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Machine Problem 3

By using the website freeCodeCamp.org, I was able to learn quite a few element tags that are usable in Hypertext Markup Language and some properties with their corresponding attribute for Cascading Style Sheet. In HTML part of the responsive web design activities, most of the topics were a refresher to me because I have already known them since high school. It was good for the memory where I was able to remember that there are two classifications of tags, the one that is paired and the other being unpaired. Paired tags are ones that enclose a certain element within the page where it can be a text, image, and all sort of stuff that the developer wish to add. In comparison, the unpaired tag is the one that is usually added or adjusts the element within the open-close tag.

Another major thing is the selectors used in HTML; there are three attributes of an element tag that is used to select an element which consists of the following: name, class, and id. Among the given selectors, the one that I used the most is the class attribute and following it is the id attribute. These two allows me to manipulate the orientation of the webpage so that I can make it appealing and responsive. After the HTML part of the web-responsive browser activities, is the majority part of it and that is CSS. CSS by its own does nothing which is why it always require a partner where in this case is the HTML. It is used to make the webpage appealing, and the way I do it mainly uses the selector to change a specific part of the webpage. The new properties that I learned are the following: display with attribute flex, justify-content with attributes space-around and space-between, and overflow with the attribute hidden. Starting with display property with its attribute flex, the display allows the element within the page to be oriented within a single row where the flex attribute does that job just fine. With the companion of flex-direction, you can change the orientation from row to column to make the web responsive following the width or height of the page. The following element is justify-content with attributes space-around and space-between, these two attributes with flex can make the elements within the arrow automatically have paddings and orient them to their corresponding position that can be left, center, or right. Last among the given property is the overflow property with attribute hidden. I mainly use this in div tag so I can pair it with an image element and transform the scale to 1.1 so that it can enlarge. However, there are scenarios that the image once upscaled affect other elements near its range then it can affect the responsiveness of the webpage which is why I used the overflow hidden so that it restricts the element within the div tag.

I have realized that with HTML and CSS, I can pretty much do anything with webpage excluding the intuitiveness of it. It is something that can be done from scratch and allows the developer to use his imagination and make it into a reality. There are millions or even billions of webpages out there on the internet, but the one that matters the most to me is my creation. It is truly fascinating that with the use of another language, you can create something beautiful just like a book if I may say.

What I ought to with this knowledge of mine is to create a web portfolio to assist my job application once I started to find work for an internship or after graduation. I can also use it for the job itself, where I can be a front-end web developer. Creating something is fun and seeing your creation become something beautiful is something that great to have. It is like seeing a before and after image where the before is ugly and unresponsive. At the same time, the after is appealing and responsive for the user to have a great experience in using the webpage.