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(Department of Computer Science and Engineering)

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**WebTech Lab (KCS-652)**

Report

On

**PORTFOLIO WEBSITE**

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ABSTRACT

The motive behind starting this project was the sheer importance of what it resembles in the tech world. It is almost an unsaid rule in the tech world that every web developer must have a portfolio website, based on the finesse of which a developer is judged even before he/she is called in for an interview. Web Developers are an integral part of the business ecosystem, and it is hence quintessential that the clients/customers have a smooth experience browsing through the website/web application that has been developed by the web developer for the business. This helps boost a company’s prospective customer base through the customer acquisition period, followed by immense profits. Hence, web developers play a major role for any organisation that they work for, and hence organisations only want the cream-of-the-crop developers to grow their business.  
A portfolio website displays the skillset of a web developer, especially their proficiency in the absolutely essential web technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript and cloud computing.

Despite being a team of three, we decided to work upon our own portfolio websites as a team. Despite having to work on each other’s portfolios making our work threefold, it was worth all the effort in the end.

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INTRODUCTION

A portfolio site is an extension of a freelancer’s (or company’s) résumé. It provides a convenient way for potential clients to view your work while also allowing you to expand on your skills and services. This, however, isn’t the ultimate purpose of a portfolio website.

The ultimate purpose of a portfolio website is to provide a way for you to land more clients, whether that means freelance work, more clients for your agency or employment at a company. You should decide what you want to accomplish with your website before adding content to it.

Portfolio sites are vital for freelancers working in the digital age. While all freelancers can hand out business cards and certain freelancers, such as photographers, can distribute physical portfolios to potential clients, a portfolio website provides a way for any freelancer in any industry to reach more clients on a global scale. It also provides a way for you to get creative with the information and intricate details you share about yourself and your work.

**Problem Statement:**

Web Developers are an integral part of the business ecosystem, and it is hence quintessential that the clients/customers have a smooth experience browsing through the website/web application that has been developed by the web developer for the business. This helps boost a company’s prospective customer base through the customer acquisition period, followed by immense profits. Hence, web developers play a major role for any organisation that they work for, and hence organisations only want the cream-of-the-crop developers to grow their business.  
A portfolio website is a great way to judge the proficiency of a web developer in the latest technologies used in the industry.

**Project Goals and objectives**

The ultimate goal of a portfolio website is to provide a way for you to land more clients, whether that means freelance work, more clients for your agency or employment at a company. You should decide what you want to accomplish with your website before adding content to it. A portfolio website displays the skillset of a web developer, especially their proficiency in the absolutely essential web technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript and cloud computing.

**Key features**

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**PLATFORM USED**

1) HTML

2) CSS

3) JavaScript

4) SwiperJS

5) Google Fonts

INTRODUCTION OF COMPONENTS

**HTML**

The **HyperText Markup Language** or **HTML** is the standard [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language" \o "Markup language) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser" \o "Web browser). It can be assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets" \o "Cascading Style Sheets) (CSS) and [scripting languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language" \o "Scripting language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript" \o "JavaScript).

[Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser" \o "Web browser) receive HTML documents from a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" \o "Web server) or from local storage and [render](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_engine" \o "Browser engine) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [web page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page" \o "Web page) [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_Web" \o "Semantic Web) and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

[HTML elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element" \o "HTML element) are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element" \l "Images_and_objects" \o "HTML element) and other objects such as [interactive forms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fieldset" \o "Fieldset) may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create [structured documents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_document" \o "Structured document) by denoting structural [semantics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantics" \o "Semantics) for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, [links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink" \o "Hyperlink), quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using [angle brackets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bracket" \l "Angle_brackets" \o "Bracket). Tags such as <**img** /> and <**input** /> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <**p**> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a [scripting language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language" \o "Scripting language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript" \o "JavaScript), which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium" \o "World Wide Web Consortium) (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997. A form of HTML, known as [HTML5](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML5" \o "HTML5), is used to display video and audio, primarily using the <**canvas**> element, in collaboration with javascript.



Figure 1. HTML5 logo

**CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language" \o "Style sheet language) used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics" \o "Presentation semantics) of a document written in a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language" \o "Markup language) such as [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML" \o "HTML).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS" \l "cite_note-1) CSS is a cornerstone technology of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web" \o "World Wide Web), alongside HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript" \o "JavaScript).

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout" \o "Page layout), [colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color" \o "Color), and [fonts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface" \o "Typeface). This separation can improve content [accessibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility" \o "Accessibility); provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page" \o "Web page) to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be [cached](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cache_(computing)" \o "Cache (computing)) to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or [screen reader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader" \o "Screen reader)), and on [Braille-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille_display" \o "Braille display) tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a [mobile device](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_device" \o "Mobile device).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS" \l "cite_note-4)

The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium" \o "World Wide Web Consortium) (W3C). Internet media type ([MIME type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME_media_type" \o "MIME media type)) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free [CSS validation service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C_Markup_Validation_Service" \l "CSS_validation" \o "W3C Markup Validation Service) for CSS documents.

In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS including [XHTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML" \o "XHTML), [plain XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_Old_XML" \o "Plain Old XML), [SVG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics" \o "Scalable Vector Graphics), and [XUL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XUL" \o "XUL).



Figure 2. Css logo

**Javascript**

**JavaScript**  often abbreviated **JS**, is a [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language" \o "Programming language) that is one of the core technologies of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web" \o "World Wide Web), alongside [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML" \o "HTML) and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS" \o "CSS). Over 97% of [websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website" \o "Website) use JavaScript on the [client](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_(computing)" \o "Client (computing)) side for [web page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page" \o "Web page) behavior,often incorporating third-party [libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_(computing)" \o "Library (computing)). All major [web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser" \o "Web browser) have a dedicated [JavaScript engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_engine" \o "JavaScript engine) to execute the [code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_code" \o "Source code) on [users](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_(computing)" \o "User (computing))' devices.

JavaScript is a [high-level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_programming_language" \o "High-level programming language), often [just-in-time compiled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just-in-time_compilation" \o "Just-in-time compilation) language that conforms to the [ECMAScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECMAScript" \o "ECMAScript) standard.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript" \l "cite_note-tc39-14) It has [dynamic typing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_typing" \o "Dynamic typing), [prototype-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prototype-based_programming" \o "Prototype-based programming) [object-orientation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming" \o "Object-oriented programming), and [first-class functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_function" \o "First-class function). It is [multi-paradigm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm" \o "Programming paradigm), supporting [event-driven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-driven_programming" \o "Event-driven programming), [functional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming" \o "Functional programming), and [imperative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperative_programming" \o "Imperative programming) [programming styles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm" \o "Programming paradigm). It has [application programming interfaces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_programming_interface" \o "Application programming interface) (APIs) for working with text, dates, [regular expressions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression" \o "Regular expression), standard [data structures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_structure" \o "Data structure), and the [Document Object Model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model" \o "Document Object Model) (DOM).

The ECMAScript standard does not include any [input/output](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output" \o "Input/output) (I/O), such as [networking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network" \o "Computer network), [storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_storage" \o "Data storage), or [graphics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_graphics" \o "Computer graphics) facilities. In practice, the web browser or other [runtime system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Runtime_system" \o "Runtime system) provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

JavaScript engines were originally used only in web browsers, but are now core components of some [servers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server_(computing)" \o "Server (computing)) and a variety of [applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_software" \o "Application software). The most popular runtime system for this usage is [Node.js](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Node.js" \o "Node.js).

Although [Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)" \o "Java (programming language)) and JavaScript are similar in name, [syntax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax_(programming_languages)" \o "Syntax (programming languages)), and respective [standard libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_library" \o "Standard library), the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design



Figure 3. Javascript logo

ALGOS & CODES

ALGORITHM :

Steps for portfolio website

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

Step 4:

Step 5:

Step 6:

Step 7:

Step 8:

Step 9:

Step 10:

Step 11:

Step 12:

Step 13:

**CODES**

IMPLEMENTATIONS

Figure 13. Implementation Design

ER DIAGRAM

GRAPHICS

APPLICATIONS

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SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

* OPERATING SYSTEM – Microsoft Windows 7 or Higher
* CPU PROCESSOR - Intel Core i3 or equivalent
* RAM REQUIRED – 2GB (32bit) / 4GB (64bit)
* DISK SPACE – 1.5 GB of free disk space
* Apache NetBeans 8.0 or above
* MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE or higher
* MySQL Notifier 1.1.8 or higher

FUTURE SCOPE

With the knowledge we have gained by developing this application, we are confident that in the future we can make the application more effectively by adding these services.

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* E
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SUMMARY

REFERENCE

* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript>
* <https://www.w3schools.com/html/>
* <https://www.w3schools.com/css/>
* <https://www.w3schools.com/js/>
* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRTeF4MPnCg>
* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xkSvufmjEs>