

Digital Portfolio



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PROJECT TITLE



Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)



AGENDA

- 1.Problem Statement
- 2.Project Overview
- 3.End Users
- 4.Tools and Technologies
- 5.Portfolio design and Layout
- 6.Features and Functionality
- 7.Results and Screenshots
- 8.Conclusion
- 9.Github Link



PROBLEM STATEMENT

The core problem statement addressed by Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) revolves around the separation of content (HTML) from presentation (styling) in web development.

Prior to CSS, styling information was often embedded directly within HTML documents using attributes and tags, leading to several issues:

- **Maintenance Difficulty:**

- *Changes to the visual design required modifying numerous HTML files, making updates time-consuming and prone to errors.*

- **Lack of Consistency:**

- *Achieving a consistent look and feel across multiple pages was challenging, as styling was applied element by element.*

- **Increased File Size:**

- *Redundant styling information within each HTML file led to larger file sizes and slower loading times.*



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Purpose:

CSS is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. It separates the content (HTML) from its visual styling, including layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and responsiveness across various devices.

•Implementation Methods:

- External CSS:** Styling linked from an external `.css` file (most common and recommended for large projects).
- Internal CSS:** Styles embedded within the `<style>` tags in the HTML document's `<head>`.
- Inline CSS:** Styles applied directly to individual HTML elements using the `style` attribute (generally discouraged for maintainability).



WHO ARE THE END USERS?

- *The primary end-user for Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is the website visitor or user.*
- *While web developers and designers are the ones who create and implement CSS, the ultimate purpose of CSS is to define the visual presentation of web pages for consumption by individuals browsing the internet. This includes:*

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

• **Internal (Embedded) CSS:** Styles are defined within a `<style>` tag placed in the `<head>` section of an HTML document

Code

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: green;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

POTFOLIO DESIGN AND LAYOUT

- Semantic HTML Structure:**

- Utilize HTML5 semantic elements (e.g., `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<footer>`) to organize your content logically. This improves accessibility and SEO.*

- CSS Layout Techniques:**

- Flexbox:** *Ideal for one-dimensional layouts (rows or columns), such as navigation bars, aligning items within sections, or creating responsive grids for projects.*

- CSS Grid:** *Excellent for two-dimensional layouts, providing precise control over rows and columns, making it suitable for creating complex portfolio grids and overall page structures.*

- Normal Flow:** *The default layout where elements stack vertically. Useful for text blocks and simple content.*

FEATURES AND FUNCTIONALITY

- Styling Properties:**

- CSS offers a vast array of properties to control the visual aspects of elements, including:**
Typography: `font-family`, `font-size`, `font-weight`, `text-align`, `line-height`, `letter-spacing`, `text-shadow`, **etc.**

- Color and Background:** `color`, `background-color`, `background-image`, `background-repeat`, `background-position`, `opacity`, **etc.**

- Box Model:** `margin`, `padding`, `border`, `width`, `height` to control spacing and sizing of elements.

- Layout and Positioning:**

- Display Properties:** `display: block`, `inline`, `inline-block`, `flex`, `grid` to control how elements are rendered and interact with each other.

- Positioning:** `position: static`, `relative`, `absolute`, `fixed`, `sticky` to control the placement of elements within the document flow.

- Flexbox and Grid:** Powerful layout modules for creating complex and responsive layouts.


RESULTS AND SCREENSHOTS



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CONCLUSION



Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) serves as a foundational technology in web development, fundamentally enabling the separation of content (HTML) from its presentation and styling. This separation offers numerous benefits, including