

Learning Portfolio SIT120 – Pass

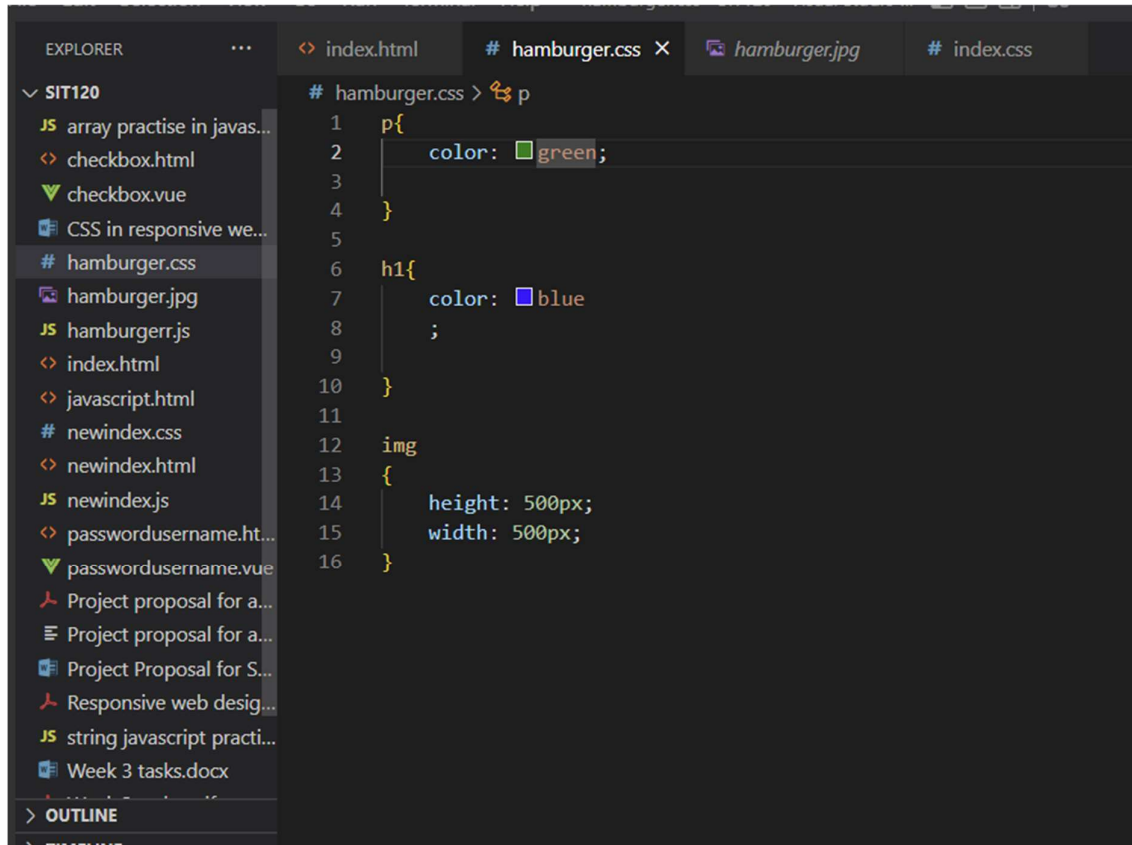
Theiss Nielsen

Week 1 Summary

Learning Reflection

From the start of this task, I have looked at the unit videos and used w3schools to implement these tasks from 1-3. The videos provided a template on how to do each code file and w3schools provided extensions to what I should include in the code files. From the start I have used a html file to organise the structure of the program and the CSS I've used is the design elements that I've considered into this task. In this case the design elements I've done is the colour of the paragraph and the header to be customised into a colour. The image part, I've added a scaled resolution for the height and the width of the image.

Task1:



Task 2:

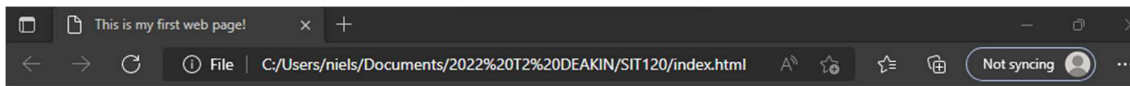
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file explorer on the left and the editor window on the right. The file explorer shows a project named 'SIT120' with various files including 'array practise in javas...', 'checkbox.html', 'checkbox.vue', 'CSS in responsive we...', 'hamburger.css', 'hamburger.jpg', 'hamburgerr.js', 'index.html', 'javascript.html', 'newindex.css', 'newindex.html', 'newindex.js', 'passwordusername.ht...', 'passwordusername.vue', 'Project proposal for a...', 'Project proposal for a...', 'Project Proposal for S...', 'Responsive web desig...', 'string javascript practi...', and 'Week 3 tasks.docx'. The editor window shows the 'hamburgerr.js' file with the following code:

```
JS hamburgerr.js > ...
1  getDate = () => {
2      document.getElementById('Date').innerHTML = Date();
3  };
```

Task 3:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file explorer on the left and the editor window on the right. The file explorer shows the same project 'SIT120' with the same files as the previous screenshot. The editor window shows the 'index.html' file with the following code:

```
< index.html X # hamburger.css JS hamburgerr.js hamburger.jpg
< index.html > html > head > title
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset = "UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-s
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="hamburger.css"/>
9      <script src= ". /hamburgerr.js"></script>
10     <title>This is my first web page!</title>
11 </head>
12
13 <body>
14     <div id="Container">
15         <h1 style=>First Heading</h1>
16         <h2>Second Heading</h2>
17         <p>I created a web page</p>
18         
19         <button onClick="getDate()">Get Date</button>
20         <p id="Date"></p>
21     </div>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```



Second Heading

I created a web page



Get Date

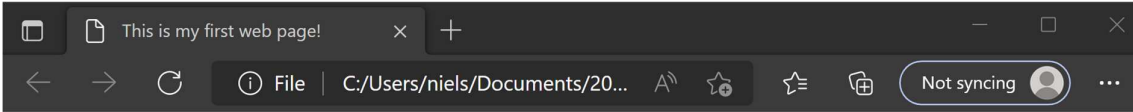
Tue Sep 06 2022 16:42:56 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Week 2:

Learning Summary

This week there were two tasks for the passing requirement. The first task showed us how important it is to consider responsive web design in web applications. Some of website functions are defined by the `@media` command and this would alter how the information is displayed to the user on different devices. It queries to apply different design styles for different devices/media types. This is used to check device information so these custom settings can be applied respectively. `@media` here is used as a control statement to adjust screen settings according to conditions. This is especially done in CSS files for the design elements of a html file.

Task 2:



First Heading

Second Heading

I created a web page



```
week2.html > html > body > div#Container > p
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset = "UTF-8">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-slance=1.0">
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="week2.css"/>
9      <script src= "../hamburgerr.js"></script>
10     <title>This is my first web page!</title>
11 </head>
12
13 <body>
14     <div id="Container">
15         <h1 style="background-color: blue; color: aquamarine;">First Heading</h1>
16         <h2 style="border:10px solid Blue;">Second Heading</h2>
17         <p>I created a web page</p>
18         
19         <button onClick="getDate()">Get Date</button>
20         <p id="Date"></p>
21     </div>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

```

# week2.css > .items
1  p{
2    color: blue;
3  }
4
5  h1{
6
7    color: aquamarine;
8  }
9  img {
10   max-width: 100%;
11   display: block;
12 }
13
14 .items {
15   display: flex;
16   justify-content: space-between;
17 }
18
19 .container {
20   display: grid;
21   grid-template-columns: 1fr 3fr;
22 }
23
24 @media (max-width: 600px) {}
25 @media (min-width: 601px) {}

```

Week 3:

Learning Reflection

This week we have learnt the capabilities of Javascript. This is the interactive language for html pages. Html is defined as the content of the website and CSS is the styling. Javascript here is used for more user interactions. This task has also shown us arrays. This is a variable that holds sub-sets. Typically web pages that store more than one variable in a variable, information that is stored in the array can be used for other purposes such as being used into a procedure. Then the data sets can be used for further purposes such as being used again when the webpage is reopened.

Task 1:

```
# index.css JS week3js X JS week32js ●
JS week3js > ...
1 var startofprogram = "Start of program";
2
3 // console.log(startofprogram[0]);
4 // comparing strings
5 let a = 'a';
6 let b = 'b';
7 if(a < b) {
8     // true
9     console.log(a + ' is less than ' + b);
10 } else if (a > b) {
11     console.log(a + ' is greater than ' + b);
12 } else {
13     console.log(a + ' and ' + b + ' are equal.');
```

```
14 }
15
16 // lowercase and uppercase
17 let c = 'c';
18 let d = 'D';
19
20 console.log(c.toUpperCase());
21 console.log(d.toLowerCase());
22 console.log(c + d);
23
24 // how to write long strings
25 let longString =
26     'This is a very long string which needs ' + 'to wrap across multiple lines because ' + 'otherwise my code is unreadable.';
27 console.log(longString);
28 longString =
29     'This is a very long string which needs \
30     to wrap across multiple lines because \
31     otherwise my code is unreadable.';
32
33 console.log(longString);
```

Task 2:


```
# index.css JS week3.js JS week32.js ●
JS week32.js > ...
1 let fruits = ['Banana', 'Orange', 'Apple', 'Mango'];
2 console.log(fruits);
3
4 //find method
5 console.log(fruits.find(fruit => fruit === 'Apple'));
6 console.log(fruits.find(fruit => fruit === 'Apple1'));
7
8 //findIndex method
9 // -1 means not found
10 console.log(fruits.find(fruit => fruit === 'Apple'));
11 console.log((firstIndex = fruits.findIndex((fruit) => fruit === 'Apple1')));
12
13 //push method adds an element to the end of the array and adjusts the length
14 console.log(fruits.push('Kiwi'));
15 console.log(fruits);
16
17 //pop method removes the last element of the array and returns the removed element
18 console.log(fruits.pop());
19 console.log(fruits);
20
21 let number = [3, 2, 5, 4, 7];
22 console.log(number.sort());
23
24 //slice method to cut out a part of the array
25 console.log(fruits.slice(1, 3));
26
27 // if we only give 1 parameter, it will cut out the rest of the array
28 console.log(fruits.slice(1));
29 console.log(fruits.slice(-1));
30
31 fruits.array.forEach(fruits => console.log(fruits));
32
33 //more information
34
```

Week 4:

Learning summary

In this week we learnt how to use Vue components in html. When working with html or CSS, Vue's are subcomponents of a html website and are separate Vue applications that perform a separate task to each other and can be grouped together in a html page. This would be useful for big web applications that require a lot of separate web apps. Normally, the handling of Vues in HTMLs are at the top of the html page. This is technically code blocks as they are separated in different files and called in the main html. Implementing this was quite easy for me as I already have preexisting knowledge of C++.

Task 1:

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help task4.html - Visual Studio Code
task4.html X JS task4.js
C: > Users > niels > Documents > 2022 T2 DEAKIN > SIT120 > task4.html > html > body > div#app
1 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/vue@2.7.4/dist/vue.js"></script>
2 <!DOCTYPE html>
3 <html lang="en">
4
5 <head>
6   <meta charset="UTF-8">
7   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" contet="IE-edge">
8   <meta name="viewport" content="Width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
9   <title>Document</title>
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13   <div id="app">
14     {{message}}
15   </div>
16   <script src="task4.js"></script>
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
```

```
task4.js
Users > niels > Documents > 2022 T2 DEAKIN > SIT120 > JS task4.js > ...
var app = new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  data: {
    message: 'Hello, this is my first app!'
  }
});
```



Week 5 Summary:

Learning Reflection:

This week we have learnt the importance of front-end developing in the IT industry. There are a lot of skills that a developer would need to know in front-end development such as producing websites and web-applications. The difference however in front end development and backend is that in the front end, it refers to how the web application is designed and, in the back, its typically referring to the functionality. The main languages used re html, CSS and JavaScript for front end development.

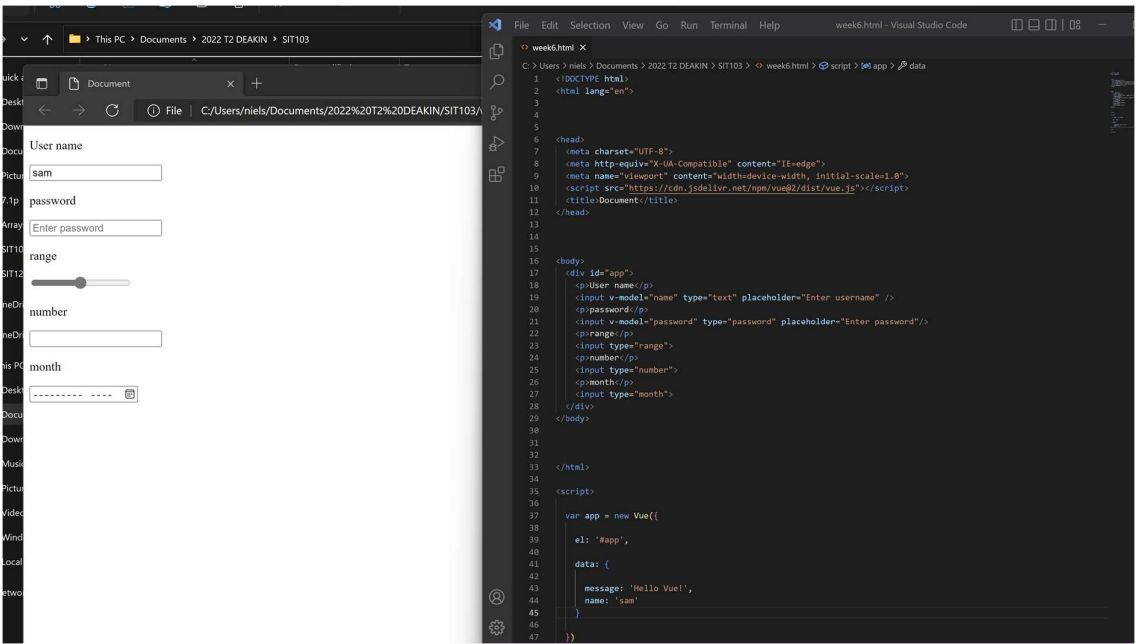
Week 6 Summary:

Learning Reflection:

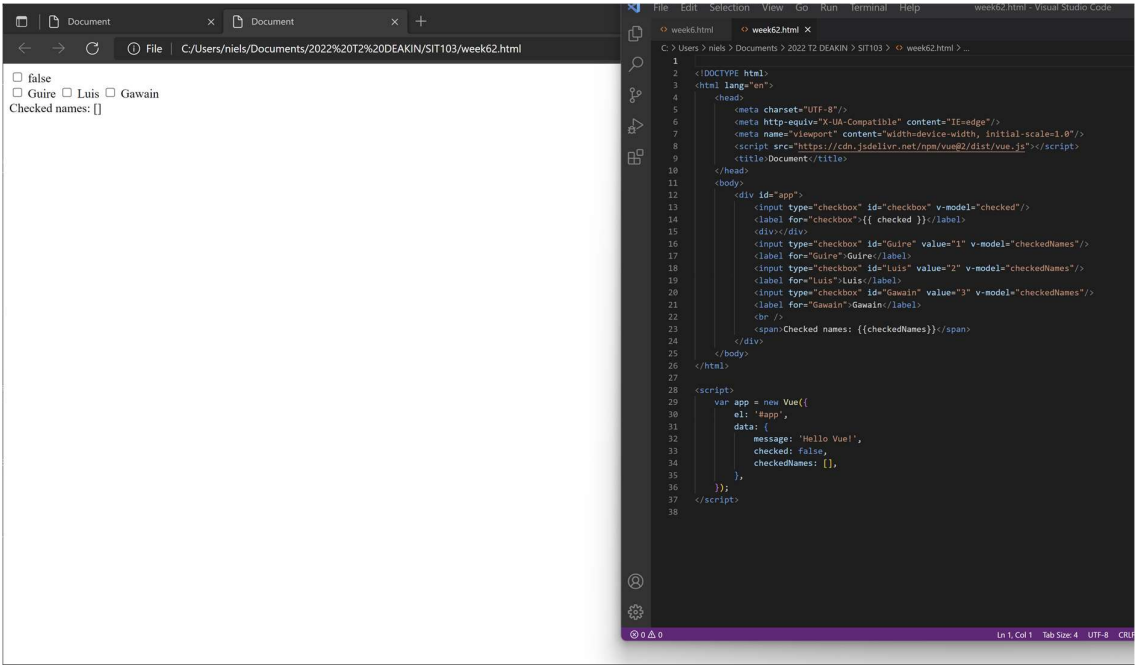
In this week's task we also got a better understanding of how Vue is implemented into html. During this week's lessons, we were introduced on how to handle different user inputs into html files using Vue. It was so important to use .Vue here as complicated data handling can be done using Vue especially for the month user input for task 1. Our tutors have shown us to implement more complex data inputs into Vue where the tutor's intention is the thought

that this task would help us for further tasks where Vues would be used especially for future project developments.

Task 1:



Task 2:



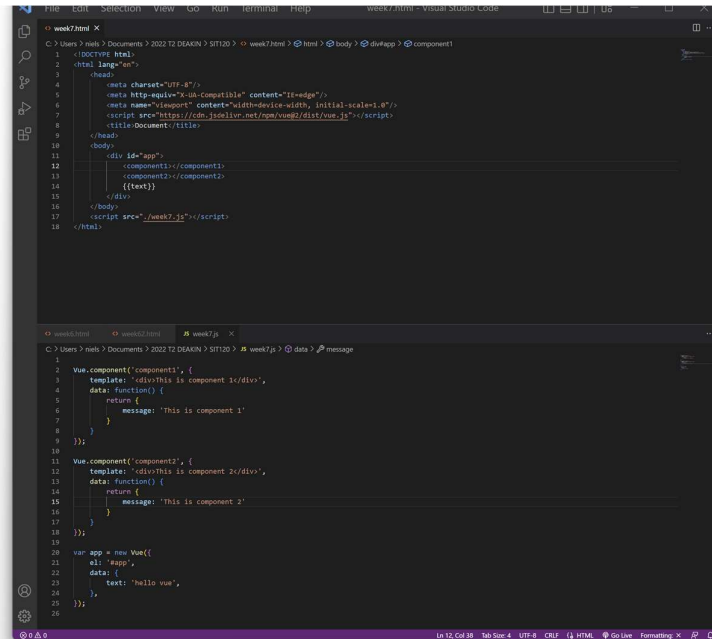
Week 7 Summary:

Learning summary:

During this week we were putting into practice components in Vue and explored them in great detail using w3schools. This helped me to understand the task's requirements better as I was expected to know the different types of components in Vue. In the practical tasks for this week, we were expected to use local components and global components. To achieve this, I have used the knowledge I have learnt in class from my tutor and used w3schools and the task videos that were given in the task sheet to help me achieve this task. Overall, this would be necessary for me to develop my own webpage using html and Vue which is my goal to achieve for this unit.

Task 1:

This is component 1
This is component 2
hello vue



```
1 <DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4   <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8">
6     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"/>
7     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"/>
8     <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/vue/dist/vue.js"></script>
9     <title>Document</title>
10  </head>
11  <body>
12    <div id="app">
13      <component1></component1>
14      <component2></component2>
15      <div>
16        {{text}}
17      </div>
18    </div>
19    <script src="./week7.js"></script>
20  </body>
21 </html>
```

```
1
2
3 Vue.component('component1', {
4   template: '<div>This is component 1</div>',
5   data: function() {
6     return {
7       message: 'This is component 1'
8     }
9   }
10 })
11
12 Vue.component('component2', {
13   template: '<div>This is component 2</div>',
14   data: function() {
15     return {
16       message: 'This is component 2'
17     }
18   }
19 })
20
21 var app = new Vue({
22   el: '#app',
23   data: {
24     text: 'hello vue',
25   },
26 })
```