

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!--
This document demonstrates the CSS box model for Week 03 Exercise 01.
It is built to professional standards using relative links so it will
publish cleanly to GitHub Pages. The comments explain why each element
exists and how it contributes to predictable, maintainable layout.
-->
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <!--
  Character encoding and viewport meta tags ensure that the text renders
  correctly and the layout adapts to different screen sizes. This is a
  baseline requirement for all responsive web pages.
  -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

  <!--
  The title identifies this specific assignment in the browser tab. It
  matches the file and project naming conventions for clear traceability.
  -->
  <title>Barkle W3E1 Box Model Practice</title>

  <!--
  The link to the stylesheet is relative, meaning it will work whether this
  folder is viewed locally or hosted on GitHub Pages. Keeping styles in a
  separate file aligns with professional separation of structure and style.
  -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="./style.css">
</head>

<body>
  <!--
  The header provides a top section for the page, giving context for the
  content below. It could later include navigation or branding. Keeping it
  semantically correct improves accessibility and code clarity.
  -->
  <header>
    <h1>Barkle W3E Box Model Practice</h1>
  </header>

  <!--
  The main element contains the primary content of the page. It is used here
  to hold a single article that demonstrates the box model in a self-contained
  way, making it easy to study or grade.
  -->
  <main>
    <!--
    The article represents a standalone block of content – in this case, the
    personal card. It replaces a generic div so the HTML reflects intent and
    keeps "div as last resort" discipline. The class name is used for styling.
    -->
    <article class="card">
      <!--
      The header inside this article introduces the content that follows. It
      contains the subject's name, styled later in CSS to create hierarchy and
      visible spacing using margin and font size rather than empty divs.
      -->
```

```

-->
<header class="card-header">
  <h2>John Barkle</h2>
</header>

<!--
This section holds the descriptive text. Grouping it semantically clarifies
that this paragraph belongs to the card and not the page at large. Its
padding, margin, and border relationships will show how the box model works.
-->
<section class="card-bio">
  <p>
    This card demonstrates the CSS box model by using padding, borders,
    and margins to create space around the content. The box model is a core
    concept in web design that defines how elements are sized and spaced.
    I use a <div> as a last resort, preferring semantic HTML5 elements like
    <article>, <section>, and <header> to give meaning to the structure of
    the page. If you notice somewhere I used the <div> tag and could have used
    a more appropriate tag, your feedback is welcome.
  </p>
</section>

<!--
The footer closes the article and provides a place for secondary details
like a course label or attribution. It maintains semantic completeness
and consistent sectioning within the page.
-->
<footer class="card-footer">
  <small>Week 03 • CMPA 3304</small>
</footer>
</article>
</main>

<!--
The page footer appears at the bottom and identifies authorship. This is
common in academic or corporate documentation and keeps the structure clear.
-->
<footer>
  <p>© 2025 John Barkle IV</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```