Final Project Report: Portfolio Website

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Abstract—**This website helps to develop trust and clarity for exactly what i do. And it encourages people to dig deeper into my personal details if they want to know about my personal details then they can see.**

Index Terms—**HTML, CSS, JavaScript.**

I. INTRODUCTION

A portfolio website is a unique way to showcase my work and let others know about myself. It's like an evergreen platform for my projects, case studies, and information about my personal details. In addition, it's one of the best ways to express my personality, experience, and capabilities. A personal portfolio is an evidentiary document designed to provide qualitative and quantitative information. It is different from a resume in that its intent is not to summarize, but to expand upon and provide evidence relating to accomplishments, skills and experiences, in the classroom, workplace, and community in which you live. Developed this portfolio to help me understand, document, assess and enhance designing i taught in fall, 1992. It represents one version of what a course portfolio can look like and what it can do to enhance designing and learning. The course portfolio is founded upon two central ideas. The first is that the primary aim of designing is to enhance student's learning, thinking and development. Designing and learning are interdependent endeavors, and to me it makes no sense to designer.

Having my own website means people are always able to find me and if interested, reach out for me. If i don't have an online presence nowadays, i am behind the times. A portfolio is a great way for sharing personal details.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

I have viewed many similar websites for this project. like Akash Ahmed's portfolio, Mohammad Irshad's website and some from youtube. Their project features and ess animations zu'e cool to see. So I have taken some of their ideas and code for those animations and features. The viewed websites has some common features like- Auto typed animation, buttons become big after hover on it, skill showing by percentage, contact with social media profile buttons, education information etc. Portfolio selection models are at the heart of the portfolio construction phase. Since the pioneering work of Markowitz (1952, 1959) in the theory of portfolio analysis, based on the mean-variance formulation, several portfolio selection models have been proposed. According to this formulation, an investor regards expected return as desirable and variation of return (variance) as undesirable. In the basis of the Markowitz (1952, 1959) mean-variance formulation, many researchers developed miscellaneous new methodologies. Elton et al. (2007) provide an overview as far as these methodologies is concerned. Apart from the mean-variance model, they cite the single index models, the multi-index models, the average correlation models, the mixed models, the utility models in which the preference function of the investor plays a key role in the construction of an optimum risky portfolio and the models which employ different criteria such as the geometric mean return, safety first, stochastic dominance and skewness. Pardalos et al. (1994), also, provide a review and some computational results of the use of optimisation models for portfolio selection. The portfolio construction problem can be realised in two phases (Hurson and Zopounidis, 1995, 1997): 1 evaluation of the available securities to select the ones that best meet the investor's preferences 2 specification of the amount of capital to be invested in each of the securities selected initially. The implementation of these two stages in the traditional portfolio theory is based on the mean-variance approach. Within this multidimensional context, the mcdm paradigm provides a plethora of appropriate methodologies to support the evaluation of the available securities as well as portfolio synthesis/optimisation. The former (securities' evaluation) has been studied by mcdm researchers using discrete evaluation methods (outranking relations, multi-attribute utility theory, preference dissagregation analysis, rough sets). Studies conducted on this topic have focused on the modelling and representation of the investor's policy, goals and objectives in a mathematical model. The model aggregates all the per- tinent factors describing the and provides their overall evaluation. The securities with the higher overall evaluation are selected for portfolio synthesis purposes in a latter stage of the analysis. This stage is realised within the mcdm framework as a mmp/gp problem. The decision maker specifies the portfolio synthesis criteria, his objectives/goals and an iterative and interactive process is erformance of the securities invoked to identify a portfolio that best meets his investment policy. Zopounidis et al. (1998) classify the studies concerning the use of multicriteria analysis in portfolio selection according

to their special methodological background (Pardalos et al., 1995; Siskos and Zopounidis, 1993) as follows: 1 mmp 2 multi-attribute utility theory 3 outranking relations 4 preference disaggregation approach. Doumpos (2000) categorises the research studies in portfolio management in four basic classes: 1 models focusing on the analysis and perception of the securities' behaviour 2 forecasting models focusing on the rapid spotting of the security trends 3 security evaluation methodologies focusing on modelling of the investor's preferences 4 portfolio synthesis and optimisation methodologies. Moreover, in the papers of Hurson and Zopounidis (1995),), Zopounidis and Doumpos (2002) and Steuer and Na (2003) someone can find elaborate and detailed reviews as far as the field of multiple criteria portfolio selection is concerned. A sample of some significant studies in the field follows. Saaty et al. (1980) propose to construct a portfolio using the analytic hierarchy process methodology. Lee and Chesser (1980) present a GP model to construct a portfolio. Rios-Garcia and Rios-Insua (1983) construct a portfolio using multi-attribute utility theory and multi-objective linear programming. Evrard and Zisswiller (1982) use multi-attribute utility theory to perform a valuation of some stocks. Nakayama et al. (1983) propose a graphics interactive methodology to construct a portfolio using multiple criteria. Martel et al. (1988) perform a portfolio selection using the outranking methods ELECTRE I and ELECTRE II. Colson and De Bruyn (1989) propose a system that performs a stock valuation and allows the construction of a portfolio. Szala (1990) performs stock evaluation in collaboration with a French investment company. Khoury et al. (1993) use the outranking methods ELECTRE IS and ELECTRE III to select international index portfolios.

III. CODE'S SCREENSHOT

Fig. 1. HTML Code (i)

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Many features would be included in this project, such as– creating the main interface of website, added home button, added cv download option, about option, contact details, added skill option, search option, changing colors, giving some animations and also added more features.

Fig. 2. HTML Code(ii)

Fig. 3. HTML Code(iii)

Fig. 4. HTML Code(iv)
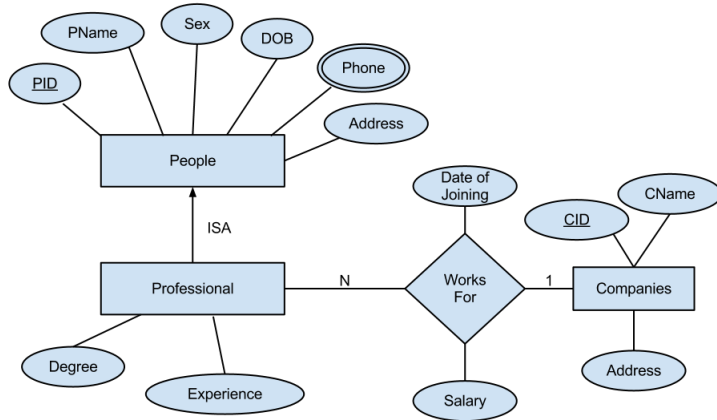
Fig. 5. HTML Code(v)

V. ER DIAGRAM

Fig. 6. Entity Relationship Diagram of Portfolio

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Take my personal portfolio website as an opportunity to surprise and impress my potential people. A portfolio website lets me show off all of my work in one place. This is not only looks good to a person, but it can also help inspire me on my next projects.

So in future, tell others about my skills and personality. Express my uniqueness through case studies. There are no rules and everything goes as long as i am able to make the visitor smile and remember me.

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