

# PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

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# ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project shown below is a part of our summary test for programming lab. Given below are details and specifics of how I worked on the project and the final result achieved. I hope it lives up-to the standards needed.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<style>
    body {
    background-image: url('https://oldschoolgrappling.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Background-oper height: 100%;
    background-position: center;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-size: cover;
}

</style>
</style>
</style>
```

# **Document Background**

This is the beginning of the project we set the language to HTMl using <a href="html lang">html lang</a> command.

Then I used the **<style>** command to make changes to the background image and its parameters.

We used items such as **background-image**, **position**, **size** etc. to make the background image more appealing.

#### Header

In the header, I have used to <header> tag to add some information about myself under various subsections. I use the or Unordered List tag here to list my details. In this tab i used the <a href> tag to list other html documents/sites which have my information such as Education, etc.

```
<html lang="en">
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <title> Education</title>
<body>
     >
       Year 
        Education
      2009 - 2020 
        St. Kabir
     >
        2020 - 2022 
        The British School 
      2022 - current
        UITM
```

#### **Education.html**

In this html document I use the table feature to highlight my education in a more suitable format. Here we initially use to set the borders for our table. Thereafter we use the 
 to fill out relevant details in our table rows and for our table columns. We end the code by using the tag and closing the body. The output for our table is given below -

Year	Education
2009 - 2020	St. Kabir
2020 - 2022	The British School
2022 - current	UITM

# **Experience.html**

This HTML document is quite simple, nothing major has been done in this other than the use of the <header> <h1> <h2> and <h3> tags to relay information about my document.

#### Skills.html

Similarly, here I use the Unordered list tag to list my skills and display them.

# Article tag

We now begin the main part of our document. We first use the <main> tag to begin, followed by the use of the <article> tag, which allows us to write long texts and display them properly. I then talk about my journey in the gaming industry followed by closing the article tag using </article>

# **Interests and Nav tag**

I know state two other HTML sites I created using the Unordered List tag in a similar method as mentioned above for the header section. However this time I also implement the <nav> tag. The nav element represents a section of a page that links to other pages or to parts within the page: a section with navigation links.

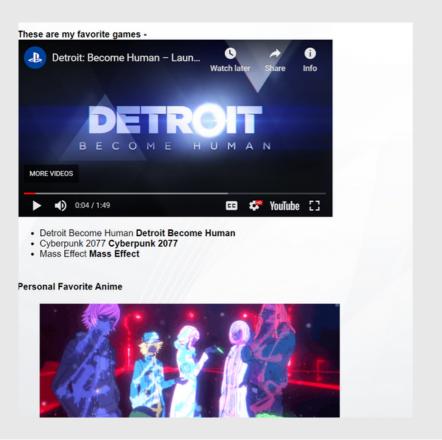
Given below are my two HTML sites for my interests and their codes listed below -

#### **External Site Links**

We use the <iframe> tag. The iframe element represents a nested browsing context. We use this tag to display a youtube video on our HTML site.

Then we use the and tag to state my favorite game site and using the <a href> tag to list the sites. We also <b> tag to embolden the text.

Here we use the <img src> element to display images and gifs. We also use the <height> tag to adjust the size of the element.



Example of the video and gifs.

#### Sliders in HTML

We use the <div class = "slider"> tag. The div element has no special meaning at all. It represents its children. It can be used with the class, lang, and title attributes to mark up semantics common to a group of consecutive elements. We then use the 
 tag and add a slider tag for them as well. We then use <img src> and add our image in it. Then <alt> tag - This attribute defines an alternative text description of the image, to assign it an identity. Then the style tag to adjust the image.

Then we use the <script src="slider.js"> to link the JS script for sliders.

(The JS and CSS explanations will be given after)

```
<footer>@ 2020-2023 aelin.pl</footer>
<hr />
<
```

#### **Footer**

Now we use the <footer> tag to segregate the header and the footer parts of our document.

The footer element represents a footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content or sectioning root element

Then we implement the <form> to create a form.

The form element represents a collection of form-associated elements, some of which can represent editable values that can be submitted to a server for processing.

We then use the <div> tag to create various sections for our form that the user can fill out.

You	r news form
Name:	
Email:	
	want to get news daily? ☑
Do you	want to get 10% dicount?
Select f	irst news day dd-mm-yyyy 🗖
Cubcori	nol / / /

#### **CSS File**

```
body {
  font-family: "Open Sans", sans-serif;
  margin: 0;
a {
  text-decoration: none;
  color: □#000;
a:hover {
  color: ■rgb(179, 179, 179);
.site-header {
  border-bottom: 1px solid ■#ccc;
  padding: 0.5em 1em;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
.site-identity h1 {
  font-size: 1.5em;
  margin: 0.6em 0;
  display: inline-block;
.site-navigation ul,
.site-navigation li {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
.site-navigation li {
  display: inline-block;
  margin: 1.4em 1em 1em 1em;
```

#### Style for Header

We use the body tag to start off, then we fill in the function with the font-family element and give a margin for it.

Similarly we create other functions such as a, site-header etc. and fill in the relevant details.

text-decoration - Decorations applied to font used for an element's text.

border-bottom - Shorthand property for setting border width, style and color.

padding - Shorthand property to set values for the thickness of the padding area.

display - In combination with 'float' and 'position', determines the type of box or boxes that are generated for an element.

justify-content - Aligns flex items along the main axis of the current line of the flex container.

```
.slider {
 position: relative;
 width: 100%;
 height: 400px;
 overflow: hidden;
display: flex;
 transition: transform 0.5s ease-in-out;
 animation: slideAnimation 8s infinite;
.slide {
 width: 100%;
 height: 100%;
 flex-shrink: 0;
.slide img {
 width: 100%;
 height: 100%;
 object-fit: cover;
   transform: translateX(0);
```

```
25% {
    transform: translateX(-100%);
}
50% {
    transform: translateX(-200%);
}
75% {
    transform: translateX(-300%);
}
100% {
    transform: translateX(-400%);
}
```

# **Style for Slides**

Similar to the above, we use several functions to set the specifications for our slides and how they should look. Below I'll be explaining the meaning of certain relevant functions as well.

```
.slider {
   position: relative;
   width: 100%;
   height: 400px;
   overflow: hidden;
}
```

This is to determine the position and size of the slides.

```
.slides {
  display: flex;
  transition: transform 0.5s ease-in-out;
  animation: slideAnimation 8s infinite;
}
```

This is to determine the animations for the slides.

```
@keyframes slideAnimation {
    O% {
      transform: translateX(0);
    }
    25% {
      transform: translateX(-100%);
    }
    50% {
      transform: translateX(-200%);
    }
    75% {
```

This is to determine the animation speed.

#### **JS File**

```
showSlides(slideIndex);
function plusSlides(n) {
  showSlides(slideIndex += n);
let sliderImages = document.querySelectorAll(".slide"),
     arrowLeft = document.querySelector("#arrow-left"),
     arrowRight = document.querySelector("#arrow-right"),
     current = 0;
 function reset() {
     for (let i = 0; i < sliderImages.length; i++) {</pre>
         sliderImages[i].style.display = "none";
function startSlide() {
    reset();
    sliderImages[0].style.display = "block";
// Show previous
function slideLeft() {
    reset();
    sliderImages[current - 1].style.display = "block";
    current--;
function slideRight() {
```

```
function slideRight() {
    reset();
    sliderImages[current + 1].style.display = "block";
    current++;
}

// Left arrow click
arrowLeft.addEventListener("click", function () {
    if (current === 0) {
        current = sliderImages.length;
    }
    slideLeft();
});

// Right arrow click
arrowRight.addEventListener("click", function () {
    if (current === sliderImages.length - 1) {
        current = -1;
    }
    slideRight();
});

startSlide();
```

#### JS for Slides

```
// Next/previous controls
function plusSlides(n) {
  showSlides(slideIndex += n);
}
```

This function is used to implant controls for moving to the next or previous slide.

```
// Thumbnail image controls
let sliderImages = document.querySelectorAll(".slide"),
    arrowLeft = document.querySelector("#arrow-left"),
    arrowRight = document.querySelector("#arrow-right"),
    current = 0;
```

This function is used to control the images

```
// Initial slide
function startSlide() {
  reset();
  sliderImages[0].style.display = "block";
}
```

### **Conclusion**

This project while not in the best form, has taught me a lot and I have gained the knowledge of how-to implement different features so as to create a proper website using HTML, CSS and JavaScript. A few areas where I believe i was lacking was the formatting and presentation of the site along with the implementation of the slider (there is a slight delay in the first image) however overall I'm satisfied with the project. I hope you find the project to be unto standards.