**Documentation Simply Blogging**

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Github link: <https://github.com/jonatham-estudos/Project-1/tree/master>

**HTML code Documentation**

**1-Choice of tourism theme**

The choice of layout was inspired by research done on the internet

**2- choice of colors and fonts**

As it is a minimalist website, neutral and soft colors were chosen.

**3- HTML skeleton creation with emmat**

**4- creation for a css external link**

 <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />

**5- creating a link to bootstrap by accessing the bootstrap website and pasting the codes**

<link  rel="stylesheet"  href=<https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.6.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css> />

**6-Font Awesome Style**

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.4.0/css/all.min.css" />

**7-Color background**

This code is responsible for setting the background of the page (background) to a light color (light). The "body" selector is used to select the "body" HTML element and the "bg-light" class is added to that element to apply the background color.

The "bg-light" class is a predefined Bootstrap class that sets the background color to a light shade of gray. This code can be used to style the background of a webpage with a light color.

**8- Menu top navegation**

<nav> is the HTML tag used to create the navigation bar. The navbar class defines that it is a navbar and the navbar-expand-md class indicates that the navbar will expand on medium sized devices (from 768 pixels wide).

<div> is the HTML tag used to create a div that contains the navigation bar elements. The container-fluid class indicates that the content of the div will occupy the entire width of the screen, without side margins.

These elements are used as a basis for adding more elements to the navigation bar, such as links, buttons, forms, and more.

**9- brand**

This code creates a header (header) with a link (a) that has the navbar-brand class and the text "Journey" in uppercase (text-uppercase). The link points to "#" and is inside a div. The likely purpose is to use it as the site's logo or name in the navigation bar.

**10-nav**

This code creates a div that contains an unordered list (ul) with Bootstrap classes to create a navigation bar (navbar). The list contains the navigation items that will be displayed in the menu.

**11-Carousel**

This piece of code is responsible for creating an image carousel using the Bootstrap library. It includes an ordered list of markers, or carousel indicators, at the bottom of the component. These bookmarks are created with the <ol> tag, and each bookmark item is created with the <li> tag.

The data-target attribute is used to specify the carousel ID that the bookmarks refer to. The data-slide-to attribute is used to specify the index of the image in the carousel that the bookmark should display.

In the provided code, the carousel has the id my-carousel and has three images. The first indicator is set to active with the active class, to indicate that the first image is the one initially displayed

**12-Slide 1 content**

This code is part of the structure of an image carousel using Bootstrap.

The carousel-inner class is used to wrap all carousel slides.

Inside this div, the first carousel slide is created with the carousel-item active class, which indicates that it is currently active.

Inside the slide, an image is inserted using the <img> tag. The d-block class is used to define that the image should be displayed as a block element, and the img-fluid class is used to define that the image should be responsive and fill the available space.

Class h-10 is used to set the slide height to 10 units, and class w-85 is used to set the image width to 85 units.

**13- caption slide 1**

<div class="carousel-item">

**Starts a new carousel item.**

<img src="images/Capa-1.jpg" class="d-block w-100" alt="Slide image">

Inserts an image of the slide with the class "d-block w-100" to occupy the full available width.

<div class="carousel-caption d-none d-md-block">

Adds slide caption with "carousel-caption" class and "d-none d-md-block" class to hide it on devices smaller than md.

h5 class="text-uppercase">Take the first step of your journey</h5>

**Create a title with the "text-uppercase" class to make all letters in uppercase.**

<a href="http://example.com" class="text-uppercase text-right font-weight-bold text-white">Read more</a>

Creates a link to "Read more" with class "text-uppercase" to make all letters uppercase, class "text-right" to align right, class "font-weight-bold" to make text in bold and the class "text-white" for the font color to be white.

**14-carousel control**

The "carousel-control-prev" class is used for the previous navigation control button.

The "carousel-control-next" class is used for the next navigation control button.

The "href" attribute specifies the ID of the carousel to be controlled.

The "data-slide" attribute indicates the direction the carousel moves (left or right).

The "carousel-control-prev-icon" class is used to add the previous navigation icon to the control button.

The "carousel-control-next-icon" class is used to add the navigation icon next to the control button.

The "span" element with the "sr-only" class is used to provide a textual description for assistive technology users. In this case, the description is "previous" and "next", respectively.

**15-Menu categories**

This code creates a container with padding 5 up and down (p-5) that contains a div element that uses the "d-flex" and "align-items-center" classes to center and vertically align the elements contained within it, and the "justify-content-around" class to distribute these elements evenly spaced around the container. Inside the div there is a group of buttons (btn-group) with a button (button) that has the classes "btn", "btn-light", "dropdown-toggle", "text-uppercase" and "border-dark" , which creates a dropdown button with the text "Dropdown toggle". When the button is clicked, it opens a dropdown menu with further selectable options.categories

**dropdown-toggle:** adds the visual style to create the button that will be clicked to display the dropdown menu.

**btn**: defines the appearance of a button.

**btn-light:** adds the background color to the button.

**text-uppercase:** turns text into uppercase.

**border-dark:** adds a dark border to the button.

**data-toggle="**dropdown": adds the functionality to display the dropdown menu when clicking on the button.

**dropdown-menu**: defines the style of the dropdown menu.

**dropdown-item:** defines the style of dropdown menu items.

**dropdown-divider**: add a division line in the dropdown menu.

**text-uppercase**: turns text into uppercase.

**font-weight-bold:** Sets bold text.top of form

**16-Search**

This code represents a search form that has a text input field and a search button. It is located inside a fluid container and is used to keyword search the articles on the site. The following are descriptions of the HTML elements present in the code:

<div class="input-group">: A container that contains a text input field and a search button.

<input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search by Keywords">: A text input field that allows the user to enter the keywords to search for.

<div class="input-group-append">: A container that contains the search button.

<button class="btn btn-outline-secondary" id="button-addon2">Search</button>: A search button that is clicked to search for the keywords entered in the text entry field.

top of formCards

This code is a snippet of an HTML document containing a card article with an image, title, text, and a "read more" link. It also includes some CSS classes to style the elements.

There are some custom attributes in the img tag (onmouseover and onmouseout) used to trigger some JavaScript functions defined elsewhere in the document.

**17-Footer social media**

This is a footer element with a dark background color and light text color, and a padding of 3 units. It contains a container div and a row div with two columns, each with a different content.

The first column has a width of 6 units for medium-sized screens or larger, and contains a heading element with the text "Follow us:" and a margin bottom of 3 units. Below the heading, there is a div with a class of "d-flex justify-content-start", which makes its child elements align to the left. Inside this div, there are three anchor elements with the class "social-link" and different social media icons inside them (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram).

The second column also has a width of 6 units for medium-sized screens or larger, and contains a paragraph element with the text "© 2023 Tourism Blog. All rights reserved." and a margin bottom of 0 units. This paragraph is aligned to the end of the column for medium-sized screens or larger, using the "text-md-end" class.

**CSS code Documentation**

**1-hide the scroll bar**

This CSS code hides the scrollbar in webkit-based browsers (such as Chrome and Safari). The ::-webkit-scrollbar selector targets the default scrollbar styles provided by the browser. The display: none; property hides the scrollbar, effectively removing it from the visible interface.

**2-carousel indicator styles**

This CSS code defines the styling for the indicators (dots) in a carousel component. The selectors target the <li> elements that represent the indicators.

".carousel-indicators li": selects all <li> elements that are direct descendants of an element with a class of "carousel-indicators".

"width: 10px": sets the width of each indicator to 10 pixels.

"height: 10px": sets the height of each indicator to 10 pixels.

"border-radius: 100%": sets the border radius of each indicator to 100%, effectively making each one a circle.

**3-carousel caption style**

This code targets the .carousel-caption class, which is typically used in Bootstrap to add captions to carousel images. The properties being applied to this class are:

top: 50%: This sets the top position of the caption to 50% of its containing element (usually the carousel image).

transform: translateY(-50%): This centers the caption vertically by moving it up by 50% of its own height.

bottom: initial: This removes any default bottom positioning that may have been set by Bootstrap.

text-shadow: 2px 2px #000: This adds a text shadow to the caption text for a visual effect. The shadow is positioned 2 pixels to the right and 2 pixels down from the text, and has a color of black (#000).

**4-rule for elements with the .input-group class**

This code defines a CSS rule for the class "input-group". It sets the maximum width of the element with this class to 300 pixels using the "max-width" property. This means that any element with the "input-group" class will have a maximum width of 300 pixels, but may be narrower if its content requires less space.

 5-carousel caption style

This code sets the font family of the caption text in a carousel to 'Arial', a sans-serif font commonly used in digital media. The carousel-caption class is typically used to style the text overlay for each slide in a Bootstrap carousel. By setting the font family to 'Arial', the text will be displayed in that font for all slides that use this class. Sans-serif fonts are often preferred for digital media because they are easier to read on screens and offer a clean, modern look.

**6- The .social-link class defines the style of social network icons in the footer**

This code is defining a CSS style for an element with class "social-link".

The style includes two properties:

font-size: Sets the font size of the element to 24 pixels.

color: Sets the color of the text inside the element to white (#fff).

The .social-link class defines the style of social network icons in the footer \*/

This CSS code applies a hover effect to elements with the class social-link. When the element is hovered over, it changes the text color to #f1c40f, which is a shade of yellow.

**Documentation Javascript**

**1- Initialize the carousel**

his is a jQuery code that initializes the carousel component on all elements with a class of "carousel" using the carousel() method.

The carousel component is a popular feature in web development that allows you to display a slideshow of images, videos or any other content in a loop. The carousel() method is a part of the Bootstrap framework and it provides an easy way to create a carousel using jQuery. By default, the carousel will automatically start cycling through the items as soon as the page loads.

**2- Add a click event to pause the carousel when the mouse is over it**

This code uses jQuery to add an event listener to the hover event of a carousel element with class carousel. When the user hovers over the element, the pause method is called on the carousel using $(this).carousel('pause') to stop the automatic cycling of slides. When the user moves the mouse away from the element, the cycle method is called on the carousel using $(this).carousel('cycle') to resume the automatic cycling of slides.

**3-add a click event to forward/backward the carousel with keyboard arrows**

This code attaches an event listener to the keydown event of the document object, which listens for the left arrow (keyCode 37) and right arrow (keyCode 39) keys being pressed. If the left arrow is pressed, it calls the prev method of the Bootstrap carousel instance with class "carousel" to go to the previous slide. If the right arrow is pressed, it calls the next method of the same carousel instance to go to the next slide.

**4-zoom in and out of carousel images**

This code defines two JavaScript functions: aumentarImagem and reduzirImagem.

The aumentarImagem function takes an img parameter and increases the size of the image by applying a scale transformation of 1.2 to the image using the transform CSS property.

The reduzirImagem function takes an img parameter and sets the image back to its original size by applying a scale transformation of 1 to the image using the transform CSS property.