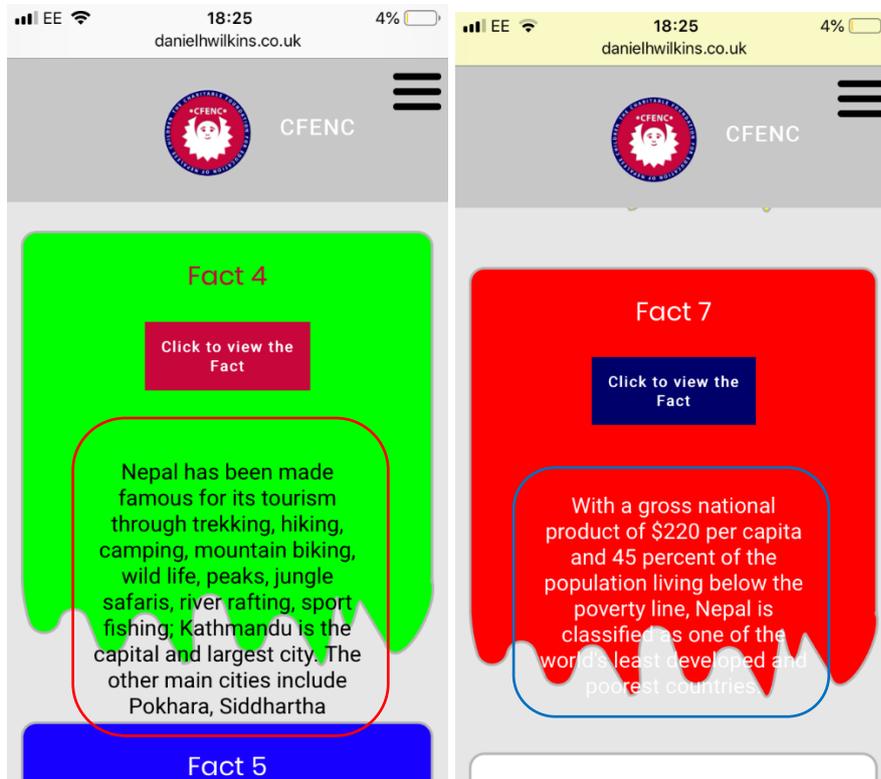


ullamcorper ante. Integer consequat, risus at tempor maximus, nibh elit ullamcorper lacus, eget tincidunt mi libero et ligula. Suspendisse imperdiet,

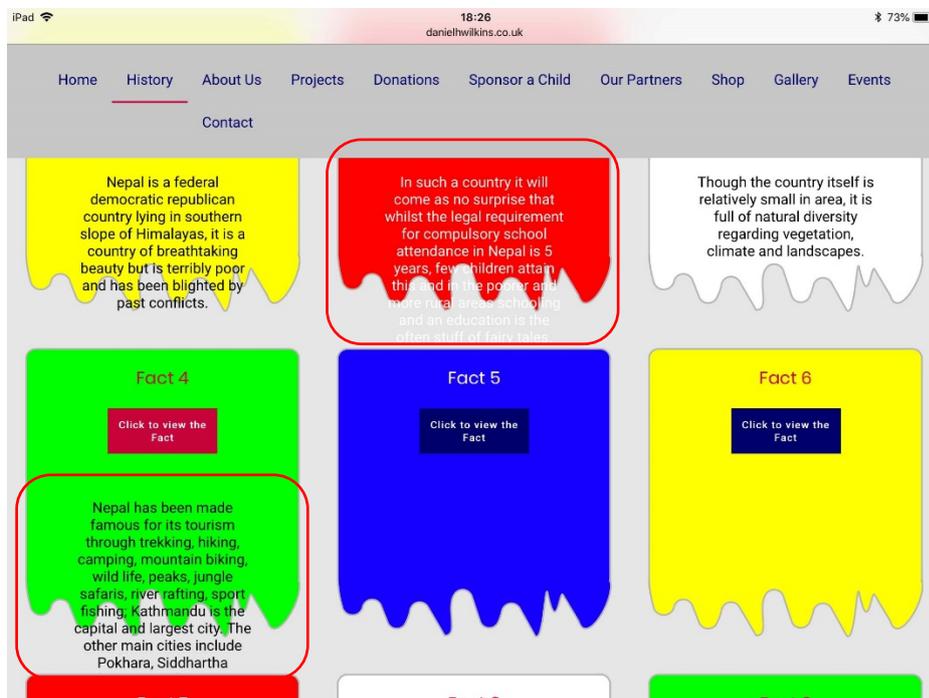
History Facts Issue

Another current issue with the website was the fact that when loading the facts after selecting some of the buttons/links on the history page, at times the text would create an overflow effect. This was something that wasn't required and needed to be resolved in order for users to read about each fact in an easy way. Examples of this issue at the current time can be viewed below:

Examples on the Mobile Device



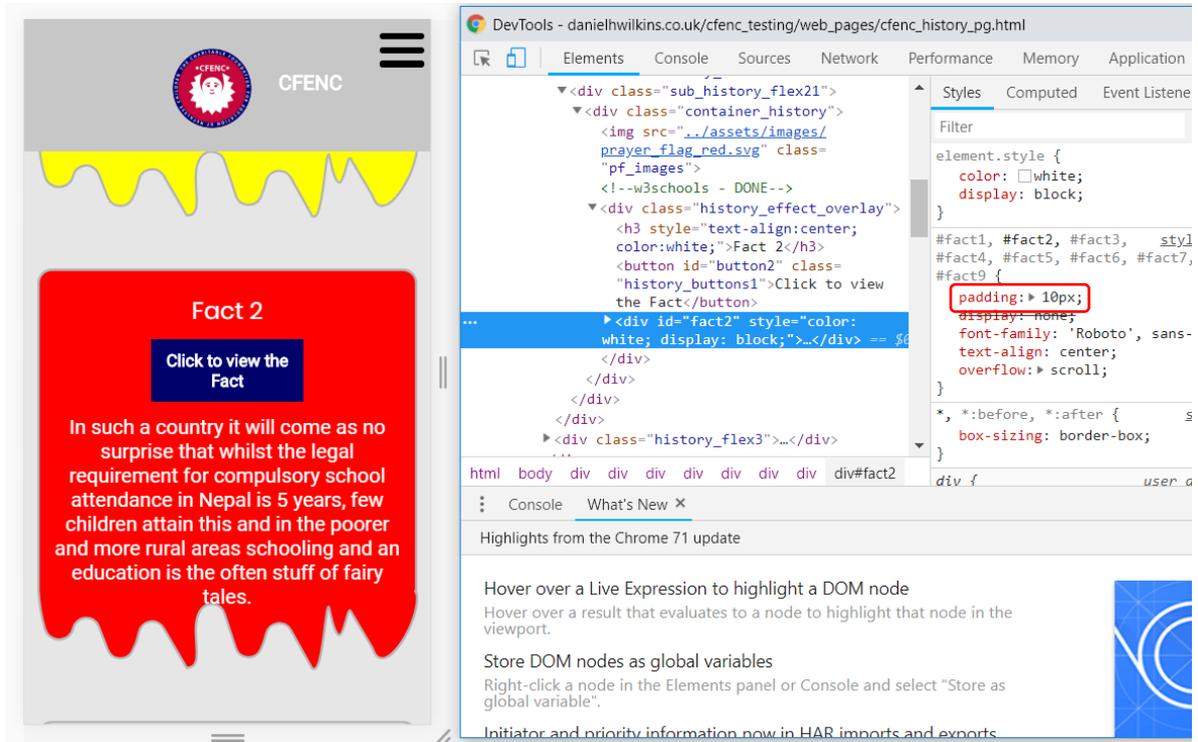
Examples on the Tablet Device



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The first aspect I identified to change was the 'padding' for the container that was consisting of the text for each fact. After testing this on 'Google Chrome' through the 'Developer Tools' on a screen resolution similar to the mobile device I was using, I then realised that reducing this from '50px' to '10px' would possibly help to eliminate the issue shown above. I also realised that adding a negative value to the 'margin-top' style for the buttons/links placed above would help to position the text higher as well. This process can be viewed below through an example:

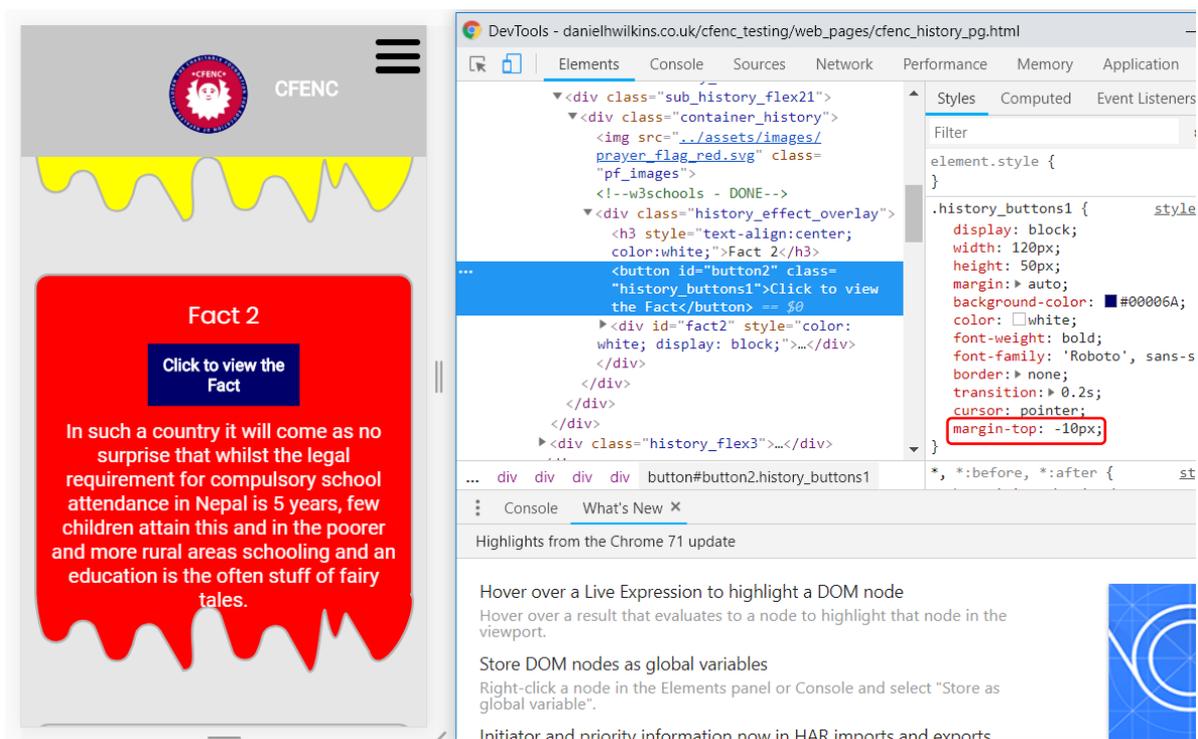
Changing/Adding the Styles Mentioned above to the Text Container and Buttons/Links



The screenshot shows a mobile app interface on the left and Chrome DevTools on the right. The app displays a fact card with a red background and a blue button. The DevTools 'Elements' panel shows the HTML structure, and the 'Styles' panel shows the initial styling for the button and text container. The button has a white background and a display of block. The text container has a white background and a display of block. The padding for the text container is set to 50px.

```
HTML: <div class="sub_history_flex21"> <div class="container_history">  <!--w3schools - DONE--> <div class="history_effect_overlay"> <h3 style="text-align:center; color:white;">Fact 2</h3> <button id="button2" class="history_buttons1">Click to view the Fact</button> <div id="fact2" style="color:white; display: block;">...</div> </div> </div> </div> <div class="history_flex3">...</div>
```

```
Styles: #fact1, #fact2, #fact3, #fact4, #fact5, #fact6, #fact7, #fact9 { padding: 50px; display: none; font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif; text-align: center; overflow: scroll; }
```



The screenshot shows the same mobile app interface on the left and Chrome DevTools on the right. The app displays the fact card with the updated styling. The DevTools 'Elements' panel shows the HTML structure, and the 'Styles' panel shows the updated styling for the button and text container. The padding for the text container is now 10px, and the margin-top for the button is -10px.

```
HTML: ... <div id="fact2" style="color:white; display: block;">...</div> </div> </div> <div class="history_flex3">...</div>
```

```
Styles: .history_buttons1 { display: block; width: 120px; height: 50px; margin: auto; background-color: #00006A; color: white; font-weight: bold; font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif; border: none; transition: 0.2s; cursor: pointer; margin-top: -10px; }
```

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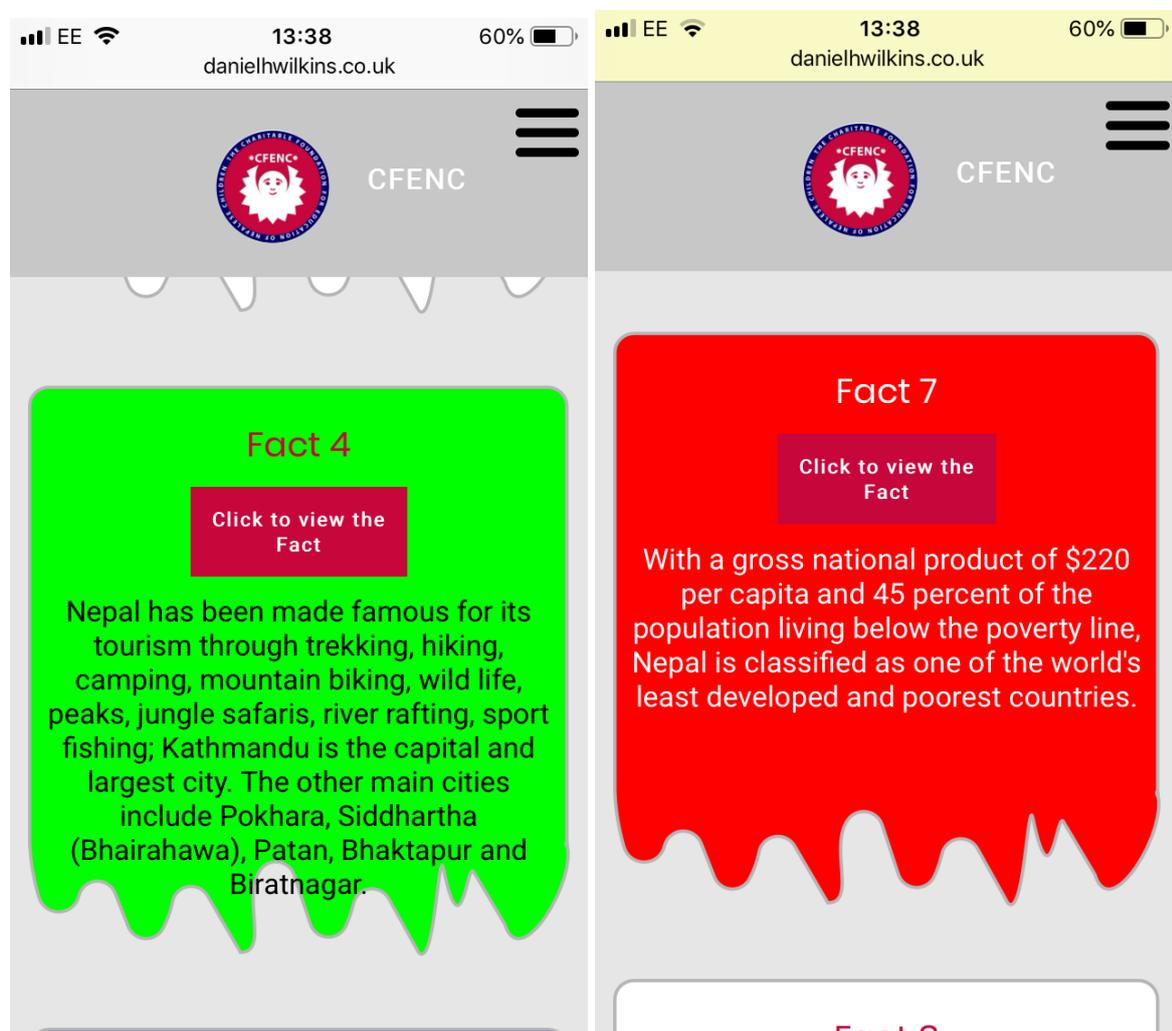
After realising that I would only need to apply this to the mobile 'media query', as this would affect the desktop version of the website, I therefore made the changes to all aspects in the mobile 'media query':

Changing the Aspects in the CSS file to Upload to the Server and Test

```
@media screen and (min-width: 0px) and (max-width: 960px) {  
  
#fact1, #fact2, #fact3, #fact4, #fact5, #fact6, #fact7, #fact8, #fact9 {  
  padding: 10px;  
}  
  
.history_buttons1 {  
  margin-top: -10px;  
}
```

Once uploading the changes to the server, I then tested this on my tablet and mobile devices and the issue had now been resolved only on the mobile device. This was because I needed to apply the same changes to a 'media query' relating to the size of the tablet:

The Issue had now Disappeared on Mobile Devices but not Tablet Devices (Examples Shown below)



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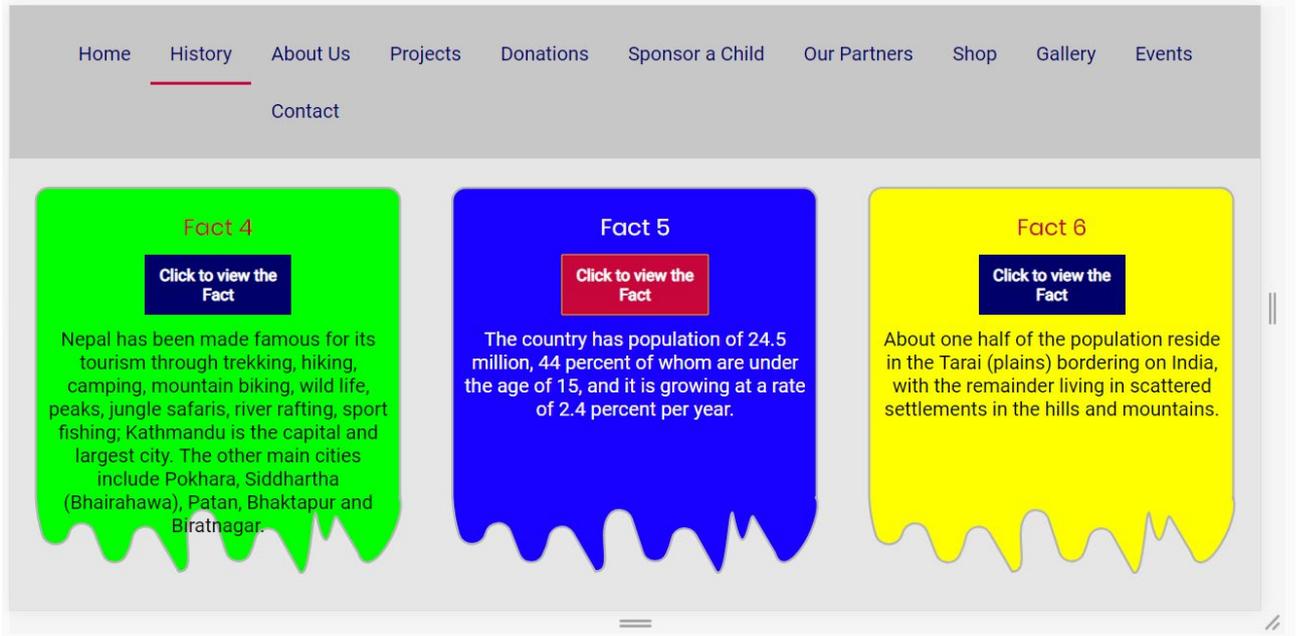
After realising that I needed to apply the same styles for the mobile 'media query' to another 'media query', I then undertook this process offline and tested to ensure that this worked and this did:

Applying the Same Styles to a 'media query' Relating to Tablet Screen Sizes

```
@media screen and (min-width: 0px) and (max-width: 1100px) {  
  #fact1, #fact2, #fact3, #fact4, #fact5, #fact6, #fact7, #fact8, #fact9 {  
    padding: 10px;  
  }  
  .history_buttons1 {  
    margin-top: -10px;  
  }  
}
```

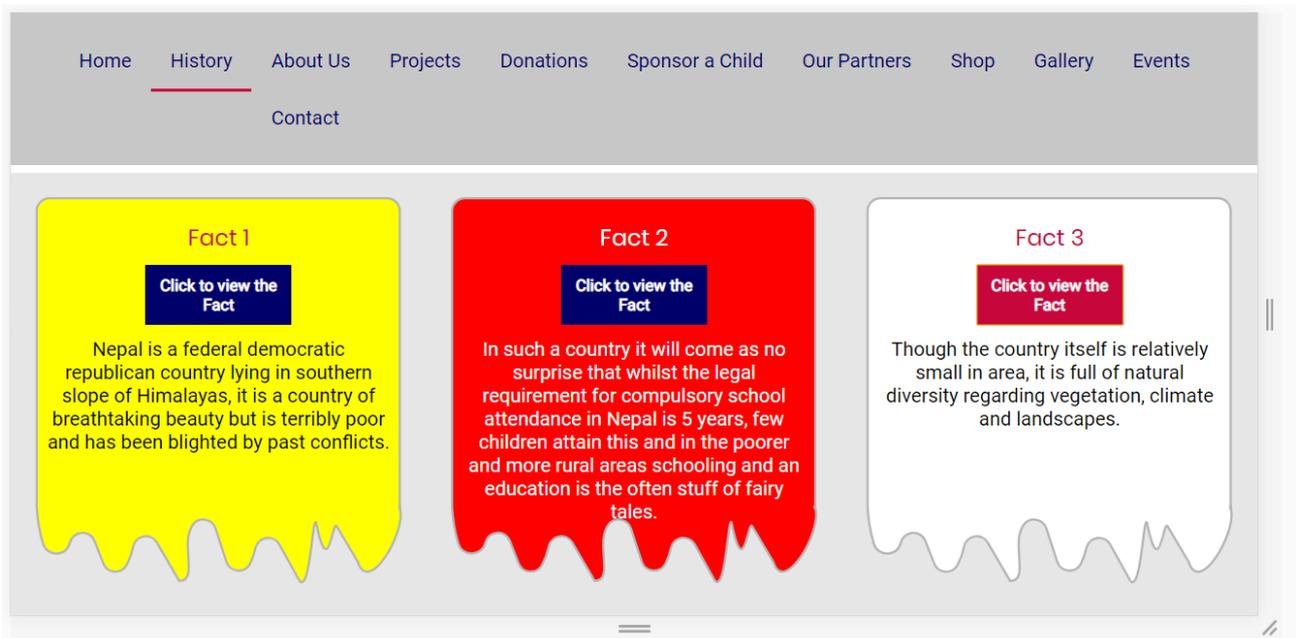
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The Outcome on the Web Page (Offline on 'Google Chrome', Selecting a Similar Screen Resolution to that of the Tablet Device I was Utilising)



After realising that this had now worked successfully, I then re-uploaded the necessary files to the server and tested again and the outcome shown above translated across to the 'live' website:

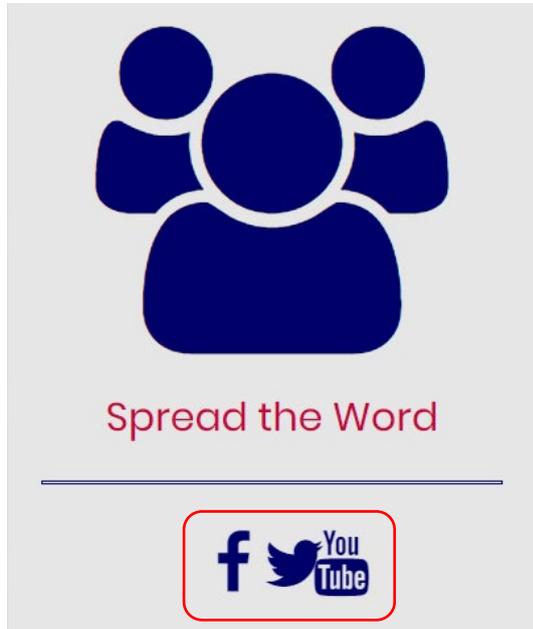
The Outcome on the 'live' Website



Social Media Icons Issue on the Sponsor a Child Page

One other issue I encountered was the fact that when viewing the 'Spread the Word' section on the 'Sponsor a Child' page on a small mobile device, this would cause the social media links to become situated too close to each other. This can be seen below:

The Issue with the Social Media Links

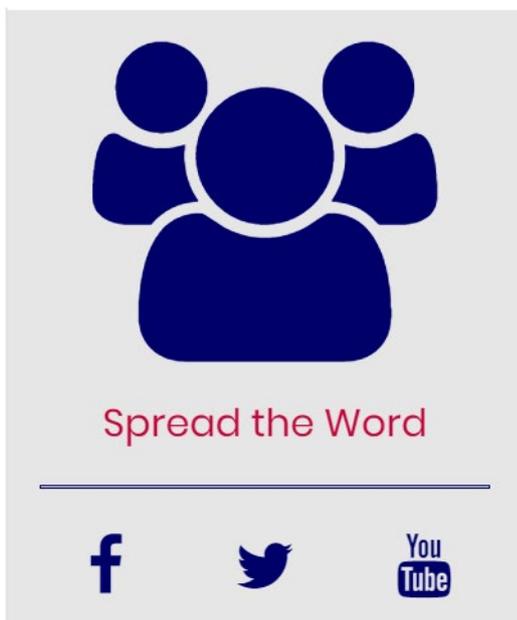


After experimenting with the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome', I had realised that I needed to apply a new 'media query' for certain device width sizes, changing the width to be larger for the containers consisting of the social media links. This is because this would help to space each social media link further apart from each other. This process can be viewed on the following page.

Adding the new 'Media Query' with the Different Sized Widths of the Containers Consisting of the Social Media Links

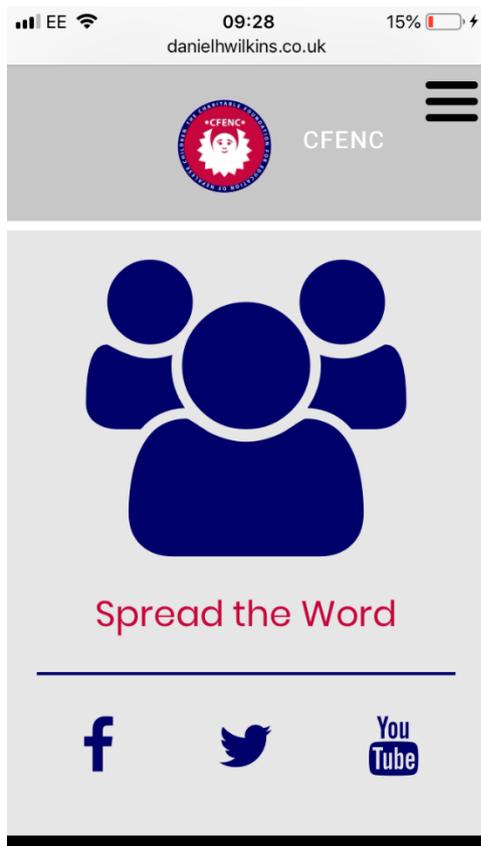
```
/* MEDIA QUERY FOR SMALLER MOBILE DEVICES START */
@media screen and (min-width: 0px) and (max-width: 570px) {
/* SPONSOR A CHILD PAGE START */
/* Main Content Section Start */
.sw_flex2 {
width: 33%;
}
.sw_flex3 {
width: 33%;
}
.sw_flex4 {
width: 33%;
}
/* Main Content Section End */
/* SPONSOR A CHILD PAGE END */
}
/* MEDIA QUERY FOR SMALLER MOBILE DEVICES END */
```

The Outcome on the Web Page (This now Resolved the Issue)



As is stated above, this then solved the issue with the links now being spaced further apart. To ensure this had fully applied, I tested this on the 'live' website and the same result occurred as seen on the following page.

The Outcome on the Web Page (This now Worked on the 'live' Server)



Testing of the Contact Form

As well as experiencing the other issues stated, I also thought it would be best to test the contact form to understand if the validation was working and if when all data was valid, that it would send an email to the provided address. This process can be viewed below on different devices:

Desktop Screen Size – Entering no Values Outcome

*Fields marked with * are required*

*Name **Field is required!!!**

*E-mail: **Field is required!!!**

*Enquiry/Question

Field is required!!!

Send

Reset

Desktop Screen Size – Entering Incorrect Value for Email Section Outcome

*Fields marked with * are required*

*Name

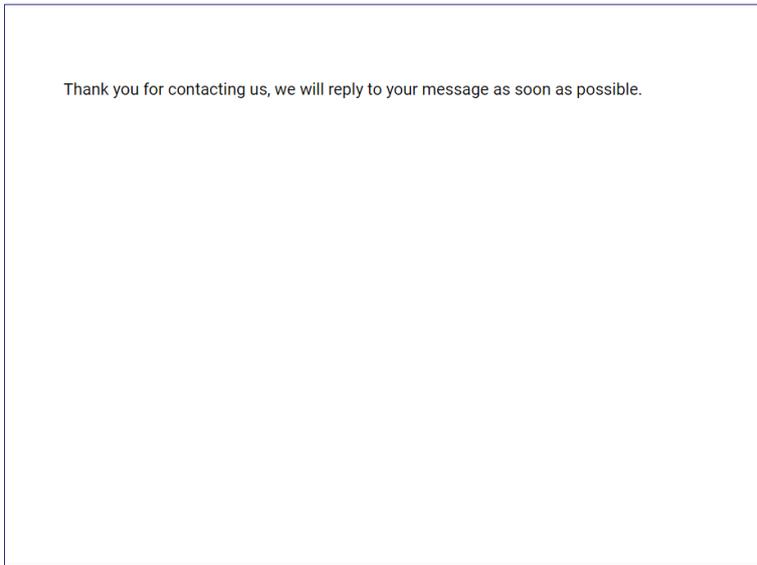
*E-mail: **Please enter a valid email!!!**

*Enquiry/Question

Send

Reset

Desktop Screen Size – Entering All Correct Values Outcomes



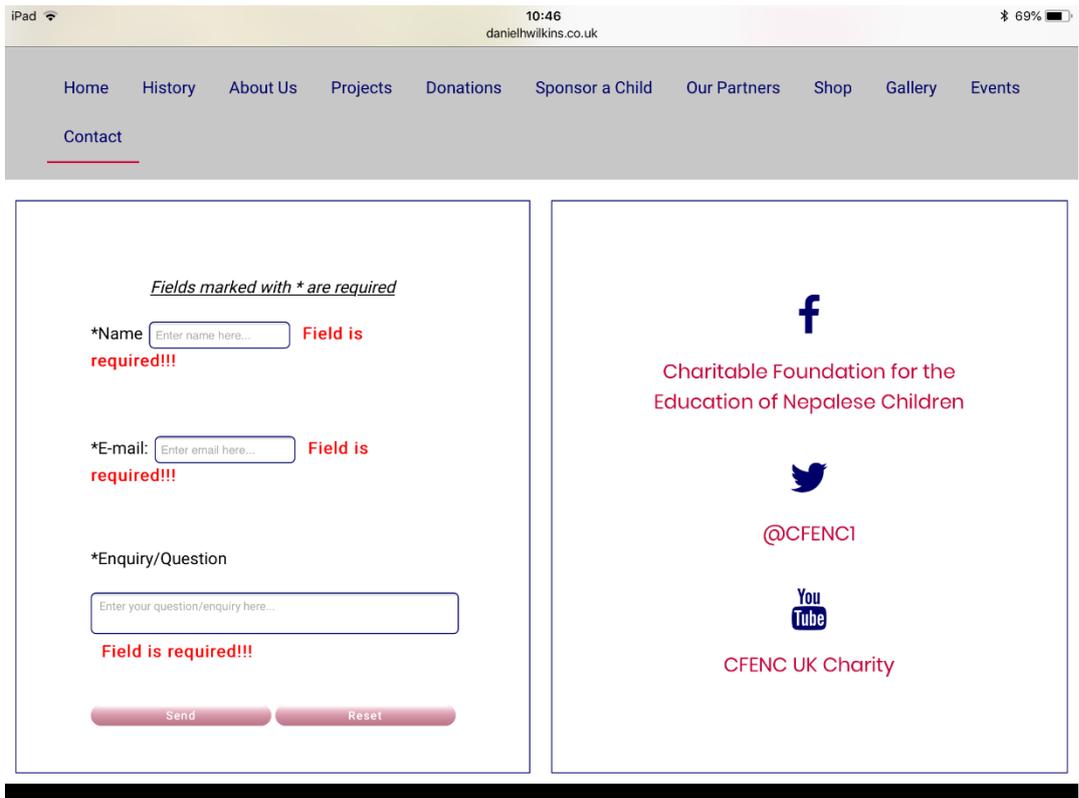
Test A View Source
Save

Date: Today, 10:43:35 AM GMT
From: testa@gmail.com
To: enquiries@danielwilkins.co.uk



This is the desktop test.

Tablet Device – Entering no Values Outcome



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Tablet Device – Entering Incorrect Value for Email Section Outcome

The screenshot shows a tablet interface for the website danielhwilkins.co.uk. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, History, About Us, Projects, Donations, Sponsor a Child, Our Partners, Shop, Gallery, and Events. The 'Contact' link is highlighted with a red underline. The main content area is split into two columns. The left column contains a contact form with the following elements: a heading 'Fields marked with * are required', a text input field for '*Name' containing 'Test B', a text input field for '*E-mail:' containing 'testb' with a red error message 'Please enter a valid email!!!' to its right, a text input field for '*Enquiry/Question' containing 'This is the tablet test.', and two buttons labeled 'Send' and 'Reset'. The right column features a social media sidebar with the Facebook logo, the text 'Charitable Foundation for the Education of Nepalese Children', the Twitter logo, the handle '@CFENC1', the YouTube logo, and the text 'CFENC UK Charity'.

Tablet Device – Entering All Correct Values Outcomes

The screenshot shows the same tablet interface as above, but the contact form has been replaced by a confirmation message: 'Thank you for contacting us, we will reply to your message as soon as possible.' The social media sidebar on the right remains the same, displaying the Facebook logo, the text 'Charitable Foundation for the Education of Nepalese Children', the Twitter logo, the handle '@CFENC1', the YouTube logo, and the text 'CFENC UK Charity'.

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Test B

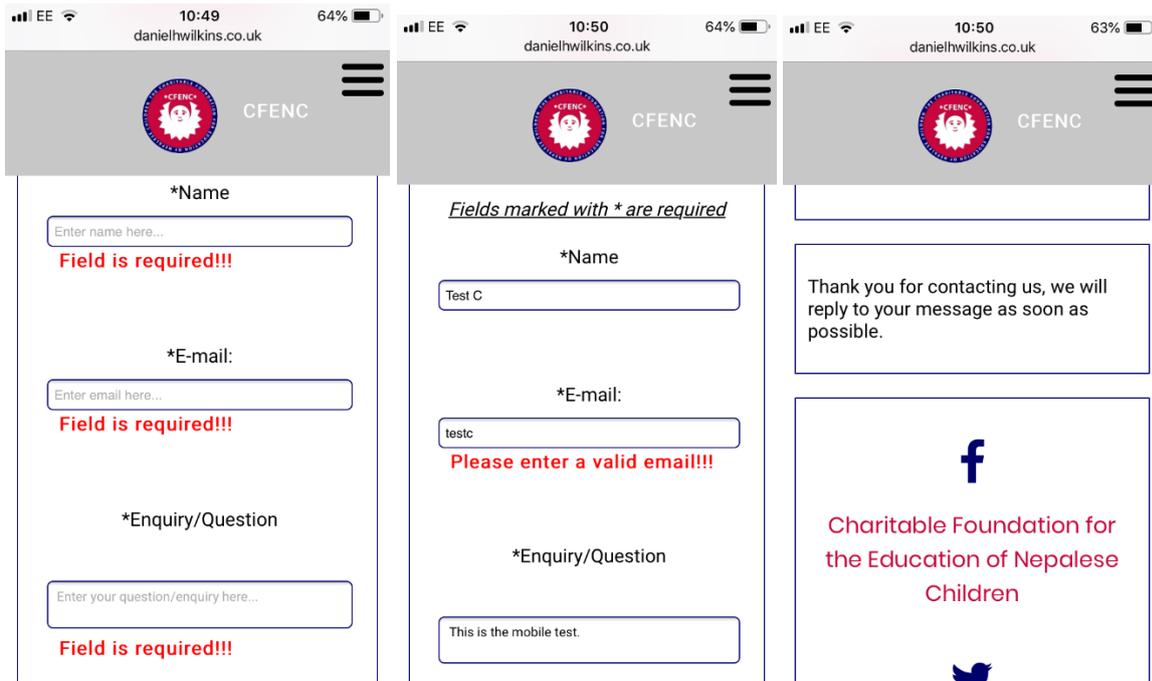
Date: Today, 10:47:53 AM GMT
From: testb@gmail.com
To: enquiries@danielhwilkins.co.uk

View Source
Save

Text (1 KB)

This is the tablet test.

Mobile Device – Entering no Values Outcome, Incorrect Value for Email Section Outcome and Entering all Correct Values Outcomes



Test C

Date: Today, 10:50:29 AM GMT
From: testc@gmail.com
To: enquiries@danielhwilkins.co.uk

View Source
Save

Text (1 KB)

This is the mobile test.

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As would have been evident on the previous pages, this then did successfully work. However, I needed to integrate the 'addslashes' element to improve the security of the form, as suggested by my lecturer. This was the next task and although I undertook research on how to achieve this and attempted to add 'addslashes' shown below, I was unsuccessful. I then continued to research how to integrate the 'addslashes' element further but became confused which therefore meant that the contact form for the final outcome was disabled. However, I have included a video showing this functioning on my personal website to compensate for this. To view the process explained above, please see the content below:

Attempting to add the 'addslashes' Element into the PHP Code of the Contact Form

```
<?php
// define variables and set to empty values
$nameErr = $emailErr = $enquiryErr = "";
$name = $email = $enquiry = "";

if (isset($_REQUEST['email'])) {

    //Email information
    $admin_email = "enquiries@danielhwilkins.co.uk";
    addslashes($name) = $_REQUEST['name']; //add slashes
    addslashes($email) = $_REQUEST['email']; //add slashes
    addslashes($enquiry) = $_REQUEST['enquiry']; //add slashes - each of fields here

    //PHP search results

    //send email
    mail($admin_email, "$name", $enquiry, "From:" . $email);

    //Email response
    echo "<p>Thank you for contacting us!</p><a class='fa fa-thumbs-o-up'></a>";
}

//if "email" variable is not filled out, display the form
else {
?>
```

The Outcome on the Web Page (This Caused the Page to not Display – Example shown on Local Server)



'CFENC' Project (Y3S1) Testing Process Document – Daniel Wilkins

Disabling the Form on the Contact Page (For Name, E-mail and Enquiry/Question Fields)

```
<form method="post" name="send">
  <fieldset>
    <div class="form_centre">
      <label for="name" class="required contact_label">*Name</label>
      <input type="text" name="name" id="name" class="input_fields" required title="Please enter your name" placeholder="Enter name here..." disabled>
    </div>
    <div class="form_centre">
      <label for="email" class="required contact_label">*E-mail:</label><!--Wasn't working originally due to the fact I hadn't added in all code-->
      <input type="email" name="email" id="email" class="input_fields" required placeholder="Enter email here..." title="Please enter your email address" disabled>
    </div>
    <div class="form_centre">
      <label for="enquiry" class="required contact_label">*Enquiry/Question</label>
      <input type="text" name="enquiry" id="enquiry" class="input_fields" required title="Please enter your question/enquiry here..." placeholder="Enter your question/enquiry here..." disabled>
    </div>
    <div class="form_buttons_container">
      <input type="submit" value="Send" class="submit_button">
      <input type="reset" value="Reset" class="reset_button">
    </div>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

```
required class="required txtarea_styles" disabled</textarea>
```

The Outcome on the Web Page (The Fields were no Longer able to be used)

Fields marked with * are required

*Name

*E-mail:

*Enquiry/Question

Adding Further Refinements

Although the purpose of creating this document was to show the testing stage of the website, I also made further refinements of which will be viewed in this section.

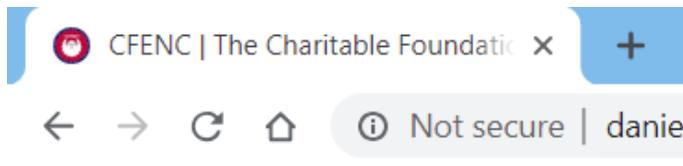
Adding a 'Favicon' to each Page

One aspect I added to each page included adding a 'favicon' to show the logo in each page 'tab'. This was to attempt to enhance the professionalism of the website and this process can be viewed below:

Integrating the 'favicon' Element into the Web Pages (Example Shown below)

```
<head>
<title>CFENC | The Charitable Foundation for the Education of Nepalese Children</title>
<meta charset="UTF-8"> <!-- SOURCE https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meta_charset.asp -->
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <!--https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_vie
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/stylesheet.css"> <!-- REASON WHY THE STYLES WEREN'T APPLYING IN THE FIRST PLACE
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Poppins|Roboto" rel="stylesheet"> <!-- APPLYING THE SELECTED GOO
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
<link rel="icon" href="http://www.danielhwilkins.co.uk/cfenc_testing/favicon.jpg" type="image/jpg" sizes="32x32"> <!--
DONE-->
</head>
<body>
```

The Outcome on the Web Pages (Example Shown below)



As would have been evident above, this was successful and in order to make the 'favicon' appear, I needed to ensure that an image was uploaded to the server I was using to integrate this image with the size being exactly '32px' by '32px'.

Adding the 'alt' Tags into the Images

Although the images at this current time weren't the final images to be included, as I would implement these later when receiving the content, I still thought it would be beneficial to implement the 'alt' tags into the current images. This was to show that I had considered some of the accessibility standards regarding websites. To view this process, I have included a few examples of how I undertook this below:

Adding the 'alt' tags into the Images

```
<!-- BANNER SECTION START -->
<div class="banner_container">
  <div class="banner_flex1">
    <a href="index.html"></a>
  </div>
  <div class="banner_flex2">
    <h1>The Charitable Foundation for the Education of Nepalese Children</h1>
  </div>
  <div class="banner_flex3">
    <div class="search_container"> <!-- SOURCE https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_css_searchbar.asp -->
      <a href="https://uk.virginmoneygiving.com/charity-web/charity/finalCharityHomepage.action?charityId=1001596" target="_blank" style="text-decoration:none">DONATE</a></div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
<!-- BANNER SECTION END -->
```

```
<div class="about_people_container">
  <div class="ap_title_section">
    <a class="fa fa-male" style="font-size:70px!important;"></a>
    <a class="fa fa-female" style="font-size:70px!important;"></a>
    <h2 style="text-align:center;">Here are the people behind CFENC...</h2>
  </div>
  <div class="ap_content_section">
    <div class="ap_flex1">
      
      <h3 style="text-align:center;color:#C7063B;">Lisa</h3>
      <p style="text-align:center;padding-left:20px;padding-right:20px;" class="responsive_ap_paragraphs">
        convallis lorem. Ut nec dui scelerisque, maximus lorem ac, gravida ex. Aenean turpis diam, tempus no
        Integer consequat, risus at tempor maximus, nibh elit ullamcorper lacus, eget tincidunt mi libero et
      </p>
    </div>
    <div class="ap_flex2">
      
      <h3 style="text-align:center;color:#C7063B;">Peter</h3>
      <p style="text-align:center;padding-left:20px;padding-right:20px;" class="responsive_ap_paragraphs">
        convallis lorem. Ut nec dui scelerisque, maximus lorem ac, gravida ex. Aenean turpis diam, tempus no
        Integer consequat, risus at tempor maximus, nibh elit ullamcorper lacus, eget tincidunt mi libero et
      </p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Conclusion

As a result of the testing process, I was able to identify issues which needed to be resolved as well as understanding the fact that I had produced a functioning website. During a later stage, there is a plan to add the real content to the whole website, once received, and during this period, a series of final refinements and checks will be undertaken to ensure the website is at its very best level.

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Please note that some of the references/acknowledgements in the other development documents may apply to this document also

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