**Personal portfolio website Documentation:**

**Github link: https://github.com/Hussnain903/EcodeCamp\_Internships.git**

**HTML Structure**

The HTML file provides the structure of the web page. Here's an overview of how the HTML is structured based on the CSS:

1. **<header> Section:**
   * Contains the hero section with a background image.
   * Includes a navigation bar with a logo and menu items.
   * Contains the main headline and sub-headline text that introduces the website.
2. **<nav> Element:**
   * Contains the navigation links that allow users to jump to different sections of the page (e.g., About, Services, Portfolio, Contact).
3. **<section> Tags:**
   * Different sections like #about, #services, #portfolio, and #contact structure the content.
   * Each section contains relevant content, such as text, images, and lists.
4. **<div> Elements:**
   * Used to create containers for different parts of the content. For example, .container wraps content to provide padding and centering, while .row organizes content into columns.
5. **<ul> and <li> Elements:**
   * Used in the navigation menu and other lists (like services or skills) to organize items.
6. **<form> Element:**
   * The contact section includes a form with input fields for users to fill out and submit.
7. **Footer:**
   * The footer contains social media icons and a copyright notice.

**CSS Styling**

The CSS file styles the HTML structure to make it visually appealing and responsive:

1. **Reset and Global Styles:**
   * The \* selector resets margins, paddings, and sets a base font family to ensure consistency across browsers.
   * The body is styled with a dark background and white text, setting the tone for the entire site.
2. **Hero Section (#header):**
   * The hero section is styled to cover the entire viewport with a background image that is centered and covers the entire area.
   * Text in this section is large and bold to create a strong first impression.
3. **Navigation Menu (nav):**
   * The navigation links are styled with white text and a hover effect that shows a red underline.
   * For mobile screens, the navigation menu turns into a hamburger menu that slides in from the side.
4. **About Section (#about):**
   * Content is split into two columns using .row, .about-col-1, and .about-col-2 classes, with one column for an image and the other for text.
   * Tabbed content is used to switch between different pieces of information.
5. **Services Section (#services):**
   * A grid layout displays services in responsive blocks that change size depending on screen width.
   * Each service block has a hover effect that changes the background color and slightly raises the block.
6. **Portfolio Section (#portfolio):**
   * The portfolio items are displayed in a grid with hover effects that scale images and show an overlay with additional information and a link.
7. **Contact Section (#contact):**
   * The contact section is divided into two columns, one for contact details and one for the contact form.
   * The form fields are styled to fit the dark theme and have smooth edges.
8. **Footer (.copyright):**
   * The footer is styled to blend in with the dark theme, with social media icons that change color on hover.
9. **Responsive Design:**
   * Media queries adjust the layout for smaller screens. For example, the hero section's text size is reduced, and the navigation menu is changed to a hamburger menu on mobile devices.

**Interaction Between HTML and CSS**

* The HTML provides the structure (like a skeleton), and the CSS is the design layer (like the skin and clothing) that makes the structure visually appealing.
* CSS selectors target HTML elements by class, ID, or tag, applying styles to control layout, colors, fonts, and responsive behaviors.
* Interactive elements like hover effects and responsive design are made possible through the combination of HTML structure and CSS styles.