My Personal Website

Francisco Lopez-Morelos

Why Create a Website?

My goal in creating this website is to have a form of introduction for myself with information about who I am and some of my personal and collaborative projects. The website showcases my initial learning experiences and my progress as a programmer and I will update the website as I learn new things.

What Makes Up My Website?

There are many components that make up my website which include buttons, links, information cards, and more. As of right now, three pages make up my webpage such as the Home, Projects, and About Me page. The Home Page consists of a short introduction about me as well as a sneak peek of my projects. On the Projects Page, you will see more details about the projects where you can access a PDF of a document going further in detail about the reasoning and functionality of the project. On this page, there's also information about my personal website which directs you to this document. Last of the pages, is the About Me page where I talk more about who I am and some of my career objectives as well as a link to my resume.

Key Parts of My Websites (FlexBox, Grid, Media Queries, Formatting Text)

On my website, you will see many buttons, cards, pictures, etc. and these components make the website look presentable. These components may look simple but many parts of the code determine how it looks and where it's positioned. That being said, what's important to talk about in this section is FlexBox, Grids, Media Queries, and Text Formatting.

- FlexBox

What is FlexBox? FlexBox is a CSS layout model used to arrange elements in rows and columns. I used this to position my elements within a container where I could control the horizontal and vertical movement. Here's an example: I use Flexbox to organize the title and content.

On the left look at the position of the block title. The block title is at the top and the content is at the bottom. This is because of the use of Flexbox setting the

Now look at the right. When we set up the items in rows the title is on the left of the content making it look ugly. Look at the second line of code.

items in columns. Look at the second line of code.



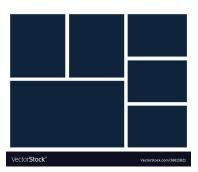


```
.block {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    margin: 0 .5rem;
    width: auto;
    border-radius: 10px;
```

```
.block {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: row;
    margin: 0 .5rem;
    width: auto;
    border-radius: 10px;
}
```

- Grids

Grids are similar to Flexbox but the main difference is that you can layout content in both rows and columns, which means that we can have multiple rows and columns to easily organize the positioning of the items in their containers (Look at figure on the right). In my case, I used the Grid display to style the items in a simple way much



like Flexbox but I wanted to have an even amount of space occupied by each item. Here's an example.



Figure 1: content block

Figure 2: HTML code of content block

Look at the HTML code which reflects the structure of the content. I underlined in red the important parts of this example. Three classes were used involving grids. The first class, 'grid' has the simple job of setting the display to grid. This allows us to use the grid styling to organize our content. The next class is the 'grid-1x2' which uses media queries (look at the media queries section) to manipulate the way that the content behaves depending on the size of the virtual width. This means that when we see this website on our phones we want to see the content in the form of columns. Finally, the 'grid__block' class just helps center the content of the grid both horizontally and vertically.

```
/* Grid */
.grid {
    display: grid;
}
.grid_block {
    align-items: center;
    justify-items: center;
}

/* Placed here since it relates to grid behavior */
@media screen and (min-width: 678px) {
    .navigation-bar {
        grid-template-columns: repeat(2, minmax(0, 1fr));
    }
}

@media screen and (min-width: 920px) {
    .grid--1x2 {
        grid-template-columns: repeat(2, minmax(0, 1fr));
    }
    .grid--1x3 {
        grid-template-columns: repeat(3, minmax(0, 1fr));
}
```

Figure 3: CSS code of content block

- Media Queries

Any good website should look good on a phone, tablet, and laptop/PC. Media queries allow us to build our website in different ways. We can create mobile, tablet, and desktop versions of our websites. So how does it work? For starters, it is recommended to create

the mobile version of your website first. Once that's done, you use media queries to change the way the elements behave depending on the width of the viewport. Here's an example.

There's a lot going on here with the code so I won't show it for this example but it's easy to see the differences. Everything is different. We go from column to row, the font size changes, and the picture container changes.



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I strive to always learn and improve to become a better version of myself. My interest in coding lies in front-end web development, and mobile app development, lilke the idea of designing my own project and putting it together for a polished final product.

Figure 2: Desktop/Tablet version

Figure 1: Mobile version

- Text Formatting

Another important part of a website which is something simple yet effective in making your website look more professional is the way your text looks. There are thousands of fonts you can use to make your website have a different feeling to it. You can also increase the size of the font, align the text, change the weight of the font, etc. There's lots of room for creativity and making the proper changes can make your website so much better.

Organization

It's important to have organization not just for the visuals of the website but also for the code behind the scenes. I tried to organize my code by using the Block Element Modifier (BEM) which is a popular formatting style highly recommended to use.

- BEM

Here we see a picture that we used in the grid example to show how the BEM formatting style works. The first thing you see at the very top is a comment marking the beginning of a section where everything related will be below it. The important classes to look at are the 'grid-1x2' and 'grid block' classes. The important thing to know is that the 'grid' part of the class is known as a block. Also, the double hyphens separate the block from the modifier. Basically, it works as a modifier that changes the style of the block (in this case '.grid'). Then the double underscore separates the block from the element. This is an element that highly depends on the block.

```
/* Grid */
.grid {
    display: grid;
}
.grid_block {
    align-items: center;
    justify-items: center;
}

/* Placed here since it relates to grid behavior */
@media screen and (min-width: 678px) {
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        grid-template-columns: repeat(3, minmax(0, 1fr));
    }
}
```

GitHub

https://gitfront.io/r/FranciscoLopezo1/ag2zzZcNvZ4R/My-WebPage/

Future Goals

I'm proud of what I've been able to do in such a short time but I'm always trying to learn and improve my skills. Something I learned before, was about background images and animations which is something I need to review and want to include in my website. Furthermore, I'm currently learning JavaScript and I'm looking forward to improving the quality of my website with what I will learn. However, my main goal as of now is to publish my website which excites me and would be a huge step in my career.