

T1A2: Portfolio Website

Deandre Sugandhi

- Hi, my name is Deandre Sugandhi, and I'm presenting my portfolio website.

Sitemap & Navigation

- Viewers mainly navigate through a horizontal nav bar on top of each page
- **Black arrows** indicate links accessed through the navigation bar, while **red arrows** indicate links accessed through other elements.

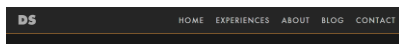
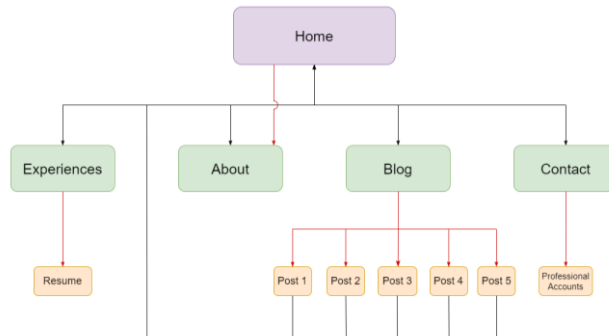


Image 1.1: Desktop Nav Bar



Image 1.2: Mobile Nav Bar

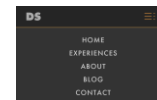


Image 1.3: Mobile Nav Bar Active

- Here is the sitemap of my site. The “Home” page will be the landing page when a viewer first open the website. There is a nav bar on top of each page, which will be the main tool for navigation for the viewers. The nav bar contains a link for each of the main pages, namely “Home”, “Experiences”, “About”, “Blog”, and “Contact.” Therefore, all pages, including the secondary pages such as the blogpost pages, have direct access to the 5 main pages through the nav bar.

- In smaller screens, such as mobile phones and small tablets, the nav bar is in its mobile form, containing a logo in its left corner and a hamburger menu in its right corner, which can be expanded and collapsed on click to reveal the links to the main pages. JavaScript is used for this functionality, to trigger the pseudo-class “active”. In bigger screens, such as bigger tablets and desktop, the nav bar is in its traditional form, containing a logo in its left corner and hyperlinked texts linking to the main pages of the website its right end. This is done because I feel that considering the limited number of main pages the website has, a mobile nav bar with a hamburger menu is unnecessary in bigger screens with such a big horizontal space, and it might end up becoming more distracting than functional / pleasing to the eye. The nav bar is set in a “fixed” position so it stays on top.

- As can be seen from the sitemap, other than the black arrows which indicate navigation through the nav bar, there are also red arrows indicating navigation through other

elements. This includes buttons to open a file, social media buttons, “learn more” buttons, etc., which will be discussed in the next sections.

Website Aesthetic

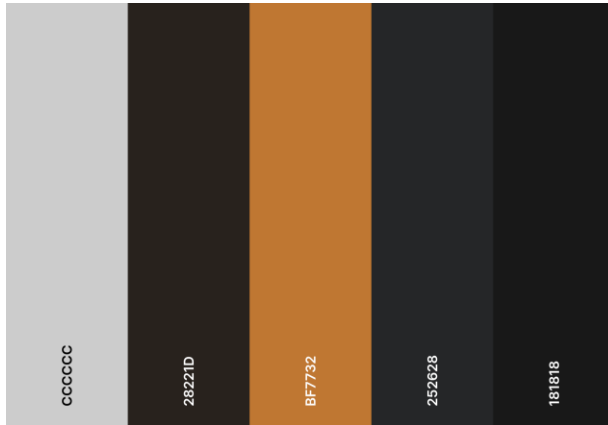


Image 2.1: Portfolio website color palette

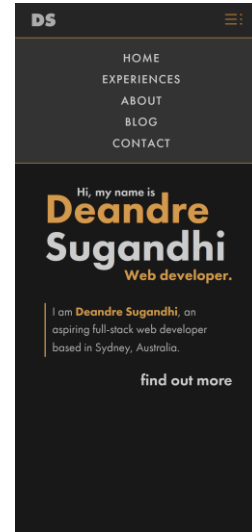


Image 2.2: Home page of portfolio website in a phone screen with hamburger menu expanded

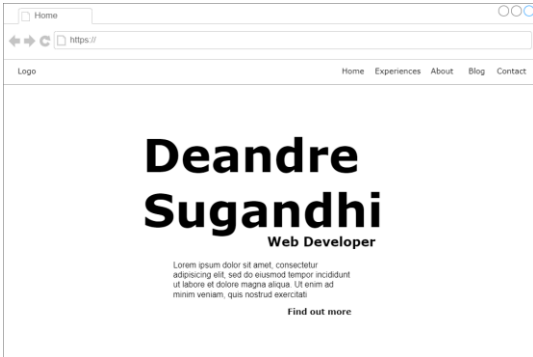
- For my portfolio website's overall aesthetic, I want the website to be intuitive and seamless above all. I want to make navigation, scanning, and reading the pages to be as effortless as possible for the viewers. I try to do this by making the separation between different components easy to distinguish, as well as by communicating as clearly as possible to the viewers the purpose, content, and hierarchy of each component through the manipulation of tools such as headings, font sizes, section background colours, font colours, etc. I also try to avoid clutter in each page. I'll explain this further as I go through each pages of the website.

- For these reasons, as can be seen from images 2.1 and 2.2, I decide to use a dark theme, because I think it feels easier to the eye compared to sites with white backgrounds. As for the colors, while I am looking to create a professional, calm impression with the shades of black, white, and grey combined with a simple design, I also want to instill some playfulness, hence the bright orange. My first intention is to create a tone that makes the website more enjoyable for the viewers to look at. This makes scanning the page feel more effortless, while also easing the transition as the viewer decide to shift their focus from scanning the pages to actually reading the content. My second intention is to show both my creative and technical side as an IT professional. I also love the color orange, so there's that.

- I chose futura for the font family because I think it fits the modern, clean, and slightly playful feel that I'm looking for.

Home

Wireframes



Images 3.1: Homepage desktop wireframe



Images 3.2: Homepage tablet wireframe

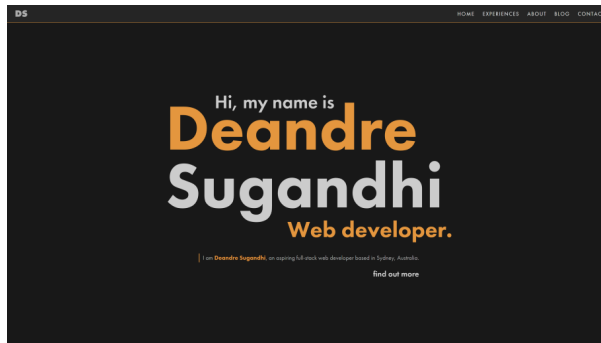


Images 3.2: Homepage phone wireframe

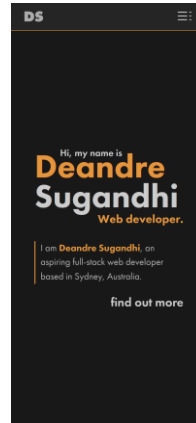
- Moving on to the first page of the website, the homepage contains a title containing my name, profession, and location. These are the wireframes for phone, tablet, and desktop screens.

Home

Screenshots



Images 4.1: Homepage desktop screenshot



Images 4.2: Homepage phone screenshot



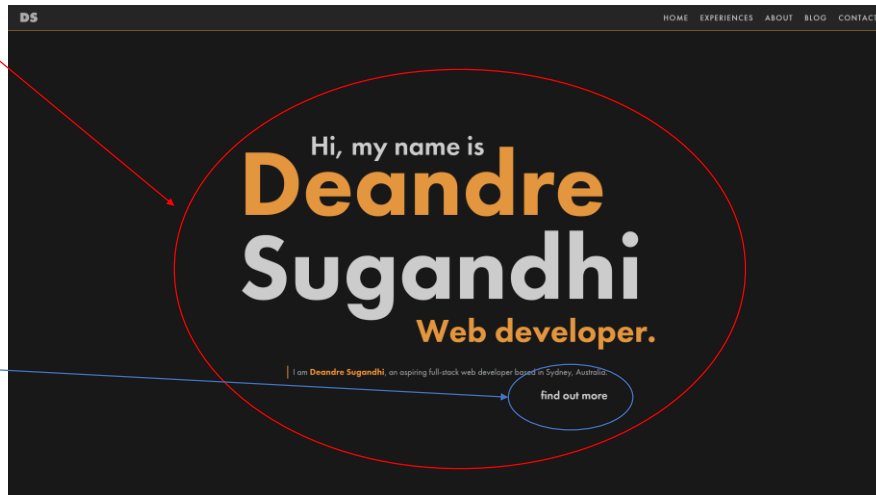
Images 4.3: Homepage tablet screenshot

- And these are the screenshots of the portfolio website in different sized screens. There is not much content in the home page other than the nav bar and a series of headings and captions that makes up the “title” of the website. It contains my name, profession, and where I’m based at. Because the page acts as an introduction to the portfolio website, I made it simple and easy-to-the-eye with no scrolling to avoid overwhelming viewers with information when they first open the page.
- My use of semantics html in this project is based on the following hierarchy (in descending order from uppermost parent): <html> - <body> - <main> - <section> - <article>
- <nav>, which contains my navigation bar, is on the same level as <main>.

Home *Components*

Title,
contains a
series of
headings
and a
caption

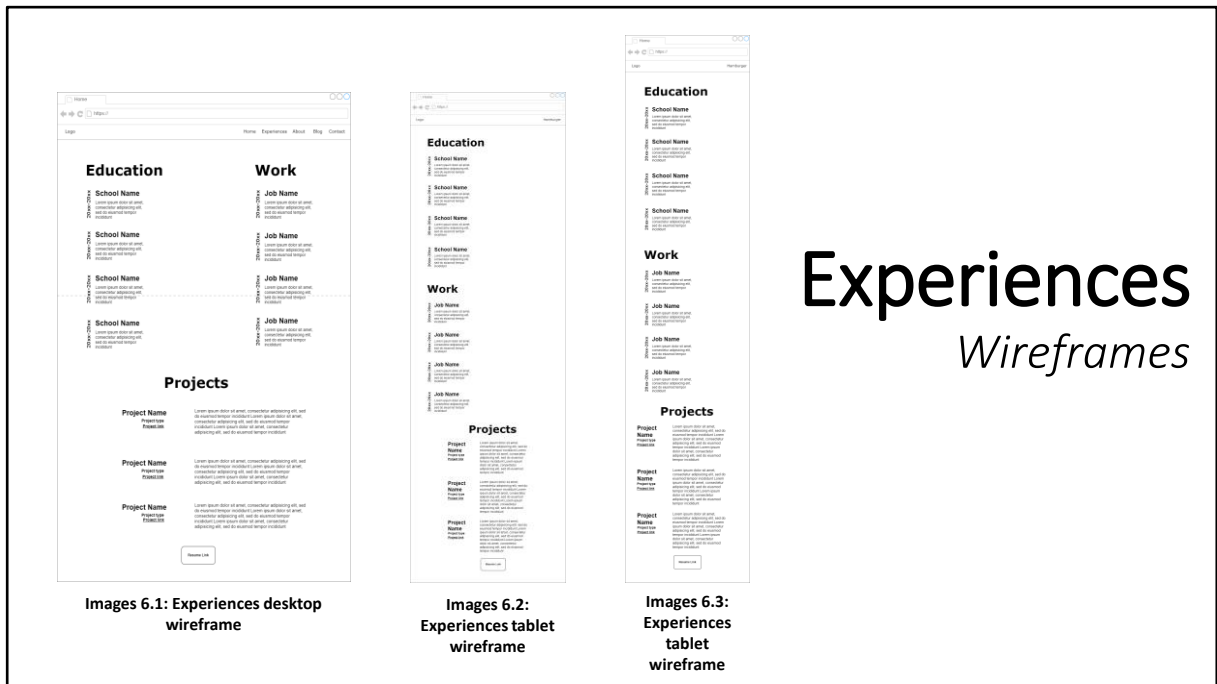
Links to
"about"
page



Images 5.1: Homepage desktop screenshot

- All components in the home page are centered. The various fonts in the title component use "vw" sizing and margin, so they scale accurately in different screens. I also added maximum sizes and margins for each media query to avoid the logo from becoming too big. Because the margins and spacing of each text element is customized (notice the position of the "Hi, my name is" element and the difference in spacing between each line of text), I used the "calc" method to make sure the margins / spacings are dynamic yet consistent. All positioning is set using flexbox. I find this to be one of the challenging parts as I coded the website, because it took some time for me to figure out the best way to dynamically resize the fonts, spacing, and margins while still maintaining its original form. I actually realized later than I should that I could have put all the different text together in a div and just use vw-based "scale" instead of "font-size", but by that time I was already too close to the due date and the unique look of the texts changing size independently had grown on me.

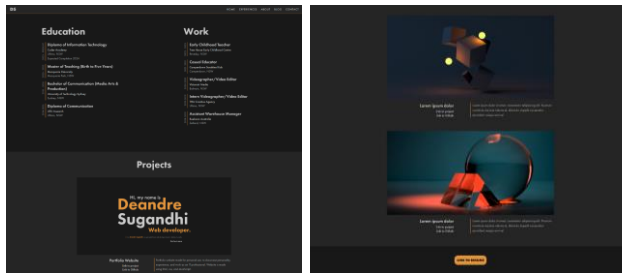
-Under the title, there is a "find out more" hyperlinked text that leads to the "About" page. It scales up a bit and changes color / size on hover to show that it is a clickable link. The "About" page contains my picture and more information regarding my background and skills, which is a natural progression from the introductory home page. Viewers can also use the nav bar should they wish to jump around the rest of the pages as they wish.



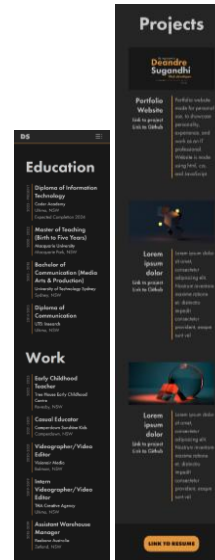
- Next is the “experiences” page, which contains my educational and professional history.

Experiences

Screenshots



Images 7.1: Experiences desktop screenshots



Images 7.2: Experiences phone screenshots

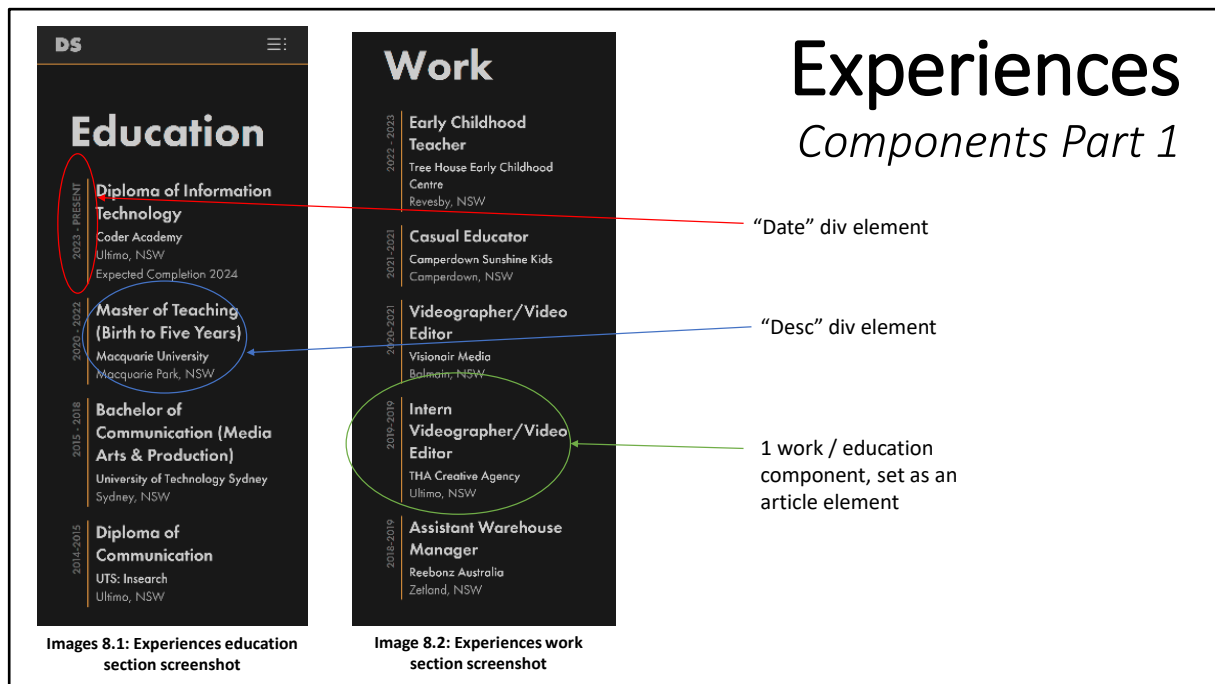


Images 7.3: Experiences tablet screenshot

- As can be seen from the screenshots, they are divided into three HTML sections, one for education, one for work, and one for projects. On the bottom of the page is a clickable button which downloads my resume on click. Here I used vertical-oriented text and vertical orange borders as a way to have a clear separation between elements containing different contents, while still making the components look more interesting and dynamic.

- I used the same styling for the “education” and “work” sections as they serve essentially the same purpose, to visualize a brief timeline of my history, albeit covering different contents. For the “projects” section, I used a different styling to distinguish it from the first two sections, as this one is more of a showcase of my projects related to the IT industry. Thus, this section is styled to be more “flashy,” with a different background color, images, and centered texts.

- As can be seen, the layout is responsive, changing a bit based on screen size. Viewed in phones and tablets, the “education” and “work” sections are arranged in a column, while in desktop screens, they are arranged in a row. I also set a maximum size for the article element in my “style.css” file (which is the universal CSS of the project) to prevent sections from filling too much of the screen and making the page look disorganized, especially ones like “projects” where there are images and other elements involved.



- The information in the “work” and “education” sections is displayed through the use of two divs classed as “date” and “desc.” “Date” is written as a vertically-oriented text using “writing-mode” in the stylesheet, placed next to “desc” using flexbox which is the description my education / work history. They are separated using an orange border. One “date” and one “desc” makes up a component set as an article element. The components are then arranged in a column using flexbox.

Experiences

Components Part 2



Images 9.1: Experiences projects section screenshot

“Desc” div element

“Details” div element

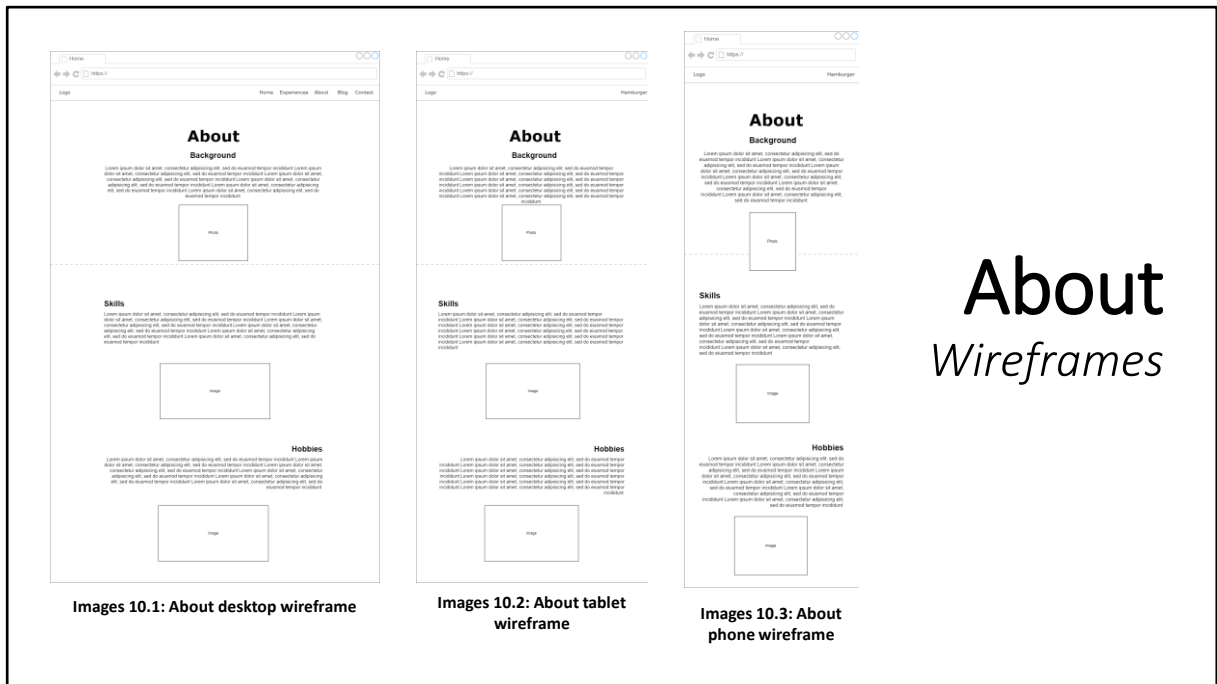
Project image, as an article element

1 project caption component, set as an article element

Button that links to resume on new tab

- The projects section reuses the “desc” div with slight modifications, along with another div named “details,” and an image set as an article element. Reflecting on the website again, I think I could’ve made the code more organized here with more planning. While I am quite satisfied with the styling, the html code could’ve been made to be more intuitive. The image and project caption (consisting of one “desc” and one “detail” element) is conceptually one component, yet they are separated into two different articles. This is because for some reason I can’t figure out why my flex settings are not displaying as I intended if I put everything in one article element, and also because many of the behaviors I want the image to have happen to coincide with the behavior of an “article” I have committed throughout the other pages. With the remaining time I have until the due date, I decided to go with something that is rather disorganized but works stylistically, but this is definitely something I’m planning to fix after. The projects are placeholders.

- On the bottom of the page, there is a button which links to my resume, which opens on a new tab using the “_target” property.

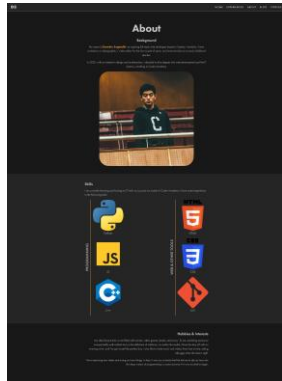


About Wireframes

- The “about” page contains my picture and more information regarding my background and skill.

About

Screenshots



Images 11.1: About desktop screenshot



Images 11.2: About phone screenshots

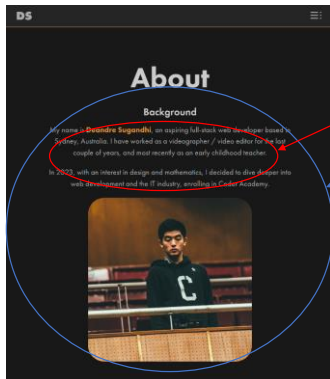


Images 11.3: About tablet screenshot

The “about” page is separated into three sections, namely background, skills, and hobbies. For this page, I wanted to make three sections with three different alignments, one centered, one left-aligned, and one right-aligned. For this page, I kept the layout roughly the same in different screen sizes, only adjusting the size of the logos in the “skills” section.

About

Components



Images 12.1: About background section screenshot



Images 12.2: About skills and hobbies & interest sections screenshot

"Center" div element

1 component, set as article named "background"

2 components named "programming" and "webtools" respectively. Each comprised of 1 div for the name of skill and 1 div for images/captions. Both combined into a div element named "logos"

- There are several components in this page. In the "background" section, there is a heading, a div element named "center" containing the center-aligned main text, and an image of me. All three is combined into 1 component set as an article named "background." I set the main text as a div element because it contained two `<p>` elements that I originally decorate with a side border, and I want the side border to be one continuous line. However, I removed the side border in the last minute as I think it looked messy, leaving the text grouped in a div.

- The "programming" and "webtools" component, as can be seen from the image, is grouped into a div element named "logos." This is another part I find challenging as I work on the project, as this wasn't something I had planned in the wireframe designing phase, and I had to experiment a lot to see what works both in terms of code and aesthetic. In the end I settled with a vertical-horizontal hybrid design similar to the ones in the "experiences" page to add some contrast in the page's design, as well as to make the "skills" section stand out compared to the other 2 sections, as I think this is an important section that a prospective employer would most likely focus at as they navigate to the "about" page. The "programming" and "webtools" divs have very similar flexbox settings to "work" and "education" in "experiences" page.

Blog

Wireframes



Images 13.1: Homepage desktop wireframe



Images 13.2: Homepage tablet wireframe

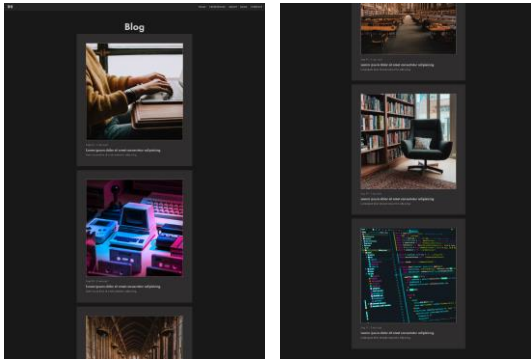


Images 13.1: Homepage phone wireframe

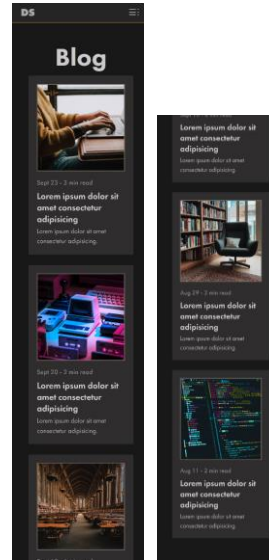
- This is the wireframe of the blog page.

Blog

Screenshots



Images 14.1: Blog desktop screenshots



Images 14.2: Blog phone screenshot



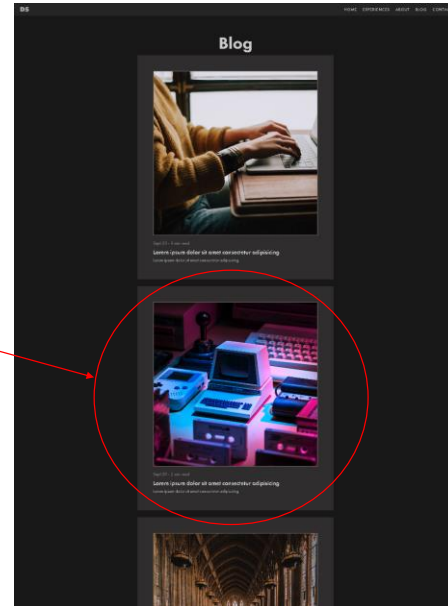
Images 14.3: Blog tablet screenshot

- For this page, I placed links to the blogposts in boxes which turn orange on hover. I initially wanted to position the components in two columns or even a grid when viewed on a big screen, but in the end I opted for a straightforward 1-column for all media queries. I feel that a blog page in a portfolio website essentially functions as a list as opposed to a library, and so should be mainly navigated by scrolling through, like Instagram feed instead of Instagram profile, for instance.

- Because the contents are repetitive, I decide to avoid using orange-colored elements like the ones I used in the other pages, to make it easier to the eyes especially when scrolling and when there are a lot of blogposts to contain.

Blog *Components*

1 component
comprised of date
& estimated time to
read, blogpost title,
an image, and short
description of the
post's content.

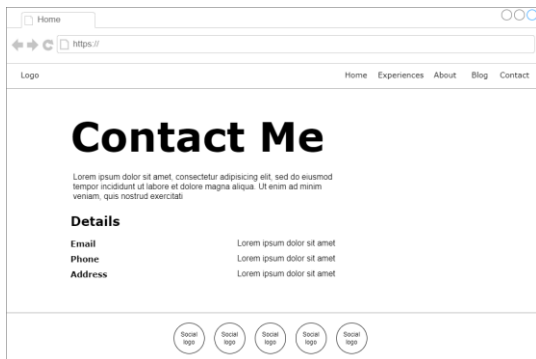


Images 15.1: Blog components screenshot

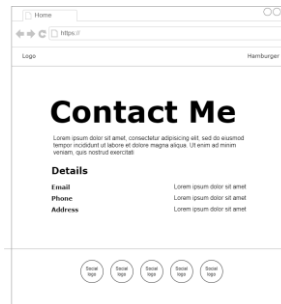
- Making the blog page is not as time-consuming as designing the other pages, as it basically contains only one repeated component. I used a border around the images to ensure everything looks similarly square-shaped, for example when there are blogposts with images that look more circular, rectangular, etc. The components change its background color to dark orange on hover, linking to their respective blogpost page when clicked. The contents are placeholders.

Contact

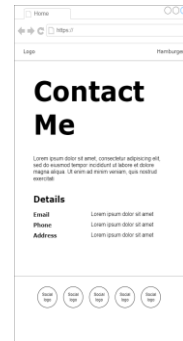
Wireframes



Images 16.1: Contact desktop wireframe



Images 16.2: Contact tablet wireframe

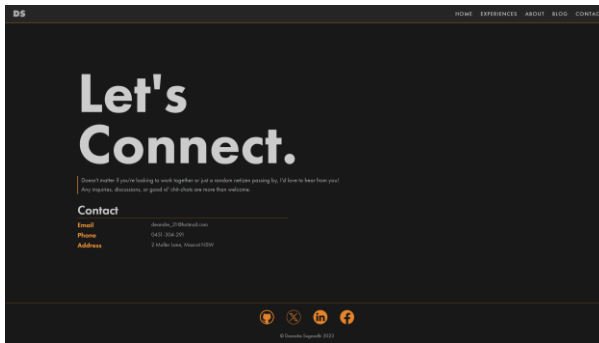


Images 16.3: Contact phone wireframe

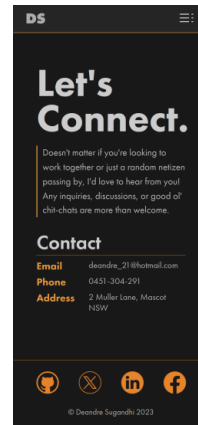
- The “contact” page contains a short message from me, as well as my contact details and link to my social media / professional account pages.

Contact

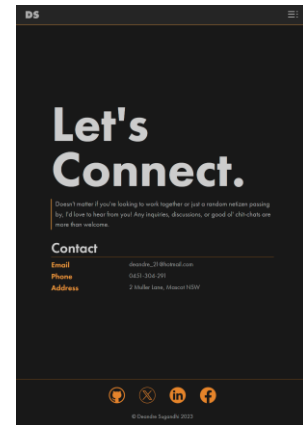
Screenshots



Images 17.1: Contact desktop screenshot



Images 17.2: Contact phone wireframe



Images 17.3: Contact tablet wireframe

- I decide to make the “contact” page non-scrolling as there are not much information on the page. I also think that when I view a contact page, I would prefer to have the whole information visible for me without scrolling, so I can scan through my preferred way of communicating easily, especially because each of the social media buttons at the bottom opens a new tab. That way, when the viewers get back to the tab where my portfolio website is opened, all the information is instantly in view, eliminating the need for their eyes to do much readjustments again.

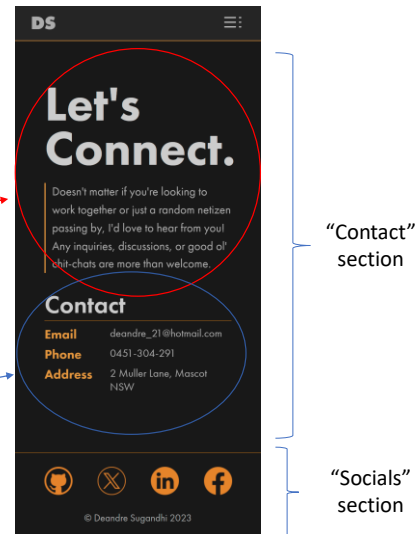
- I also try to make the design of this page unique from the other pages in the site, focusing more on being pleasing to the eye instead of functionality or simplicity, because in a way, if the home page is like an introduction to the website, the “contact” page is like the ending. Hence, they need to leave an impression. I try to do this by using fonts and elements of contrasting sizes and colors. The “Let’s Connect” heading uses “vw” for its font size while everything below uses absolute sizing, because I think the heading functions more like an image / logo which in my opinion looks better if it is sized proportionally to the screen size, while the text below it functions as a content, and thus should prioritize readability.

Contact

Components

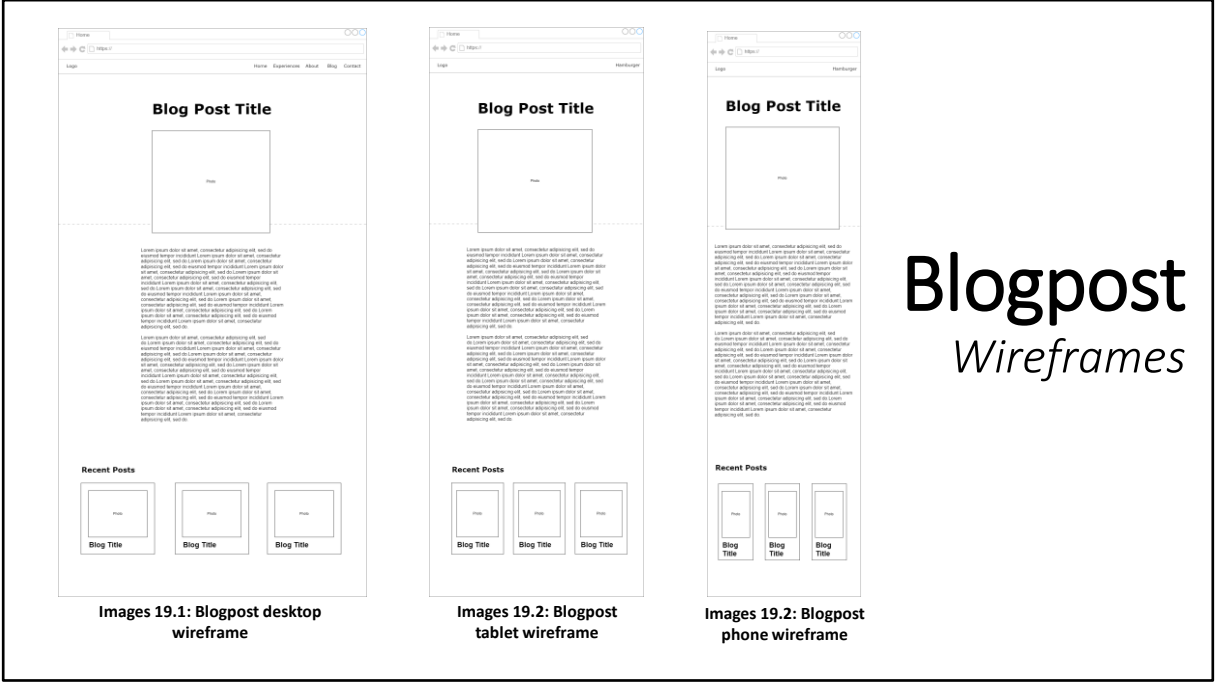
1 component set as an article, comprised of a heading and a paragraph element

1 component set as an article, comprised of a heading and an unordered list



Images 18.1: Contact components screenshot

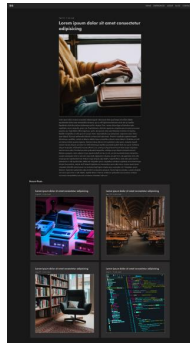
- The page is divided into two html sections, namely the upper section named “contacts” and the bottom section named “socials”, essentially a footer. I decided not to use <footer> because I did not use it in the other pages and because it behaves very similarly to the <section> element I have styled throughout the website (margins, paddings, etc.) The “contacts” section contain 2 components set as articles, as shown in the image above. The “socials” section consists of icons that links to my social / professional accounts opened in a new tab. They scale up on hover to indicate that they are clickable.



- The final pages of the website is the “blogpost” page. It is a series of pages each consisting of a blogpost and the most recent blogposts posted to website.

Blogpost

Screenshots



Images 20.1: Blogpost desktop screenshot



Images 20.2: Blogpost phone wireframe



Images 20.3: Blogpost tablet wireframe

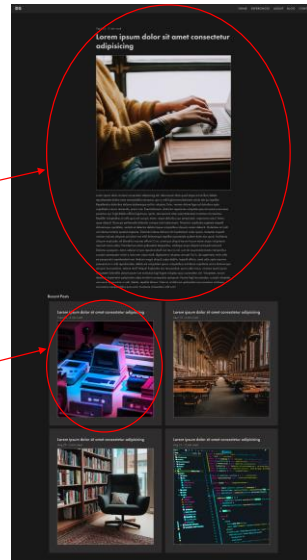
-The blogpost page is separated into two sections, the first section being the main content of the blogpost and second section containing links to the 4 most recent blogposts. While I originally intended to only have 3 most recent posts, I think the layout looks better with a 2-by-2 grid, so I ended up having 4 instead. As there are only 5 blogposts for now, each blogpost have direct access to all the rest of the blogposts. Because these pages are not the main blog page where viewers need to be able to read the full title of the posts, the titles of the blogposts in the recent posts section are truncated with an ellipsis based on the size of its container, altering based on screen size. There is not much styling difference between screen sizes other than the truncation of blogpost titles in the recent posts section.

Blogpost

Components

1 component
comprised of date
& estimated time to
read, blogpost title,
an image, and
blogpost title, set
as an article
element

1 component
comprised of date
& estimated time to
read, an image, and
truncated blogpost
title, set as an
article element



Section 1
with main
blogpost
content

Section 2
with
recent
posts

Images 21.1: Blogpost components
screenshot

- The component containing the main content of each blogpost page contains the title of the post, a sub-heading stating its published date and estimated read time, an image, and an article. All are placeholder contents for now. A maximum width is set to ensure the content does not fill the screen too much, affecting readability and the neatness of the layout.

- The recent posts section contains 4 components linked to 4 of the most recent posts of the blog (excluding the post currently being opened). Truncated title is achieved using the “-webkit-line-clamp,” “overflow,” “-webkit-box-orient,” and “text-overflow” properties in the page’s CSS file. Each component changes color to orange when hovered to indicate that they are clickable links. There is not much styling difference between screen sizes other than the truncation of blogpost titles in the recent posts section.

End of Presentation